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Carriers Smash Anew at Japan; U. S. Lists 11 Cities for Razing; Tokyo to 'Ignore' the Ultimatum

NO DETAILS
ARE GIVEN
ON NEW BLOW

Assaults Began At Dawn
Totals In Earlier At-
tacks Revised Upward

GUAM, Saturday, July 28 (AP)—American and British carrier planes renewed their heavy assault at dawn today on the vital Kure-Kobe area of Japan's Inland Sea after two days of interruption by bad weather.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, in announcing the new attacks, on which he gave no details, issued an extensive revised tabulation of the "punishing damage" done the enemy in the same vicinity Tuesday and Wednesday, raising the list of damaged enemy warships to at least 25, including three battleships, six aircraft carriers and four cruisers.

Damage and destruction also was extended to wide land areas, particularly railroads, rolling stock, radio stations and buildings.

Jap Opposition Scanty

Japanese aerial opposition on both days was scanty, although present, 13 enemy planes being shot down on Tuesday and 21 on

Wednesday, besides 101 destroyed and 155 damaged on the ground.

As the 3d Fleet and British carrier planes, all under the command of Admiral William F. Halsey, swept in again at dawn today for the third time in five days, there was no word of the weather—which had been so foul that Wednesday's attacks finally had to be broken off—or on the number of planes participating.

The combined British and American forces in the area can put in the air a maximum of about 1,500 planes, but it is unlikely that so many were being used in the initial assaults.

With the major part of the Japanese fleet which had been tied up in the Inland Sea bases already knocked out, it was likely that today's attacks were centered on other military targets. There was no doubt, however, that Halsey's men would take a close look for any remaining warships.

Nimitz's Recapitulation

Nimitz's recapitulation of the Tuesday and Wednesday strikes showed that against enemy shipping alone this damage was done:

Tuesday—Warships, 22, totaling 258,000 tons, including serious damage to one Ise class battleship, moderate damage to another and slight damage to the battleship Haruna; serious damage to the aircraft carrier Amagi and another unidentified carrier, the heavy cruiser Aoba and the light cruisers Oyodo and Kuma, the gunboat Settsu and two destroyers; moderate damage to the carrier Katsuragi and two destroyers; and slight damage to the carriers Hosho and Kaiyo, the unfinished carrier Aso, one heavy cruiser, the gunboat Fuji, two destroyer escorts and two submarines.

Merchant shipping, 53 vessels destroyed, totaling 17,000 tons, and 86 vessels damaged, totaling 38,000

tons.

Wednesday — Warships, one destroyer sunk and two corvettes damaged.

Merchant shipping, nine vessels destroyed, totaling 8,000 tons, and 35 damaged, totaling 22,000 tons.

Few Cruisers Left Foe

A previous communiqué had credited the British airmen with probably sinking the aircraft carrier Kobe, but it was not made clear whether this report still stood in view of the revised recapitulation of today.

Damage done to enemy ground installations was so extensive that Nimitz in his communiqué called it "punishing," despite the foggy weather.

The known Japanese aircraft carriers thus are nearly all accounted for, and they presumably have but few cruisers and less than 30 destroyers left in their once-mighty fleet.

Other widespread damage was done by the American and British raiders ashore.

Nimitz's report showed the all-out blow against the enemy's crippled transportation system had bagged another sixteen locomotives destroyed and five damaged, four electric trains damaged and the important roundhouses at Hamamatsu hit.

Four Radio Stations Hit

Four radio stations also were struck and damage was done to twenty aircraft hangars, the copper smelter at Saganoseki, and to many railway stations and tunnels.

The British flyers, in addition to the American blows on Wednesday, destroyed two small enemy cargo craft, eight tugs and small craft and probably sank four small craft, and damaged eight assorted ships and luggers.

Flash

(Future Targets Listed)

GUAM, Saturday, July 28 (AP)—The 20th Air Force bluntly announced to Japan today the eleven cities which are next on the B-29 fire-bombing target list and, in the unprecedented warning, announced that four or more of the cities will be ignited within the next few days. [Earlier dispatch on Page 3.]

CARRIER FORCE RAID CONTINUING, NIMITZ REVEALS

1,500 American-British Air-
craft Hammering Kobe-
Kure Areas.

157 PLANES BLASTED

Superforts Drop Leaflets
Listing Next 11 Cities
to Be Destroyed.

GUAM, Saturday, July 28—(AP) Pilots from the 1,500-plane American-British carrier force smashed heavily again today on Japan's inland sea areas, while leaflets drop-

ped by Superforts rained down on eleven Japanese cities telling them they would be the next torch targets of the B-29s.

Admiral Nimitz, announcing the renewed carrier assaults, said at least 25 Japanese warships were damaged in strikes last Tuesday and Wednesday on the Kobe-Kure region. Included were three battleships, six aircraft carriers and four cruisers. In addition, 220 merchant vessels or small craft were sunk or damaged.

37 Planes Shot Down

Thirty-seven enemy planes were shot down in the two days, and 120 destroyed or damaged aground. American losses were 42 planes and 40 men.

Nimitz gave no details of today's strikes—the 19th day in which the huge fleet has remained within reach of the enemy shores.

At least four of the cities on which Superforts showered propaganda leaflets are marked for B-29 destruction within a few days, the 20th Air Force commander on Guam announced.

The history-making move, with its obvious propaganda purpose, emphasized surrender demands on Japan.

Pamphlet-scattering Superforts and repeated radio broadcasts carried the blunt warning to the Japanese people.

They were told to flee for their lives from the doomed cities or, if they wished to prevent further devastation, to force selection of "new and good leaders who will end the war."

Maj. Gen. Curtis LeMay, who directed his warning specifically to the 890,000 residents of the 11 war production centers, commented at his Guam headquarters:

"We know there are many who are convinced that Japan has lost the war and we feel that if we can convince enough of them they have nothing to look forward to but total destruction, we may shorten the war."

The unprecedented action came a day after the unconditional surrender ultimatum issued from Potsdam by the United States, Great Britain and China. It also declared "utter and complete destruction" of Japan was the alternative.

Raids Due Within Few Days

LeMay declared that at least four of the listed cities would be raided by B-29s within the next few days, spreading the ruins already left in 48 Japanese metropolitan and industrial areas by the Superforts.

The selected cities ranged in size from Hakodate, with 204,000 population, to Ogaki, with 35,000. They are scattered throughout the four

mainland islands as follows:

Hokkaido — Hakodate, financial and manufacturing center.

Honshu—Ichinomiya, Tsu, Ujiyama, Nagaoka, Nishinomiya, Aomori, Ogaki and Koriyama; munitions, transport and industrial communities.

Shikoku—Uwajima, shipping and war plant city.

Kyushu—Kurume, rail hub and factory and arsenal center.

Uwajima and Ichinomiya are the cities first bombed before.

B-29s of the 73rd Bombardment wing scattered 60,000 of the pamphlets over the 11 cities and were returning to their Saipan base even as LeMay made his announcement here.

The OWI started repeating the warning by radio, starting at 8 a. m. Guam time (6 p. m. Friday, U. S. Eastern War Time).

This forewarning came as something of a breathing and thinking spell for the Japanese following three B-29 fire and explosive raids in four days—the last by 350 of the Superforts early Friday against three industrial areas.

LeMay said the forewarning idea was his and was carried out in co-

operation with the United States Pacific fleet's psychological warfare office.

LeMay, scheduled to leave the 20th Air Force command soon to become chief of staff to the overall B-29 strategic command in the Pacific, said:

"We are not trying to kill civilians but to destroy the war potential of the military clique. We are telling them where we are going to hit and they can't do anything about it."

11 Cities Circled

The pamphlets scattered today were illustrated with a picture of raiding B-29s, with circles containing the names of the 11 cities. The warning text read:

"Attention Japanese people: read this carefully as it may save your life or the life of a relative or a friend. In the next few days military installations in four (or more) of the cities named on the reverse side will be destroyed by American bombs. These cities contain military installations, workshops or factories which produce military goods.

"We are determined to destroy all tools of the military clique which they are using to prolong this useless war. But unfortunately bombs have no eyes. So in accordance with America's well known humanitarian policies, the American Air Force which doesn't wish to injure innocent people now

gives you warning to evacuate the cities named to save your lives.

"America is not fighting the Japanese people but is fighting the military clique which has enslaved the Japanese people. Peace which America will bring will free people from oppression of the military clique and mean emergence of a new and better Japan.

"You can restore peace by demanding new and good leaders who will end the war."

Secondary Cities Damaged

Extensive damage to four Japanese secondary cities—Hitachi, Hiratsuka, Utsunomiya and Okazaki—resulting from B-29 attacks during the past fortnight was announced by the Twentieth Air Force today.

Hitachi was hit hardest, with 78 per cent of its built-up areas destroyed. Hirotsuka lost 41 per cent; Utsunomiya, 32 per cent and Okazaki, 68 per cent.

In addition, important industrial targets were hard hit. One light metals plant at Osaka, used for the manufacture of propellers, was 95 per cent destroyed.

Utsunomiya which is a military trade and transportation center of 88,000, about sixty miles north of Tokyo, was hit by more than 100 B-29s.

Hiratsuka, with a population of 43,000, an aircraft and armament center thirty-five miles southwest of Tokyo, was hit by the same number.

Hitachi, with 82,000 population, suffered damage in addition to that done in a previous raid.

Okazaki, with 84,000 population, was developed to handle overflow from the Nagoya indus-

Battle in Tokyo Bay
By JAMES LINDSLEY
Associated Press Correspondent

WITH THE THIRD FLEET, off Japan, July 26 (Delayed) (P)—Carrying the war closer to Emperor Hirohito's front porch than any surface craft had yet ventured, nine American destroyers entered Tokyo Bay and released a salvo of eighteen torpedoes and a blazing fusillade of gunfire at a Japanese merchant convoy Sunday night.

The sleek gray vessels then steamed out of Tokyo Bay without a single casualty or a solitary scratch.

At least one and possibly two

torpedoes found the mark, as evidenced by heavy explosions, Lieut. Thaddeus R. Beal of Lakeville, Conn., said today.

"There were several vessels in the convoy," said Beal, who is operations officer for Capt. T. H. Hederman, destroyer squadron commander, from Washington, D. C.

"We identified them as merchantmen trying to sneak out of the bay and escape the carrier raids.

"I know we sank two of them and possibly a third. The rest turned around and steamed farther back into the bay.

"By that time the moon was out and the weather was absolutely clear, so we decided it was time to get out of there, and we broke off the action.

"The enemy ships returned our fire, but it seemed to be mostly ack-ack, so maybe they thought they were being attacked by planes."

The high-speed sweep carried the destroyers into waters not previously penetrated by American surface craft. They got just inside the mouth of Tokyo Bay. The original plan called for an even deeper penetration, but the fringe of a typhoon slowed down the squadron and it didn't have enough time to continue the sortie.

The action was close enough to shore for Americans to see blinker lights on the beach flashing frantically as the Japanese tried to find out what was going on.

The torpedoes all sped toward their marks within four minutes.

"The targets were about 10,000 yards distant," said Lieutenant Beal, "and we did extremely well to land any at all."

The foray was made in waters believed, heavily mined but none was encountered. It was a tricky bit of navigation for Lieut. John Pinnero of Massachusetts. And Beal had high praise for him.

Among the vessels participating was the U. S. S. De Haven, Fleet's carrier planes met scores of Japanese fighters when they attacked the Kure naval base on

after having made aggressive interception against carrier planes and Liberators over the homeland on Wednesday in an apparent reversal of the recent passive resistance.

The sudden resumption of fighter defense still was not on a great scale and failed to prevent the success of the various American assaults, which put a total of nearly 4,000 American and British carrier and land planes over the home islands in three days.

One B-29 Lost

The Superfortresses, more than 350 strong, lost one plane in dropping 2,200 tons of fire bombs that set great conflagrations raging before dawn in the southwestern industrial cities of Omuta, Matsuyama and Tokuyama. Returning airmen said the flames spread beyond the target areas, sending columns of smoke 18,000 feet into the cloudy sky. Radio Tokyo acknowledged the raids on Matsuyama and Tokuyama, but made no mention of Omuta.

Anti-aircraft fire was "nil to moderate," and there was no interception at two targets, but fighters were encountered at the third.

Fighters Over Kyushu

At the same time, the Army Far East Air Forces of Gen. George C. Kenney disclosed that for the first time since they began raiding Japan from Okinawa on July 3, they ran into fighters over Kyushu on Wednesday.

The 7th Air Force Liberators—part of the FEAR—had to leave

their fighter escort behind because of bad weather. Some 30 Japanese pilots jumped at this seeming chance. In the resultant series of fights, one Liberator was lost and others were holed severely, but they shot down at least eleven interceptors and left the aviation center of Tsuiki wreathed in flames and explosions.

19 Jap Planes Bagged At Kure

Similarly, the United States Fleet's carrier planes met scores of Japanese fighters when they attacked the Kure naval base on

boarding their admittedly scarce planes to combat an imminent invasion relied on unusually heavy anti-aircraft fire for defense of the Shanghai area against some 300 5th and 7th Air Force Liberators, Mitchells, Invaders, Thunderbolts and Mustangs.

20 Planes Flak-Riddled

Twenty of the American planes were flak-riddled, but returned home to Okinawa after hitting four Shanghai airfields.

On both Wednesday and Thursday, Privateers of the naval air force maintained their close blockade of Japanese shipping. They sank four and damaged five fishing vessels in Sagami Gulf south of Tokyo on Wednesday, and sank nine small freighters, a trawler and a barge and set another freighter afire in extensive patrols off western Honshu and in Korean waters on Thursday.

JAP REJECTION OF ULTIMATUM IS TONED DOWN

Milder Broadcast Apparently Followed Meeting of Cabinet.

JUL 28 1945 DEMANDS DEBATED

Premier Suzuki to Go on Radio Today with Message to Nation.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27. — (AP) The Tokyo domestic radio tonight trimmed down the Domei agency's earlier semi-official rejection of the Allied ultimatum to surrender.

It agreed that Japan would ignore the ultimatum, but where Domei said Japan would fight "to the bitter end," the domestic radio said merely that the hard-headed empire would "adopt a policy to strive toward completion of the greater East Asia war in conformity to the hitherto established basic principles."

Leave Door Open

Whether this longer-winded version meant the same thing in Japanese minds or whether it left the door open for later acceptance of the Allied surrender offer was not clear, but the milder tone appeared to suggest that Japan's leaders had not quite burned their last bridge behind them.

Both broadcasts were recorded by the Federal Communications Commission. The second, more moderate one apparently followed a meeting of the cabinet to consider the surrender ultimatum, which told the Japanese to surrender promptly or take the consequences.

It added that Premier Suzuki tomorrow would broadcast to the nation, "expressing determination for sure-victory and firm and unshakable measures to cope with the final decisive battle between Japan and America."

"This is the first time since the formation of the cabinet that Premier Suzuki will express his determination for the decisive battle in the streets. Its significance and effect are deeply anticipated," said the broadcast.

Domei Takes Grave View

In still another broadcast recorded by the FCC, Domei took a grave view of the war and said "the rise or fall of imperial Japan actually hangs in the balance."

It acknowledged enemy sea and air attacks were becoming fiercer but attempted to explain this by alleging that America was anxious to end the war before it got too costly and before it caused America to "fall behind" Soviet Russia.

In its first broadcast, claiming Japan would fight to the bitter end, Domei did not give the source of its information.

It did disclose that the cabinet met at the home of Premier Suzuki to debate the proposal which was placed before the members by foreign minister Shigenori Togo.

Domei for some 10 years has been Japan's sole — government controlled — national and international news agency.

As the world waited for the Japanese decision, America's big Superforts rained pamphlets on the enemy homeland designating the next 11 cities to be wiped out. This audacious stroke in the tightening war of nerves was made by Maj. Gen. Curtis LeMay, commander of

the 20th Air force, from his headquarters on Guam.

There was no immediate reaction from radio Tokyo to LeMay's forewarning but it did give the Nipponese people an incomplete, opinionated report on the momentous

message from Potsdam.

As recorded in the United States by the Federal Communications Commission, Tokyo told the Japanese:

Refer to Proclamation

"A proclamation was issued in Potsdam yesterday (Thursday) in the name of Churchill, Truman and Chiang Kai-Shek calling upon the Japanese to announce unconditional surrender or see their homeland destroyed, Reuters (British news agency) reports from Potsdam.

"Stalin's name," said Tokyo, pointedly ignoring the fact that Soviet Russia is not at war with Japan, "was conspicuous by its absence in the proclamation."

Omitted was the assurance by the Allies of a peaceful future for Japan once its war-makers have been eliminated; emphasized was the promise of complete destruction of the main islands if the terms weren't met.

One Japanese political commentator declared that absence of Stalin's name from the proclamation indicated a diplomatic failure by President Truman. He said the American President had been unsuccessful in trying to "persuade" the Soviet generalissimo to declare war on Japan.

"Truman," said Domei in another broadcast, "made a mess of his diplomatic negotiations in the first appearance of his career as President, revealing that he had progressed little from his Missouri judge days."

ters related to the proclamation," Domei said.

The dispatch did not disclose from what "authoritative" source the decision to reject the ultimatum had been obtained, but presumably it might have come from some member of the Cabinet.

Notes Stalin Didn't Sign

Earlier, a Domei political commentator said that the absence of neutral Marshal Stalin's name from the surrender proclamation was "conspicuous" and "would seem to indicate that (President) Truman has failed in attempting to obtain what he obviously intended to."

He conceded, however, that "President Truman did succeed in persuading Churchill and Stalin to take up the question of joint action toward East Asia."

Still harping on Allied disunity, the commentator declared that the ousting of Prime Minister Churchill in the British elections showed "one thing, if nothing else—the British public in general is now more preoccupied with peaceful reconstruction work at home than in prosecution of a bloody, costly warfare far out in the East Asiatic theater."

Advice To Americans

The unidentified spokesman hit his stride with some free advice to Americans:

"Americans must be prepared to shoulder the greater burden in

now know," he concluded.

Peace Feelers Denied

Radio Tokyo followed the Domei commentator with a broadcast in English to North America, reiterating Japanese denials of peace offers to the Allies. The speaker, identified as Hiroshi Oyama, made no reference to yesterday's Allied proclamation but discussed unconditional surrender in general.

He said the United States' State Department demanded unconditional surrender in Germany when the Reich was on its knees and the outcome was obvious, but that the East Asia picture is different. Oyama claimed American forces have no major base handy and have won only a few "small parts of Japanese islands" after four bloody years.

"Not an enemy soldier stands on Japan's mainland, nor is any likely to without paying a terrible—I can almost say prohibitive—price," Oyama declared. "The bitter lessons learned on all of Japan's tiny invaded islands . . . should have impressed the American mind that Japan is firmly and doggedly determined to resist and battle tooth and nail for every inch of her sacred soil."

Formal Jap View

Meeting Of Tokyo Cabinet On Issue Is Reported

San Francisco, July 27 (AP)—The Japanese Domei news agency said today it had "authoritatively learned" that Japan will ignore the Churchill-Truman-Chiang proclamation calling for unconditional surrender.

"Japan will prosecute the war of Greater East Asia to the bitter end in accordance with her fixed policy, it was authoritatively stated," said the Domei dispatch, intercepted here.

The Domei announcement was the first Japanese report indicating official reaction to the tripartite demand issued by the United States, Great Britain and China yesterday.

Hears Report By Togo

Domei reported that the Japanese Cabinet met in Premier Suzuki's home to hear a report by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo on the Allied surrender proclamation.

The Cabinet meeting adjourned at 5 P.M. (Tokyo time) after hearing Togo's report "on other mat-

prosecution of the war in the Pacific than in the case of the European war.

"It should already be clear to the Americans that, in the event of a dire invasion attack on the Japanese mainland, it would mean further sacrifices of American lives, probably running into millions—a sacrifice which Americans alone must be prepared to pay only to pull the chestnut from the Far Eastern fire, for whom they should

On Ultimatum Still Lacking

By James D. White

San Francisco, July 27 (AP)—The world waited today to see whether the Japanese Government would confirm the Domei agency report

3 Jap Industrial Cities Aflame After B-29 Raid

Guam, July 27 (AP)—Pillars of fire rose today from the ruins of three small Japanese industrial cities set aflame by Superfortresses as punctuation marks to the Allied ultimatum to Japan to quit the war or be destroyed.

The reluctant Japanese air force, however, put up some fighter opposition to the new American raid

Wednesday. Nineteen interceptors were shot down. The fleet itself with its 1,000 odd planes, was somewhere at sea today under a security blackout after worsening weather ended its smash-up which sank or damaged twenty enemy warships on Wednesday alone.

The Japanese, who contended in radio broadcasts that they were

that Japan will ignore the American-British-Chinese ultimatum to surrender or be destroyed.

The Nipponese news agency did not state the source of its "authoritative" report. But it did disclose that the Cabinet had met and that the Allied surrender proclamation was discussed.

Perhaps a Cabinet member was Domei's source.

[A Tokyo wireless transmission in English carried today most of the text of the Truman-Churchill-Chiang ultimatum calling for Japan's surrender at once. The wireless transmission by the Japanese Domei agency was recorded in New York.]

Announcement by Jap. Public.

As for the Japanese people, they got only a dead-pan and incomplete account of the ultimatum in these words:

"A proclamation was issued in Potsdam yesterday in the name of Churchill, Truman and Chiang Kai-shek, calling upon the Japanese to announce unconditional surrender or see their homeland destroyed. Reuter reports from Potsdam. Stalin's name was conspicuous by its absence in the proclamation."

Apparent Design Of Notice
This version appeared framed to convince the Japanese people of two things:

1. The Allies are hard-hearted and cruel, determined to destroy the Japanese race. Tokyo did not mention Allied assurances of a peaceful future for Japan, according to Atlantic Charter guarantees.

2. That the reason Marshal Stalin did not join in the ultimatum constituted a blow to President Truman, Mr. Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The brief item conveniently ignored the fact that Russia is not at war with Japan and could hardly join in an ultimatum.

Warlords, Not Hirohito, Will Consider Ultimatum

By Morris J. Harris

[Mr. Harris is former chief of the Shanghai bureau of the Associated Press and long-time resident of Japan]

Washington, July 27 (AP)—In theory, the issue of the Potsdam ultimatum for Japan's immediate unconditional surrender goes straight before the Emperor.

He is, in the eyes of his loyal

subjects, the source of all authority in Japan—the all-highest from whom all decisions flow.

In truth, however, Hirohito, Emperor of Japan, one hundred and twenty-fourth ruler of his line, likely will have little to do with the reply, if any, that is sent to the Truman-Churchill-Chiang Kai-shek pronouncement.

Up To Warlords

Instead, Japan's warlords, long since run amok and leading their nation to its doom, likely are the ones who will say quit or continue fighting.

For generations Japan's emperors have been little more than figureheads, and Hirohito can claim no better rating. Should the big decision to admit defeat or cast the Empire to its destruction really fall into Hirohito's lap. He will carry little political and moral strength with him for its making.

Hirohito is the son of Yoshihito, who died in 1926, after five years of insanity.

Father A Weakling

For years before his death, Yoshihito had ceased to appear in public; his government was in the hands of a regency of elder statesmen. From the day in 1912 when he assumed the mantle of the Son of Heaven, Yoshihito was a weakling and a nonentity. He added nothing to the Government of Japan or to the imperial line he was to perpetuate.

His son, Hirohito, received the same education all Japanese crown princes receive—coddling in the hands of private tutors and a smattering of military tactics and display in order that they might know how to ride a horse and review the nation's troops.

At 20 the insanity of his father demanded that the nation have a titular head and that Hirohito assume the title of prince regent.

Visited By Prince Of Wales

A short while before, the then Prince of Wales—later to become Edward VIII and Duke of Windsor

week tour of the island empire. Hirohito was wearing thick eye-glasses at the time and there seemed to be too much going on for him to take it all in.

I remember well how Edward, after the "day's work" with the Japanese prince was done, called for other Japanese more schooled in the affairs of the world in order to relieve the tediousness of the royal tour.

Enthroned In 1926

Hirohito was enthroned in 1926. But during the nineteen years he

has been Emperor he has had little to do with determining the course of the Japanese ship of state. Long before he became prince regent, the progenitors of Japan's present-day warlords became firmly seated in the imperial saddle and have been there without interruption since.

It is widely accepted that had Hirohito had his way his country never would have attacked Pearl Harbor, and likely would have refrained from the quest for far-flung empire. For Hirohito is at heart an unassuming and unambitious person.

If the answer to Mr. Truman, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek is to come from the heart of Hirohito, then the winds are blowing toward a speedy end of the war. But if the Tokyo militarists still retain the conviction they are not whipped, then more bombs and shells will have to go crashing down on that misguided land.

BELIEVE STALIN WAS INFORMED OF JAP WARNING

Observers Say Absence of His Name Gives Tokyo No Insurance.

ENEMY'S REACTION AWAITED
(DE-446)
Former Domei Correspondent Predicts Surrender Will Come Before Invasion.

Potsdam, July 27 (A. P.).—The absence of Premier Stalin's signature on the Allied demand that Japan surrender immediately or face prompt and utter destruction may give enemy propagandists a talking point, but to the Tokyo Government it is no insurance against possible Soviet action.

The mere fact that President Truman's delegation used the first recess in the Potsdam conference to announce on behalf of the United States, Britain and China the surrender-or-die ultimatum seemed to some observers to indicate that Soviet representatives here had been informed previously of its contents.

Just before coming to Potsdam Stalin concluded a series of talks on officially undisclosed subjects with China's Premier and former Foreign Minister, T. W. Soong.

Stalin of his own accord last winter rated Japan as an "aggressive" nation. As top strategist of the Red Army he is responsible for the building up of military strength in the Soviet East, through troop transfers and through the arrival of American lend-lease supplies from across the Pacific.

He sponsored widespread distribution of a new historical book titled "Port Arthur" and stressing Russian claims to the port itself.

He brought about denunciation of the Russian-Japanese pact of neutrality and friendship last spring, before it would automatically have been renewed for another five years beginning in 1946.

All these possible straws in the wind may not prove anything, but some foreign friends of the Soviet Union think otherwise.

EXPECTS JAPS TO QUIT WITHIN FEW WEEKS

MANILA, July 27—(AP) A former war correspondent for the Japanese Domei agency predicted today that Japan will surrender within a few weeks.

Ken Murayama, American-born correspondent who surrendered himself to American forces recently during the Luzon campaign, declared Japan's leaders have been readying the nation for surrender

before the mainland is invaded. He said high Nipponese naval officials will dominate the decision on the Allied war ultimatum.

Murayama, once chief of Domei's English section at Manila, said the intense mobilization of Japan's civilian organizations as a combatant defense force was actually conceived to keep any fanatical Nipponese from breaking loose when the surrender came.

He added that Keisuke Okada, who narrowly escaped assassination when Premier in 1936, is the current "strong man" behind the Japanese cabinet and leader for the naval faction which has been dominant since the collapse of Premier Tojo.

Okada, Murayama said, holds no official position now, but has direct access to Emperor Hirohito.

Jap Leaders Declared Already Preparing For Surrender

Manila, July 27 (AP)—Japan's leaders have been preparing the country for surrender before invasion, a former Japanese Domei news agency war correspondent declared today.

He said the navy would have a dominant voice in the final decision on the Allied ultimatum issued by Truman, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek yesterday.

The correspondent, Ken Murayama, American-born former chief of Domei's English section in Manila, said he expected Japan to capitulate within a few weeks.

Calis Okada The "Strong Man"
Murayama asserted that Admiral Keisuke Okada, who narrowly escaped assassination when Premier in 1936, is the present "strong man" behind the Japanese Cabinet

and spokesman for the naval faction that has been dominant since the overthrow of Premier Tojo. Murayama, who was in Tokyo before the war, recently surrendered to the 38th Division, after after spending four months in the hills east of the Marakina Valley, Luzon.

View Of Regimentation
The 34-year-old New York-born correspondent said Okada, who certainly is a key figure these days, holds no official position but has direct access to Emperor Hirohito. Murayama said that the recent intense regimentation of the Japanese people, which Tokyo labels preparation for defense of the Japanese homeland, is actually intended to provide "a tight check rein on fanatics in event of sudden capitulation."

JAPANESE ENVOYS IN MOSCOW UTTERY

MOSCOW, July 27—(AP) Japanese embassy officials were reported by neutral sources today to be in a state of excitement over the American-British-Chinese surrender ultimatum to Japan.

The Japanese also were reported interested over the announcement that Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Southeast Asia commander, had conferred with Premier Stalin and others at Potsdam.

The Japanese ultimatum was published in the Moscow press without comment today and stirred discussion among the Russian people.

No Moscow Comment.

Moscow, July 27 (A. P.).—Moscow newspapers published without comment today dispatches from Potsdam telling of the surrender ultimatum issued to Japan by President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The Soviet press also displayed prominently the news of the British election returns, including the post-election statements of Churchill and Clement Attlee, his successor as Prime Minister.

DENY BAGGE BORE JAP PEACE FEELER

Stockholm, July 27 (A. P.).—Widar Bagge, Swedish Minister to Japan, and the Swedish Foreign Office denied today reports published in the United States that Bagge had brought from Tokyo a Japanese request for clarification of American interpretation of unconditional surrender.

[Newsweek magazine said this week, without giving the source of its information, that Bagge transmitted to the United States early last May a Japanese request for clarification of the American "unconditional

surrender' formula." Bagge's action, Newsweek said, was the peace feeler referred to by acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Crew on July 10 and credited to a neutral diplomat in Tokyo.]

In today's denial, a spokesman for the Swedish Foreign Office said that Bagge brought no Japanese messages of any kind when he returned from Tokyo last May for a vacation.

It is unlikely that Bagge will return to the Japanese capital. Diplomatic shifts are being planned in connection with a Swedish Cabinet change expected to be made before the end of the month.

Two secretaries and a chancellor are handling the affairs of the Swedish legation in Tokyo, which also looks after a number of other foreign interests. Not more than forty Swedish business men and engineers are left in Japan and, with import and export trade at a standstill, they are awaiting Russian visas so they may return home.

Chance Of Quick Jap Surrender Stirs Capital

By John M. Hightower
Washington, July 27 (AP)—The capital buzzed with speculation and rumor today over the possibility of a prompt Japanese surrender under the Potsdam ultimatum.

Many officials hoped that the stroke of psychological warfare engineered by President Truman, Winston Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek would get that result. But none could or would predict it.

The consensus on Capitol Hill was that the eight-point definition of unconditional surrender constituted a hard, just peace.

What They Can Gain Or Lose
What Nippon's leaders have to gain by accepting now is an end to the destruction of their country. Against this, they have not only the certainty of mounting Anglo-American-Chinese assaults but also the obvious possibility that Russia will go into action in

Asia. This possibility is emphasized by the fact the ultimatum was issued at Potsdam.

And Japanese leaders now know definitely two things of which they appear to have been unsure before:

1. The Allies have no intention of offering a soft or compromise peace.

2. The way is left open for the Japanese people to try to save their imperial throne.

Significant Omission

Diplomatic authorities considered it significant that yesterday's ultimatum made no mention of destroying the emperor or the throne, while on the other hand it promised the enemy freedom of religion and eventually of government.

Whether the present emperor, Hirohito, would be allowed to remain on the throne might depend on whether the Japanese people appeared to want him and whether he could serve Allied purposes in giving Japan a peaceful, responsible government.

Some American officials familiar with the face-saving methods of the Japanese say the enemy may bring the war to an end this way:

The warlords, realizing their game is up and their country faces destruction, would agree that the Emperor should disassociate himself from the fight.

Would Renounce The War

Hirohito then would issue a proclamation renouncing the war. In formal public disagreement with this step, the chief war leaders would commit hara-kiri.

Thus they would take upon themselves the disgrace of failure and, for their purposes, save the honor of the throne. A new government, summoned as a consequence of the royal proclamation, would put through the surrender.

Army Honor Least Impaired

Some officials here believe that the ruling cliques in Tokyo are badly divided by their reverses. The naval chiefs, with a fleet no longer fit to fight, have no claim to give counsel.

The air force leaders have failed in their task of defending the home islands from terrific sea and air assaults. The honor of the army chiefs is relatively least impaired by defeat, since in the past they have blamed their reverses on the navy.

Best opinion here is that in such a situation anything could happen. But also for weeks or months nothing might happen. Hence the Potsdam ultimatum demanded that surrender be proclaimed "now."

JAP PEACE OVERTURES MADE, RAYBURN SAYS

DENISON, Tex., July 27—(AP) Speaker Sam Rayburn returned to Texas today and in an interview said peace overtures have been made by Japan but he saw no likelihood of modification in the Allies' original demand for unconditional surrender.

He said he did not know details of the peace feelers, explaining they were military matters with which he was not familiar. He felt that unconditional surrender was the only way to deal with the Japs. "How will we know they are doing away with war plants unless we are there to see?" he asked.

The speaker said he hoped congress would remain in recess until October but that he has authority to reconvene the lawmaking body if necessary.

been won and lost a few days earlier, the Chinese said, and enemy remnants from Ining "fled towards Kweilin."

A main body of Chinese troops meanwhile drove toward Kweilin from the south after seizing Yungfu, 100 miles southwest of the airbase city.

Yangso's capture came a day after the Chinese seized Nanyang, the Seventh recovered U. S. airbase city, 150 miles northeast of Canton.

A Chinese army spokesman warned that the Japanese might make a suicide stand in Kweilin. The city is well fortified and mined, and its garrison has been strengthened by Japanese forces withdrawn from nearby Japanese Gen. Kuo Chi-Chih declared.

General Kuo asserted the Japanese apparently were preparing to contract their lines in north China by pulling troops eastward from Shansi province, north of Honan

Chinese Capture Yangso, Enter Kweilin Outskirts

CHUNGKING, July 27—(AP) Chinese soldiers have captured Yangso, the eighth former U. S. airfield city to be wrested from the enemy, and have broken into the western outskirts of tottering Kweilin, once the major American airbase in south-central China, the high command declared today.

Yangso, 45 miles south of Kweilin, fell Tuesday after bitter street fighting inside the walled town, a communique said.

At Kweilin, Chinese forces punched into the western suburbs yesterday, and also seized the enemy's highway escape route at a point 7 1/2 miles north of the city, headquarters announced.

Bitter Fighting Rages

Bitter fighting raged in the suburbs. The Chinese broke into the city after seizing positions six miles west and eight southwest of Kweilin, where the U. S. 14th Air force last November abandoned a three-field airbase.

Other forces seized the highway town of Kantanku, 7 1/2 miles north of Kweilin, severing the enemy's road connection between Ining and Lingchwan and cutting his highway escape route from Kweilin, a communique said.

Ining, 11 miles northwest of Kweilin, was recaptured by the Chinese yesterday after having

and west of Hopeh province.

Move Troops Toward Coast

He declared the enemy still was moving crack troops toward the coast, presumably in fear of an American landing in the area north of Shanghai.

In Shansi province, he continued, intelligence reports said the Japanese were moving rolling stock, tearing up rail lines, and taking other steps suggesting the intended to abandon their grip on the Tatung-Puchow railroad. This line cuts from a point close to the northern border of Shansi to Puchow in the southwestern corner near the great bend of the Yellow river.

American planes ranged wide over China areas yesterday, destroying and damaging rail stock and yards, trucks and shipping, and killing at least 125 Japanese soldiers, an American communique announced.

A railroad station and storage area at Puchow were bombed and traffic was disrupted north of Hankow on the railroad to Peking.

CHINESE REGAIN YANGSO AIR BASE

Chungking, July 27 (A. P.)—Chinese troops in bitter street fighting have taken Yangso, the eighth former American air base regained from the Japanese, and have broken into the western suburbs of the major air base city of Kweilin, the Chinese High Command announced today.

The walled town of Yangso, forty-five miles south of Kweilin, was recovered by the Chinese three days ago, the announcement said.

The High Command said that Chinese units in the Kweilin area of Kwangsi province also drove a wedge seven and one-half miles north of the city, again cutting the enemy's highway escape route.

Major-Gen. Kuo Chi-chen, a Chinese Army spokesman, said it was possible the Japanese were preparing a suicide stand at Kweilin. He reported that enemy forces there had been strengthened by withdrawals from outposts and that the city was well fortified and mined.

He asserted that Japanese units in North China were preparing to contract their lines by withdrawing eastward in Shansi province.

Intelligence reports showed that the Japanese were moving rolling stock, tearing up rails and taking other steps which would indicate a plan to abandon their hold on the Tatung-Puchow Railroad, which cuts from a point close to the northern border of Shansi to Puchow, in the southwestern corner near the Great Bend of the Yellow River.

Kuo said the Japanese still were moving crack troops to the China coast to meet a feared American landing.

3,000 Japs Killed In 6 Days In Burma

Calcutta, July 27 (A. P.)—British and Empire troops killed more than 3,000 Japanese and captured more than 400 in six days of fighting along a 77-mile stretch of territory between the Mandalay-Rangoon railroad and the Sittang

River, Southeast Asia Command Headquarters said today.

According to previous estimates of the number of Japanese believed to be pocketed in the general area including Nyaunglebin, about 90 miles northeast of Rangoon, and Toungoo, 77 miles to the north, these figures accounted for about half of the total force. Another 7,000 Japanese were believed to be pocketed farther to the north, in the area of the Thazi-Taunggyi road.

The casualty figures were for the period beginning July 21, when the Japanese launched powerful artillery-supported counterattacks.

AUSSIES CUTTING DOWN JAP FORCES IN BORNEO

MANILA, Saturday, July 28—(AP) Australian Seventh and Ninth division combat patrols are continuing the steady reduction of Japanese forces in Borneo's interior hills, General MacArthur announced today.

The only actual exchange of gunfire reported at this headquarters, however, was a small skirmish southeast of Beaufort, on the north coast, where the Ninth division is operating.

In retaliation for the enemy's two-hour air raid Tuesday on the southeast Borneo oil port of Balikpapan, Australian and U. S. 13th Air Force bombers on Wednesday blasted the runways of the Oelin and Tabanio fields near Bandermasin. Enemy vehicles were destroyed in the Balikpapan sector by continued ground-support raids.

Sixty-two Lightnings, Mitchells and Liberators also attacked Jesselton on the north coast and the Kuching and Potinak fields in western Borneo.

Seventeen Liberators again struck six often-bombed enemy airfields across Sakassar Straits in the Celebes.

Allies Advancing In Borneo, New Guinea

Manila, July 27 (A. P.)—Japanese troops in Borneo are making a general withdrawal along the Inland Road to the Samarinda oil fields, 60 miles north of Balikpapan, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Australian troops moved steadily in pursuit of the enemy and encountered small units 6 miles north of the fallen Japanese stronghold of Batochamper.

In New Guinea, where bypassed

Nipponese are being exterminated, Australian fighter planes supported 6th Division ground troops moving into the Maprik farming area, near Wewak, on which the enemy relies for fresh food.

Liberators in Attacks

MANILA, July 28 (Saturday) (A. P.)—Bad flying weather befriended the Japanese in a vast triangle between southern Japan, Shanghai and Formosa on Thursday, grounding hundreds of American planes on Okinawa, but pinpoint bombers continued to harass enemy shipping and air installations in the southwest Pacific, General Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Seventh Fleet Liberators destroyed railway equipment and small water craft at Tourane and Phan Rang in French Indo-China on Wednesday. A Navy Privateer plane destroyed a freighter and probably destroyed two other ships in a sweep along the Malay Peninsula north of Singapore, and an ammunition-laden lugger was blown up and an airfield at Kuantan was strafed by a single Navy Liberator.

Southwest of Formosa, several Navy Liberators destroyed four coastal craft and in the Pescadores, west of Formosa, damaged four more.

Thirteenth Air Force Lightnings flew 175 sorties Tuesday and Wednesday in hunting out hiding remnants of Japanese troops in the southern Mindanao mountains in the Philippines and northwest of Davao Gulf, MacArthur announced.

1,385 JAPS KILLED

MANILA, Saturday, July 28, —(AP) Australian ground forces have counted 1,385 Japanese dead and captured 47 in recent operations in New Guinea, Bougainville and New Britain, raising the total enemy casualties in those back areas to 12,385 dead and 300 captured since the first of the year, Gen. MacArthur announced today. The long cleanup campaign is continuing, with medium and fighter bombers supporting ground operations and bombing Japanese rear areas on New Britain and New Ireland, MacArthur's communique added.

PARACHUTES DID IT

Okinawa, July 25 (Delayed) (A. P.)—The crew of a Seventh Air Force Liberator were calling themselves today "the luckiest guys in the world to be alive" after an encounter over Japan's

Inland Sea with ten enemy fighters.

Lieut. William Fleming of Rutherford, N. J., put out the fire which followed an explosion. With brakes and instruments shot away, their plane was riddled with almost 1,000 machinegun and 20-mm. cannon holes. They succeeded in setting the plane down on an Okinawa runway by slowing it with parachutes thrust out of shattered windows.

BOMBERS CAN BEAT NIPS, GENERAL SAYS

July 28 1945
HULL to Visualize How Japs Can Last Long, Giles Declares.

HONOLULU, July 27—(AP) The United States could "sit tight" and eventually bomb Japan out of the war, Lt. Gen. Barney Giles said today in an interview for the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes.

Giles recently was appointed deputy commander of the U. S. Army Strategic Air forces in the Pacific.

"It is hard to visualize," he said, "how the Japanese will be able to continue for many more months," and the Japanese home islands now are "as isolated as Truk."

"It's as though I were fighting Jack Dempsey," he explained. "He could keep me off balance with his left while pounding me at will with his right. I wouldn't have a chance."

Very soon, the general disclosed, long-range wings of USASTAF will be arriving on Okinawa, and "within five or six days thereafter they will be dropping bomb loads on any part of the shrinking Japanese empire they choose."

The greater effectiveness of Okinawa-based bombers will come not so much from heavier loads as from the increased number of missions per month for each plane, he said.

Gen. Holland Smith Sees Foe's End in 6 Months

By The Associated Press.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 27—Lieut. Gen. Holland M. Smith, until a few months ago commandant of all Marine Corps forces in the Pacific, predicted today that Japan would "fold up" within six months.

He emphasized, however, that

it was his "personal opinion," formed from what he saw in ten campaigns against the Japanese, and did not represent an official stand by the Navy Department.

"They haven't any fleet," he explained. "They haven't any merchant marine, and their cities are being systematically destroyed one after another. Why, they can't even take their fishing boats out without getting them knocked down."

Japan is a heavily electrified industrial nation, General Smith added, and "we're rapidly knocking out their dams, their factories, their power plants and their industries."

Their morale cannot be anything but extremely low, he asserted.

Gen. Smith flew to Montgomery, his home town, to visit his mother, Mrs. John V. Smith, whom he had not seen since she was seriously ill last fall. He said he was enroute to San Diego to take charge of battle replacement training at the Marines' Camp Pendleton.

The Japanese are doomed to defeat and destruction if they continue to resist, the General declared in an interview, and probably will fall apart shortly if they don't surrender unconditionally.

U. S. Shortens Timetable For Defeat of Japanese

Ships Being Diverted to Pacific Cuts Return of GI's from Europe.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—(AP) Army spokesmen, saying the timetable for Japan's defeat has been shortened, assured the Senate War Investigating committee today that the needed troops and weapons will reach General Douglas MacArthur on schedule, or ahead of it.

Maj. Gen. John M. Franklin, acting chief of transportation, Army Service Forces, said he had no doubt about the ability of the railroads to handle the job assigned to them.

The committee is investigating what Col. J. Monroe Johnson, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, termed a crisis in the transportation situation. Johnson

told the group the Army had mapped out a troop deployment program which could not be met if war vital freight was to move.

Shipping Diverted

Because of planned speed-up of the war against Japan, some shipping now being used to return troops from Europe will be diverted to the Pacific, Franklin testified. He said this would result in a slower rate of return of troops in the future. He said the Army wanted to bring the men back as soon as possible, but added:

"Our military timetable for the defeat of Japan has been moved forward as a result of our recent air, sea and ground successes and top priority must be given to the movement of the forces and supplies needed by General MacArthur and Admiral (Chester W.) Nimitz."

He said 675,000 men were returned from Europe in 81 days although the Army's original estimate was that 435,000 could be returned in that time. He said schedules call for 309,000 arrivals in August compared with 338,000 this month.

Oppose Furloughs

Both Franklin and Col. William J. Brennan, chief of the labor division, Army Service Forces, opposed a suggestion from Chairman Mead (D-N.Y.) that the Army release experienced railroad workers

or furlough them. Johnson had testified that there was an imperative need for additional railroad workers.

"It would interfere with the point system of discharge," Brennan protested.

"They could be furloughed without interfering with the point system," Mead remarked.

"I don't think so," the Army officer replied.

On the point of the railroads' ability to meet military demands, Franklin said they were not being asked to "transport more soldiers or more freight than they are geared to handle under current conditions." All plans have been made in conjunction with the Association of American railroads, he added.

West Coast Short of Coal

Senator Mitchell (D-Wash.) said the west coast was short of coal and he understood the reason was a shortage of cars. Col. Luke Finley, executive officer to the chief of transportation, replied that the

Army was not using many gondola type cars and he knew no reason why there should be a west coast coal shortage.

"If they do have a coal shortage next winter, it will be warming to know you predicted it would not be necessary," Mead dryly told him.

Mitchell said his information was that the Army was not making full use of all west coast ports. He said he was told that at one time there were 74 ships waiting in San Francisco harbor to dock while several docks in Seattle were empty.

Franklin promised to "look into that."

Replying to Johnson's testimony that the Army had given him very little information about planned arrivals of soldiers from Europe, Franklin said "no information was given ODT or sought by it as to the daily or weekly troop movements, actual or anticipated."

"Reports of daily east coast troop arrivals are now being sent ODT," he added.

SUICIDE PLANE HIT U.S.S. CALIFORNIA

203 Casualties When Jap Struck At Lingayan Gulf

Washington, July 27 (AP)—A Japanese suicide plane crashed upside down into the battleship California at Lingayan Gulf on January 9 and damaged her severely, causing 203 casualties. But the old ship didn't even stop fighting.

The Navy told tonight the mixed story of heroism, tragedy and seamanship.

Six officers and 26 enlisted men were killed outright. Three were reported missing. Thirteen others died later from injuries. The wounded numbered 155.

Sunk At Pearl Harbor

The Lingayan Gulf action was the third in which the 24-year-old battleship suffered major damages and casualties. Hit by two torpedoes at Pearl Harbor, she was raised from the mud to repay the Japanese with death and destruction at Guam, Saipan, Tinian and the Philippines.

At Saipan, on June 14, 1944, a shell struck the upper deck after of a fire-control tower and penetrated deeply before it exploded. One man was killed and one officer and eight men were wounded.

Two planes attacked the California's formation January 9 at Lingayan Gulf. The first to make a run

was shot down by AA fire. The second, which had been hit, appeared to be passing the ship on the starboard side when it banked sharply and roared in upside down to crash against the tower.

Chaplain Aided Firefighters

Fire fighters and damage-control personnel went to work while others began rescue work for gunners and other personnel trapped in the stricken area.

Using a portable voice amplifier, Lieut. William J. Keneally, Chaplain Corps, helped fire fighters locate the most dangerous areas despite heavy smoke which interfered with operations. The fires were extinguished in twelve minutes.

Although communications were disrupted and damage was done in other departments, the ship made temporary repairs while still under way and carried out her assignment at Lingayan. Her guns drove the Japanese out of the town of Lingayan and followed them inland with deadly accuracy. Aviators reported that Philippine natives finally put up signs saying "No Japs."

Returned For Repairs

Several weeks later she returned to the Puget Sound (Wash.) Navy Yard for general overhaul and repair, which even then was much simpler than the gigantic modernization the same yard had given the vessel after Pearl Harbor.

In the Lingayan action, Pfc. R. A. Liday, USMCR, Pocatello, Idaho, extinguished fires in the clothing of an officer and returned to his gun station for action despite his own injuries from burns.

G. L. Weatherwax, gunner's mate 2/c, Chelsea, Mich., and Arthur Haney, Jr., seaman 1/c, Lawrence, Mich., were credited with preventing ignition of ammunition below deck when they fought fires from burning oil dripping through the main deck.

Outstanding Action

William W. Church, boatswain's mate 1/c, Compton, Cal., rescued men from a damaged gun until he collapsed with his own severe injuries.

Three men went into a burning gun mount to pull out wounded despite a warning of impending explosion. They were Leonard A. Duszynski, coxswain, Calumet City, Ill.; R. J. Lamar, seaman 1/c; Roosevelt, N.Y., and Leo V. Bagby, private first class, Easton, Ill.

Twenty other officers and men also were commended for outstanding action.

Canadians Arm Warships With New 'Disintegrator'

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—(AP) Sixty Canadian warships proceeding soon to the Pacific to battle Japan will be equipped

with a new "disintegrator" weapon against suicide-plane attacks, the Melbourne radio said tonight in a broadcast recorded by the American Broadcasting company.

The Australian broadcast said the new weapon was invented by an Australian, passed on to the British admiralty, tested by Canadians within a week, and installed in a Canadian ship within a month.

Nature of the new weapon was not disclosed.

Malay Defenses Being Prepared: Japs

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27 (AP)—Puppet governors of Japanese-occupied Malay States are readying their defenses and food supplies against expected invasion, the enemy-controlled radio at Batavia, Java, said today.

The governors met recently in Japanese military headquarters at Taiping, 470 miles northwest of Singapore, said the broadcast heard here.

Taiping is half way between Singapore and Puket Island, off the west coast of Thailand, where radio Tokyo earlier reported an alleged Allied landing attempt failed Wednesday. Tokyo elaborated today and said twenty carrier-based planes and naval bombardment preceded the unconfirmed attack.

The enemy radio quoted a Thailand army communiqué that carriers, cruisers, destroyers and transports carried out the preliminary bombardment and that 500 troops that landed were routed. No continuing action was cited.

Jap Jurist Jeers At Yankee Women

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27 (A. P.).—A leading Japanese jurist today urged his countrywomen to continue to "sweat in war factories," picturing them as "absolutely different from the Yankee women who are degraded in morals and indulge in alcoholic drinking."

"Up to recent years there were women who penciled their eyebrows and painted their cheeks under influence of superficial American culture," said President Kota Omori of the Appeals Court in a Tokyo broadcast heard by the Federal Communications Commission. "They cut their hair short until their heads looked like paint brushes."

FOE CLAIMS REPULSE OF MALAYA 'LANDING'

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27 (AP)—The Tokyo radio, which asserted yesterday that an American force of 500 troops had landed on Phuket Island off the western Malay Peninsula coast of Thailand, issued a new broadcast tonight saying that Allied ships that, according to the enemy, put the troops ashore, now were "shelling our positions under cover of the air force." There has been no Allied report of such a landing or other action in the area, which is 600 miles north-west of Singapore.

The enemy broadcast, recorded by the American Broadcasting Company, referred to the unconfirmed landing as "an armed reconnaissance."

The Japanese radio at Batavia, Java, added alleged details. As heard by the Federal Communications Commission, it quoted a Thailand Army communiqué to the effect that carriers, cruisers, destroyers and transports carried out a preliminary bombardment at Phuket and that the Allied troops that landed were routed.

Puppet Governors of Japanese-occupied Malay States are preparing defenses and food supplies against expected Allied invasion, the Batavia radio also said, adding that the Governors met recently in Japanese military headquarters at Taiping, 470 miles northwest of Singapore.

Submarine Attack Reported

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27 (A. P.).—Radio Tokyo said today that an enemy submarine shelled the island of Kinkazan, 200 miles north of Tokyo, for five minutes last night.

The island is off the Honshu coast from the communications center of Sendai. A submarine shell hit only a lighthouse keeper's residence, said the enemy broadcast, heard by the Federal Communications Commission.

Attlee Puts Bevin, Cripps
And Morrison in Cabinet;
Back at Potsdam Today

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Bevin, New Foreign Secretary, Mobilized Man Power for War

LONDON, July 27 (A.P.).—Gray-haired sixty-four-year-old Ernest Bevin, named British Foreign Minister tonight, is a big man, physically and influentially, in the new Labor government.

He is a self-assured trade unionist who mobilized Britain's man power for war as Minister of Labor for five years in Churchill's Coalition government. Roly-poly in appearance, the 250-pound Bevin is the opposite of the man he succeeds as Foreign Minister, tall, debonair Anthony Eden.

Unlike Eden, whose education included Oxford University, Bevin left school and started his struggle for economic security at the age of ten by working on a farm in his native Somerset. After a few years he went to Bristol, an English port, where he worked as a tramway operator while learning the rudiments of trade unionism.

He soon became an enthusiastic unionist, helping to organize stevedores and others into a dockers' union at Bristol. Under his leadership the organization expanded and in 1922 was merged into the Transport and General Workers Union which now claims to be the world's largest.

Bevin was named general secretary of the union and held that post until May, 1940, when he went on leave to serve as Minister of Labor in the Churchill government. Last May he returned to the union post.

Bevin has made many trips to the United States in the interests of world trade unionism, and is a close friend of labor leaders throughout the world.

His statements on foreign policy are being reviewed by observers for guidance on Britain's possible future course in the international field. His address at the Labor party conference in Blackpool last May was regarded as particularly significant.

"We pledge ourselves," he declared then, "never to use small states to play off against big states and so get an advantage. If I may use a cockney phrase, there should

be cards on the table—face 'upwards.'"

On June 24 he asserted, "The only way to deal with foreign policy is to send the best of the British people to represent our point of view."

"My experience," he continued, "convinces me that if the same principles are applied that we adopt in our labor conferences, understanding with other countries will be reached very quickly. A Labor government will put some morality in foreign affairs."

"As long as foreign policy is based on collective security, labor will find the opportunity of co-operating with all parties."

To Herbert Morrison as Lord President of the Council and leader of the House of Commons falls the task of shepherding the big Labor majority in Commons, a job for which the fifty-seven-year-old union leader has had long training. Morrison won high honors for organizing Britain's civilian defense forces as Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security.

With only an elementary school education, Morrison began his career as an errand boy, became a shop assistant, telephone operator and then a deputy newspaper circulation manager. He was named Minister of Transport when elected to Commons in 1923. He was secretary of the London Labor party from 1915-'40, and chairman of the national Labor party in 1928-'29.

Arthur Greenwood is another party wheelhorse. His is a free-roaming assignment as Lord Privy Seal, a post to which many and varied tasks may be delegated.

Author, lecturer and educator, Greenwood at sixty-five has had a long, distinguished career in public life, specializing in housing and slum clearance. A graduate of Victoria University, Greenwood headed the economics department at Huddersfield Technical College and lectured in economics at the University of Leeds.

Attlee Picking Aides; Expected To Return To Potsdam Soon

London, July 27 (A.P.).—Clement R. Attlee plunged into work today as head of Britain's first Labor Government in fourteen years, which he has pledged to give top priority to finishing the war with Japan.

There was a general belief here that the new Prime Minister would return to the Big Three conference at Potsdam during the week end. However, it seemed likely that he would fill at least the major Cabinet offices before leaving. The press speculated that he might make known the top selections before the day was over.

Long Term Seen

A British Press Association correspondent said former Prime Minister Churchill probably would not return to the Potsdam talks, and added that Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary in the Churchill Govern-

ment, "will not, of course, go back to Germany."

The triumphant Laborites, holding 390 of the 640 seats in the House of Commons, appeared to be settling down for a long term in office—possibly the full statutory five years.

Labor members of Parliament have been called to meet here tomorrow to re-elect the leader of the party, which is always done at the start of each new session.

New members of the House of Commons are scheduled to be sworn in August 1.

Work On Reform Program

A new speaker must be elected, and the British Press Association predicted the post would go again to Col. Clifton Brown. Brown is a Conservative, but the office is a nonpartisan one.

Attlee arrived for work well before 10 A.M. His first task was the Cabinet selections. Then the Prime Minister must work on the outline of Labor's first reform program, which will be set forth in the King's speech to Parliament at opening ceremonies August 8.

When he returns to Potsdam Attlee will take with him a Foreign Minister also pledged to carry on

the Churchill foreign policy. It was believed his choice as Foreign Secretary would be Ernest Bevin, former Labor Minister in the coalition Cabinet.

For Churchill, since 1940 the empire's outstanding figure, there was left the relatively humble position of leader of the House of Commons minority—a position so small it can wield but little influence in shaping Britain's immediate future.

The leftward tide of votes swamped his Conservative party in the worst political defeat any major British party has suffered in many years, and gave the Laborites the first clear Commons majority any party ever held in Britain.

Press Amazed

The London press was frankly amazed by the result and not agreed on the explanation. Most commentators agreed, however, that it did not constitute a personal repudiation of Churchill, whose record as a war leader was praised even by the staunchest of Labor supporters.

The results, with thirteen districts yet to count votes, gave the Labor party 390 of the 640 Commons seats. Allied parties captured 27 more, for a total of 417. The Conservatives had only 195 seats and Allied parties 15 more for a total of 210. The results in the remaining thirteen contests will be made known early in August.

The Labor party is committed to a Socialistic program that can shake the foundations of British economy as it is constituted at present. The party calls for nationalization of basic industries such as coal, iron and steel and inland transportation, and of the Bank of England.

"We are embarked on a great adventure," Attlee declared, summarizing the party goal as "the highest standard of life we can achieve for all."

"We want a security that will banish war forever," asserted the 62-year-old Labor leader, who worked 26 years in politics for this chance to test his Socialist theories in action.

High Standard of Living

"We want widespread prosperity for all people," he said. "We must reconstruct our ruined homes and build up the highest standard of

life we can achieve for all."

There was some speculation here that the ultimate effect of the election would be to bring Russia and Britain closer together on some issues. Prof. Harold Laski, chairman of the Labor party's executive committee, said the victory would make possible "full friendship" with the Soviet Union and that the Government would be in a position to do "full justice" to the Spain of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

In order to carry out the Labor party's policies, both foreign and domestic, Attlee was expected to surround himself with a strong and experienced Cabinet. Besides Bevin for Foreign Minister, others mentioned prominently for Cabinet posts were Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary in the wartime coalition; A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty in the coalition; Hugh Dalton, president of the Board of Trade under the coalition, and Sir Stafford Cripps, coalition Minister of Aircraft Production, now mentioned as Secretary of State for India. There was also speculation that several women might be named to the Cabinet from among the 23 elected, including ten to new seats.

BRITAIN GAVE LABOR 15,047,378 VOTES

London, July 27 (A. P.).—The popular vote cast on July 5 in the 627 districts and counted today:

Labor 11,962,678
Liberal 2,280,135
Independent Labor 46,679
Communist 101,390
Commonwealth 110,634
Independent 545,862

Total for the Laborites and their supporters 15,047,378

Conservative 9,018,235
National 147,997
Liberal National 768,341

Total for the Conservatives and their supporters 9,934,573

Total vote 24,981,951

The popular vote cast for the three main parties in the 1935 election was: Conservative, 10,496,300; Labor, 8,325,491; Liberal, 1,422,116.

World Reaction To British Labor Victory Mixed

[By the Associated Press]

The passing of Winston Churchill as Britain's Prime Minister brought a mixed reaction throughout the world today.

There was general rejoicing in the ranks of labor, some anxiety on the part of business interests with British affiliations, and consternation in rightist circles. Everywhere the proportions of the landslide caused surprise.

The Moscow radio, making the first Russian comment, said the British Labor party last May called for a "consolidation of relations of friendship with Russia and issued a warning against anti-Soviet propaganda." The Moscow commentator said that now "a new chapter opens in the life of Britain."

French Generally Pleased

The general feeling in France seemed to be that the new Government would improve French-British relations. Left-wing French political circles greeted the election result with surprised enthusiasm.

The leading Swedish conservative newspaper, Svenska Dagbladet, said Churchill had been "betrayed by his people. It will remain to be seen how the British people will react before this surprising verdict of a people which has discharged a statesman whose genius is without counterpart in the Western world and who in time of need took over the leadership and organized victory."

"Burden Of Reactionaries"

Australian Labor party leaders said the result insured them of victory in Australia's next general election. The Sydney Telegraph said the result was due to the "insufferable burden of Conservative reactionaries Churchill had to carry to the poll."

There was some selling on the stock exchange at Capetown, South Africa, where there are many big British business interests, but no panic. The Capetown Times said the "results of the labor experiment in Britain will be viewed sympathetically but also with some natural anxiety by the world."

Blow To Falangists Seen

Labor's victory was generally interpreted in Spain as a defeat for the Falangists and the Franco regime. "Britain's going Bolshevik," said the official Falangist press,

and "now we have nothing between us and Russia save the Americans, and they are withdrawing." Spain's working classes, however, were delighted and celebrated in the cheaper cafes.

Official comment was lacking in Argentina, where the result was received with great surprise, but a number of leading Argentines interpreted the election as proof that the proletariat, after suffering the long horrors of war, will insist on changes. Tomas Lebreton, former Argentine Ambassador to London, said: "Regardless of the alarm which Labor's victory might cause many of Churchill's admirers, it is nothing more than one of those extraordinary evolutions which attest the exceptional pliability of the British political fabric."

Italian Socialists Pleased

Pietro Nenni, leader of the Italian Socialist party, sent a telegram from Rome to the British Labor party saying: "Italian Socialists cheer victory of the great brother party, which opens new roads to the unity of the workers to give Europe again work and peace."

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, president of Hindu Mahasabha, the third largest political party in India, hailed the fall of the Churchill Government as a "deserving end of a reactionary administration which shamelessly stood against Indians' rightful claim for political emancipation." The Indian press generally agreed, however, that the change of government was not likely to mean much to India because as one editor said, "all British parties have been as one regarding this country."

Chilean Leftists Elated

Leftist parties were elated in Chile and some leaders said they expected the Labor Government to adopt different policies regarding Argentina in contrast with what they deemed an appeasing attitude by the Churchill Cabinet.

Chinese officials said they foresaw no change in Britain's attitude toward Japan. Churchill was a popular figure with the Chinese, but it was generally felt in China that the Labor victory might result in an earlier settlement of the Hong Kong question. The Chinese believe that Labor might be more favorably disposed than the Conservatives to an early retrocession of that British port in China.

JUL 28 1945

JUL 28 1945

LABOR STALWARTS FORM NUCLEUS OF NEW GOVERNMENT

Dalton, Morrison, Greenwood,
Cripps and Jowitt Given
Major Posts in Cabinet

POTSDAM RESUMES TODAY

Attlee Will Fly Back, with Bevin;
Latter to Use 'Blunt Lancashire'

In International Relations

London, July 27.—(AP)—Prime Minister Clement Attlee tonight chose husky Ernest Bevin, a two-fisted trade union leader, as foreign secretary of his new Labor Government and his right-hand man in guiding British foreign policy through the Pacific War and a host of thorny postwar problems.

Bevin, Labor Minister in Winston Churchill's wartime coalition Government, will go with Attlee by plane to Potsdam tomorrow to resume the interrupted Big Three conference. Churchill quite probably will not return.

Attlee announced selection of six Labor Party stalwarts as the nucleus of his cabinet, including Hugh Dalton as Chancellor of the Exchequer, third most important post, and Herbert Morrison as Lord President of the Council and leader in the House of Commons.

To Speak as 'Common Men'

Bevin, who succeeds the suave Anthony Eden, told a Labor audience less than 24 hours before his appointment that he thought "blunt Lancashire" better than "polished diplomatic phrases" in the new world of international relations, and declared the new Labor Government intended to speak "as common men to common men of other nations."

The partial list of cabinet appointments, as approved by King George VI and announced at No. 10 Downing street, included:

Attlee as Minister of Defense, a post also held by Churchill when he was wartime Prime Minister.

Lord Privy Seal, Arthur Greenwood, who was for a time Minister without Portfolio in the Churchill cabinet.

President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, who was Minister of Aircraft Production in the

coalition cabinet.

Lord Chancellor, Sir William Allen Jowitt, who was Minister of Social Security in the coalition cabinet.

Dalton, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, served in the Churchill war cabinet as president of the Board of Trade. Morrison was Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security in the Churchill coalition.

"Further appointments will be issued in the course," the announcement said.

Bid for World Confidence

Attlee's Labor Government won a powerful majority in the House of Commons, but it also inherited an unprecedented burden of war-battered problems. The party is expected to make a bid for world confidence at the resumption of the Potsdam negotiations.

Upon the broad shoulders of Bevin, a Somerset farm boy, fell the cares assumed during Churchill's administration by the polished Eden.

Bevin won wide praise as labor minister for his handling of manpower problems. He came up to national prominence through unionism, starting as one of the founders of the now-powerful Transport and General Workers (formerly Dockers) Union. Born in 1881, he has been secretary of the Transport

possibility Britain would go along with Russia in a plan to apply economic pressure to force Franco's replacement.

What the attitude toward Argentina will be was still less certain, pending reconciliation of the Labor Party's opposition to that country's Government with Britain's economic aims in South America.

Widespread prominence given to newspaper accounts of the reaction and surprise in the United States over Churchill's defeat provoked considerable interest in whether the government switch would bring any change, particularly economic, in relations between the two nations.

Generally, however, those who speculated on this question took it for granted that the United States would continue economic aid to Labor-led Britain just as it has to Communist-led Russia.

union—except for his Cabinet period—from its organization, and was due to retire next year at the age of 65.

Attlee earlier today conferred more than five hours with Bevin, Morrison, Greenwood, Dalton and Cripps. The quick formation of a nucleus of his Cabinet indicated he was determined to lay the foundation of his new Government before going to Potsdam, so that national business could operate smoothly during his absence.

No Change in Foreign Policy

The Labor Party is pledged broadly to carry on Churchill's foreign policy. Sources close to the Labor Party expressed belief Attlee would return to Potsdam ready to assure President Truman and Premier Stalin that Britain would:

Give first priority to the defeat of Japan.

Stand firm on its commitments for Germany's control and occupation.

Back up fully the growth of the newly-born World Security League.

Pledge support of pressure-free elections in liberated countries.

Work for worldwide elimination of Fascism.

Contribute to the extent of its ability in feeding Europe.

Be prepared to discuss elimination of world economic barriers to a degree consistent with the security of its own people.

Speak in the world's councils with assurance supported by the overwhelming mandate from the British people.

Churchill met today with his old Cabinet and for an hour they discussed problems attendant to leaving the Government. For him, if he chooses to accept it—is left the relatively humble position of leader of the House of Commons minority, a position from which he could wield little influence in shaping Britain's immediate future.

A meeting of the national executive committee of the Labor Party, an administrative group headed by Prof. Harold Laski, has been called for next Tuesday.

New members of the House are scheduled to be sworn in Aug. 1. A new speaker must be elected and the British Press Association predicted the post, a non-partisan one, again would go to Col. Clifton Brown, a Conservative.

Of Spain and Argentina

Speculation of the new Government's foreign policy focussed chiefly on the question of how far it would implement with action the Labor Party's long-avowed antipathy toward extreme right-wing or so-called reactionary governments, with particular interest in its future relations with Spain, Italy, Greece and Argentina.

Those who profess to know Attlee maintained there would be no sudden change in British policy toward those countries. They contended there would be a gradual withdrawal of British support for extreme right-wing elements in the Governments of Italy and Greece, up to a point of assuring free elections at the earliest possible moment. The attitude toward Spain appeared likely to be less restrained, with a strong

JUL 28 1945

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Candidates Forfeit \$89,400 In Britain

London, July 27 (AP)—The British Treasury collected \$89,400 in forfeits yesterday from general election candidates.

British law requires each candidate to post \$600 as a sign of good faith. The money is forfeited if the candidate fails to receive an eighth of the total vote in a two-man or three-man race, or a tenth of the vote in a field of four or more candidates. Nominees who win draw also forfeit their bonds.

Most who lost their money failed to get enough votes.

P.M. Makes \$40,000 A Year

London, July 27 (AP)—Salaries of England's new leaders: Prime Minister, 10,000 pounds (\$40,000); ministers, from 2,000 to 5,000 pounds, (\$8,000 to \$20,000), and members of Parliament, 600 pounds, (\$2,400).

British People, Press Laud Churchill

London, July 27 (AP)—The British press and public—friend and foe alike—heaped praise today on the war leadership and "transcendent eminence" of outgoing Prime Minister Churchill.

Prof. Harold Laski, chairman of the Labor party's national executive committee and one of Churchill's favorite campaign targets, told a Labor victory rally: "I want on behalf of the British Labor party to thank Mr. Churchill for the great services he rendered the nation."

The pro-Labor London Daily Herald declared: "There is not the slightest doubt that gratitude to Churchill as a war leader, admiration for his genius and reverence for his courage is shared by every party and every social class."

Cheered By Street Crowds

The London Times said: "Never in our history have the hopes and resolves of people and their authority among nations been so summed up in a single commanding personality."

Churchill was cheered last night

by crowds in the streets and he drove by on the way to Buckingham Palace to hand in his resignation. He answered with a smile and his famous V-for-victory sign.

The independent Conservative London Daily Telegraph declared that "the coming years will pass judgment on the electoral decision that dispensed with Churchill's services when that decision was at strange variance with the warm gratitude which every man and woman in the country felt toward him."

Place In History Safe

The Times insisted that "no one will dream of interpreting the crushing defeat inflicted on his (Churchill's) party as bringing in any way into question his place in history, in national pride or in the affection and gratitude of the people."

"In the sense that he has been during the war years a temporal embodiment to his age of eternal England, Winston Churchill can have no successor—just as the situation that called him to his transcendent eminence does not recur," the Times added.

The Daily Telegraph said Churchill "became the greatest leader in war that our race has produced... he will ever be great in the hearts of his countrymen."

GERMANS LOOK TO ATTLEE

Social Democrats Hope They Will Get More Sympathy

BERLIN, July 27 (AP)—Leaders of Germany's Social Democratic party debated today whether they should send congratulations to British Laborites as the first step in establishing friendly relations.

Erich W. Gniffke, chairman of the party's central committee, said the election gave new hope to German Social Democrats, who believed they would receive more sympathy and help from Prime Minister Attlee than they expected from Winston Churchill.

"We Social Democrats hope Germany will belong to the anti-fascist peoples of the world," he said. "There are many of us who sat in prisons for holding these beliefs."

Chinese Comment On Vote

Chungking, July 27 (AP)—Chinese newspaper editorials expressed the opinions today that Britain's war against Japan would not be affected by the Labor victory, that British-Soviet relations would be closer and that a solution of the Indian deadlock would be easier. All paid tribute to Winston Churchill.

Washington Sees Portent

Washington, July 27 (AP)—The defeat of the Churchill government in Britain set American politicians to wondering today whether the postwar era will bring an American turn to the left and what will happen if it does.

Members of Congress disagreed widely in their views of the effect the British results might have on the war with Japan and on general relations between this country and Britain.

But the victory of a Labor party that campaigned for Government ownership of Britain's basic industries convinced many that the United States would face similar issues when the Pacific war ends.

"Must Be More Flexible"

Senator Austin (R., Vt.), for instance, said he thinks the two major parties will have to improve upon their flexibility to meet domestic and foreign problems.

"We are confronted with the greatest attack on free economy in history," Austin said. "If we maintain the capitalistic system and free government we will have to improve our flexibility and move quickly to meet economic, political and international problems."

Senators Johnson (D., Col.) and Wherry (R., Neb.) said they thought the left-wing victory in England "shows the way the world is going." Both added, however, that there are few signs in this country now of a similar trend.

"Era Of The Common Man"

Senator Morse (R., Ore.) commented that "the election demonstrates that historically we have entered into the era of the common man." That left a few of his colleagues puzzled. But Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) said he felt it is too early to tell whether there will be the same trend in this country.

If there is, Senator Magnuson (D., Wash.) suggested that the Democrats would benefit. Several Republicans contended, however, that Churchill's loss of the premiership was merely a case of turning the "ins" out, a result they said might well come in this country in the next general election.

The Japanese War

Opinions also were varied about the effect on the Japanese war of the British change in leadership. Senators George (D., Ga.), Taft (R., Ohio) and McKellar felt it would make no difference.

But Senator McFarland (D., Ariz.) was "afraid the British regard the war as over," a viewpoint shared by Senator Moore (R.,

Okla.). [In London Clement R. Attlee, the new Prime Minister, said: "The first thing we have to do is finish the war with Japan."]

Senators Bridges (R., N.H.) thought the United States would have to "reappraise our entire relationship with Britain" in the international field. Taft, however, said he believed there would be little difference in the policies of a government headed by Attlee and that which Churchill captained.

"Start All Over Again"

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) said "it looks like we will have to start all over again in our relations with Britain" and George added that there is bound to be some "uncertainty."

It might be all for the best, though, said Senator Ball (R., Minn.). A Labor Government, he continued, might have a more American viewpoint on international problems than Churchill, who "played the empire hard."

ATTLEE RETURNS

TO BIG 3 PARLOR

New Prime Minister to Replace Churchill at Conference.

POTSDAM, July 27 (AP)—Britain's new Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, will return here tomorrow to replace defeated Winston Churchill as Britain's member of the "Big Three," it was learned tonight.

The conference, in recess since last Wednesday when Attlee and Churchill returned to London for the announcement of British election results, will resume tomorrow.

(Ernest Bevin, successor to Anthony Eden as British foreign secretary, will accompany Attlee to Potsdam, it was announced in London.)

The new prime minister will move into the new "Little No. 10 Downing street" upon his arrival. Sources here said tonight they had not heard of any exchange of messages he may have had with President Truman and Premier Stalin.

The disclosure that Attlee would arrive tomorrow confirmed the belief here that defeat of the Churchill government would not be permitted to adjourn the negotiations, which had been under way nine days, with Attlee in attendance, when the recess came.

Truman already is well acquainted with Britain's new top spokesman. Attlee participated in the San Francisco conference and later called at the White House for talks

with the President.

It was emphasized in responsible quarters that Attlee had sat through all the Potsdam conferences and that there was no occasion to break the continuity of the deliberations upon which leaders of the three nations had worked since a week ago last Monday, following initial sessions of the foreign secretaries the previous day.

(A hint that the "Big Three" had experienced difficulties in reaching a unified policy on the administration of Germany came from Secretary of War Stimson, who was interviewed by newsmen at Frankfort-On-Main.)

(He said the conferees were "working on discrepancies when I left Potsdam two days ago, and they will probably be still working on them when I am back in the United States." He left immediately for Washington.)

Word that the meetings would be resumed quickly sent a spirit of confidence through the conference city. With all Potsdam awaiting word of Attlee's intentions, the flat disclosure that he was returning to the conference scene tomorrow to resume the deliberations came as an electrifying stimulant.

Unofficial opinion was that the new "Big Three" would drive ahead and conclude the agreements at the earliest possible date.

President Truman today was presented a bound copy of the German edition of the Stars and Stripes, U. S. Army newspaper, by Capt. Max Gilstrop of Boston, officer in charge, and Managing Editor Paul Elliott, of Detroit.

Attlee's Victory Upsets Big 3 Timetable

Potsdam, July 27 (AP)—Reporters were informed at 5.30 P.M. today that the American and British delegations still had nothing to say on the status of the Big Three conference.

Potsdam, July 27 (AP)—The defeat of Prime Minister Churchill's Government upset the Big Three timetable today, but took nothing from the American, British and Chinese surrender ultimatum to Japan which was issued here yesterday.

The Labor party victory which removed Churchill, one of the orig-

inal Big Three presumably left the time of resumption of discussions up to labor leader Clement Attlee, Churchill's successor.

Was Conference "Observer"

As opposition leader, Attlee, had been attending the conference as an "observer," and is well acquainted with President Truman, Premier Stalin and the agenda over which they worked with Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden at nine meetings.

The warning to the Japanese to overthrow their warlords and seek immediate peace or face virtual annihilation was made jointly by Truman, Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Attlee indicated that the ultimatum will have his full support when he declared last night in London: "The first thing we have to do is finish the war with Japan."

Stalin May Have Known

Observers here believed it was not unlikely that Stalin had prior knowledge of the contents of the ultimatum.

Truman's secretary, Charles G. Ross, who went to Berlin from Potsdam to release the proclamation, would not comment on this phase. He said, simply: "Mr. Stalin's Government is not at war with Japan."

President Truman was in the Frankfurt area inspecting American troops yesterday when news of the Labor party victory reached him.

No Comment By Truman

When he returned to Potsdam last night he went immediately to his official residence. There was no comment from him or his delegation. Silence likewise was maintained at Stalin's headquarters.

Observers hoped to learn today how soon the chiefs of the new British Government can return to Potsdam.

To Attlee, a parliamentary veteran with the common touch, Mr. Truman lost the distinction of being the freshman member of the Big Three.

President Roosevelt's death, and Churchill's defeat have altered the intimate personal character of the Soviet-British-American meetings.

Churchill had spoken face to face with Stalin in conferences held at least once yearly since August, 1942. Attlee started making solid Russian contacts after his arrival in Potsdam July 15.

Attlee Did The Dishes As Guest Of Cal. Printer

San Bruno, Cal., July 27 (AP)—There was only one red ration point in the house when Britain's new Prime Minister, Clement

Attlee, came to dinner at the Robert Collier home last April—and he topped off the evening by doing the dishes.

Attlee then was deputy prime minister attending the United Nations conference at San Francisco.

Mrs. Collier, sitting in the immaculate living room of her San Bruno cottage yesterday, clasped her hands as she told how flustered she was.

Wrote Him A Letter

"Bob, my husband," she said, "wrote Attlee a letter when he heard he was coming out here for the conference. Attlee arrived on a Tuesday and phoned us on Thursday."

It was some 30 years ago, her husband explained, that he lived next door to Attlee on Durham Row in the east end of London.

The new Prime Minister had just finished Oxford and Collier had completed his printer's apprentice-

ship. They belonged to the same branch of the Socialist Independent Labor Party and came to be fast friends.

"When I knew Attlee," the printer added, "it wasn't quite respectable to be a Socialist."

Recognized Him

"You don't forget Attlee," he continued, "but it did surprise me to see him step out of the elevator at the Mark Hopkins Hotel and say unhesitatingly, 'Well, well, it's still Bob Collier.'"

"And then we took him and Capt. John Dugdale home for dinner."

Mrs. Collier laughed. "I didn't quite know what to expect," she said, "but I knew it was all right as soon as I saw him. And then, after dinner when I suggested they go into the living room while I washed the dishes he just swung his legs out from under the table and before I realized it there he was washing the dishes with the captain drying them."

"I didn't know what to make of it. And now he's a Prime Minister. And he didn't say a thing about politics."

JUL 28 1945

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Airmen Honor Shepherds At Britain's Hill Border

4 U. S. Flyers Rescued in the Cheviots Last Winter

IN THE CHEVIOTS, Britain, July 27 (AP).—Shepherds of Southern Knowe have been honored for their part in rescuing British and American airmen during the war, at an unusual ceremony in the hills separating England and Scotland.

Colonel Eugene A. Romig, of Byesville, Ohio, representing the United States 8th Air Force, and Sir James Ross, of the British Air Ministry, presented scrolls to John Dagg and Frank Moscrop, two shepherds who found a crashed Flying Fortress in a snowstorm in December, 1944, and saved the lives of four Americans. The work of all the shepherds in the lonely area was praised.

Dagg and Moscrop previously had received British Empire medals from King George VI. Dagg's dog, Sheila, which found one of the wounded airmen more than 150 yards from the planes, was decorated by Lady Ross.

14 Die in Crash Of U. S. Bomber

Prestwick, Scotland, July 27 (A. P.).—Fourteen persons died today, the British Press Association reported, in the crash of a United States Air Force Liberator which had just taken off for the United States.

PETAIN REPORTED AS FOE OF JAPAN

Witness Describes Possible Move To Save Indo-China

Philip W. Whitcomb reports dignity and fairness now prevail at Petain trial. . . . Page 3

Paris, July 27 (AP)—Marshal Petain's defense attorney today drew an admission from a witness that the aged soldier may have tried to save Indo-China from the Japanese in 1940 by a last-minute change in governors general there.

The testimony about Indo-China, which became the springboard for Japan's attack on Malaya and

Singapore, apparently established a point in Petain's favor in his five-day-old trial. It brought a smile to the Marshal's usually impassive face.

The witness, Charles Roux, former secretary general in the Foreign Ministry, also said that when France was collapsing former Premier Paul Reynaud had asked President Roosevelt to send the United States fleet into battle against Germany, although he did not ask for American troops.

Blum Accuses Petain

Pétain, breaking his silence after Roux finished, said, "I accept everything M. Roux has said." The 89-year-old soldier is charged with intelligence with the enemy, and plotting against the security of France.

Earlier in the day, former Premier Leon Blum emotionally accused Pétain of treason and declared Pétain "betrayed his country's confidence in him. That to me is the essential thing in this trial." Blum also asserted that Pétain,

in abrogating the supreme constitutional authority, "gave himself powers which may be compared with those of a jungle sovereign. He committed an odious abuse of confidence."

When Blum took the witness stand Pétain turned with a puzzled look to his counsel, Reuters announced.

"Who is it?" Pétain asked. "It's Blum, you know Leon Blum," counsel replied.

Both Blum and Roux indicated that Pierre Laval, former Vichy chief of government, rather than Pétain, was the evil genius of the Vichy régime.

Dramatic Introduction

Dramatically introducing the question of Indo-China, Defense Attorney Jacques Isorny had Roux admit that Pétain may have sought to keep the Japanese from the rich colony by removing General Georges Catroux as governor general because he favored Japanese demands, and replacing him with Rear Admiral Jean Decoux.

It had been generally understood that Pétain's Vichy Government had willingly made concessions in Indo-China, and that Catroux had resigned rather than agree to this policy.

After Roux had finished his direct statement, Isorny suddenly asked him about the conditions under which France agreed to permit Japan to station an army in Indo-China.

Roux said "the case of Indo-China was very delicate. The country was inevitably exposed to Japanese pressure."

Catroux Removal Discussed Interrupting, Isorny said, "for

give me, but wasn't it true that Marshal Pétain removed Catroux because he considered Catroux favorably to the Japanese?"

Roux, after a moment's thought, said "I don't think so," and explained he understood Decoux was sent to replace Catroux "so that there could be no mistake that whatever agreement he made was made in the name of the Government."

But Isorny read a deposition which Roux had given before the trial, which stated that Catroux had been negotiating with a Japanese general "on his own authority and without instructions from the Government." The deposition said Catroux had agreed to close the famous arms route to China from the Indo-China port of Haiphong, had halted food shipments to the Chinese, and was recommending that France enter an agreement with Japan for defense of Indo-China.

Shakes Hands With Petain Roux said he had made that statement, and Isorny asked: "Well, then, isn't it true that Pétain removed Catroux in an effort to save Indo-China?"

Roux replied that, seen in that light, it could appear that Pétain had attempted to keep the Japanese Army from entering Indo-China.

The deposition as read by Isorny also said that France had asked the United States for assistance in blocking Japan's demands on Indo-China, but "we were told the United States could do nothing."

Roux shook hands with Pétain as he left the stand.

Earlier Roux testified that Reynaud in an appeal to Roosevelt for help in June, 1940, "suggested that the American fleet come into action."

"In his appeal Reynaud excluded the possibility of sending American troops to the Continent, but suggested the entering into action of the American fleet," he said. He did not mention this point further.

Laval More In Evidence Blum declared that Pétain had told the French people "with all the authority of his past" that an armistice was not dishonorable, and added: "That I call treason."

After the Government moved to Vichy, Blum continued, Laval was more in evidence than Pétain. Asked whether he thought Laval had influence Pétain, or vice-versa, Blum replied:

"You are putting me on dangerous ground. I know Laval. I do not know Pétain. There is something in his character I cannot understand."

Roux declared that "Pierre Laval made of his anglophobia a quarrel between France and Great Britain," and said he had told Pétain that "you are making a great mistake in taking Laval into the Government."

After today's session, spectators crowded around Pétain, and an unidentified woman shook hands with him.

Leon Blum Lays Treason To Petain (MORIN)

Paris, July 27 (AP)—Leon Blum, who was French Premier in years of the Popular Front before the war, hurled the charge of "treason" at Marshal Pétain today and said the old soldier "gave himself powers that may be compared to those of a jungle sovereign."

Pétain is on trial for his life, charged with intelligence with the enemy and plotting against the security of France.

Charles Roux, a diplomat who followed Blum to the stand, said that when France was falling, in June of 1940, Pétain's predecessor, Paul Reynaud, appealed to President Roosevelt and suggested that the American fleet come into action.

People "Overwhelmed"

Blum, released only a few weeks ago from German detention, told the High Court of Justice on this fifth day of the trial:

"The people of France, with the foundations of the nation gone, terrorized and overwhelmed, looked for reassurance. Pétain told them with all the authority of his past that the armistice was not dishonorable. I call that treason."

Questioned whether Pétain was treasonable in giving himself dictatorial powers, Blum said:

"He gave himself powers that may be compared to those of a jungle sovereign. He committed an odious abuse of confidence."

"It is certain that at Vichy, we had only Pierre Laval before us. He led all the maneuvers. Whether he acted on orders of the Marshal I don't know."

Abandonment Of Paris

Blum said Pétain first entered the Daladier Government after former Premier Edouard suggested it. In relating the decision to abandon Paris to the oncoming Germans, he testified:

"I said Paris was not only the capital of France; it was everything."

After the Government had fled to Bordeaux, Blum testified:

"Military leaders felt that all

resistance had become useless. They seemed to feel as though France had lost all her capacity, all means of resisting. Up to that time, there was an overwhelming majority of the Government favoring resistance. Then the Chautemps proposal had its effect."

It was Camille Chautemps, another former Premier, who broached the question of an armistice.

Pressure On Cabinet

"From the moment the armistice was introduced, I had the impression that great pressure almost forced the cabinet to accept it," Blum said. "A number of us decided to leave France. My bags were packed and ready. The Government was to have gone on June 20."

Blum said that when he, Herriot and Senate President Jules Jeanneney reached Toulouse to sail, "we learned that the Government had decided against leaving and all departures were canceled."

Blum said he was "near tears" when he read the armistice terms for the first time the next morning.

"I saw France torn in two," Blum said. "I learned that—unique in our history—France had agreed to surrender those who had sought refuge with us."

"Betrayed France"

Blum said that, in his opinion, "Pétain betrayed the Republic of France."

The former Premier said he followed the Pétain Government to Vichy and worked for a while there "in fear of (Jacques) Doriot's men, fear of the Germans and in fear of Pétain's soldiers." Then Blum was arrested and taken to Riom.

"The Supreme Court was to try us on the same charges for which we had already been convicted and condemned by Pétain himself without even having been heard," Blum testified, adding that Pétain had "attacked me and vilified me for the past five years."

Blum had been recalled from vacation to testify. Herriot had been scheduled to testify but his lawyers said he was ill.

Influence Of Laval

The Marshal's counsel asked Blum: "Do you think Laval influenced Pétain or vice versa?"

"You are putting me on dangerous ground," Blum answered. "I know Laval. I do not know Pétain. There is something in his character I cannot understand."

"Did he act as a result of ambition? I don't know. Did he premeditate the meeting whereby he would obtain power, through events that he might have expected during the six years before? It is a hypothesis."

"This man betrayed his coun-

try's confidence in him. That, to me, is the essential thing in this trial."

"Shared Illusion"

Questioned about congratulating Pétain when he was named ambassador to Spain, Blum said, "I shared everybody's illusion about him."

Reynaud, the opening witness, was recalled and asked why the Government decided not to defend Paris. He said the Germans had already crossed the lower Seine and "it was a question not of defending Paris, but of withdrawing the Government to North Africa."

After Blum was cross-examined briefly, Roux testified. He was named Secretary General for Foreign Affairs by Reynaud on May 21, 1940, "at a time when we expected at any moment to be attacked by Italy."

Roux said the Reynaud appeal to Mr. Roosevelt for the American fleet to start action "excluded the possibility of sending American troops to the Continent."

Armistice Question Acute

Roux said he never heard Pétain or Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander in chief of the French forces, discuss the desirability of calling for an armistice while the Government remained in Paris. By June 15, however, he said the armistice had become an acute question.

The dilemma facing the French Government, Roux said, was: Without an armistice, what would become of the French Army; with an armistice, what would become of the fleet?

He said that when the Government moved to Bordeaux just before the surrender, most of the ministers believed Spain would give the Germans transit, helping

them to go to North Africa. Referring to Laval, the witness said:

"Pierre Laval made of his anglophobia a quarrel between France and Great Britain."

Michel Clemenceau, son of the French "Tiger" of World War I, was also expected to take the stand.

Message About Fleet.

Roux testified that President Roosevelt sent a message to Reynaud on July 17, 1940, that should France allow the fleet to fall into the hands of the Germans, "France will immediately lose the friendship of the United States." He said that the Government had decided so completely to move to North Africa that the Belgian Government, then exiled in France, already had been sent there.

He said that he warned Pétain: "You are making a dangerous mistake in taking Laval into the

Government."

Cross-Examination.

The cross-examination began when the diplomat told defense attorneys that the abortive efforts of the British and Free French in attacking Dakar contributed to Laval's growing power.

He said that Laval took over Franco-German relations, and that he, Roux, resigned, because "I couldn't get along with Laval's policies."

Favorable to Defense.

Roux also testified under cross-examination that Pétain made an eleventh-hour attempt to save French Indo-China from Japanese aggression by changing governor-generals. The diplomat's testimony was the most favorable for Pétain in the five-day trial.

He said that Pétain's effort to save the rich Oriental colony consisted of removing Gen. Georges Catroux as Governor-General, because he was favorable to Japanese demands, in favor of Rear Admiral Jean Decoux. His statements, shedding new light on the yielding of Indo-China to Japan, startled the court room and brought a smile to the usually impassive face of Pétain.

When Roux had finished, the Marshal again broke his silence and said that he agreed with everything said. Roux shook hands with Pétain as he left the stand after the presiding Judge had cut short his testimony, saying that the jurors had complained that it was too long.

28th Infantry Division Now On Way To States

Paris, July 27 (AP)—The 28th Infantry Division, which helped save the Allied line by making a heroic stand against nine German divisions in the Ardennes battle, is on its way home.

Four Army transports, the Excelsior, James Parker, Tasker H. Bliss and General Brooks, sailed from Le Harve yesterday and today with 12,000 men. Next Tuesday 2,600 troops of the 109th Regiment will follow aboard the Normandie.

The 28th will be followed closely by the 45th Infantry Division, whose advance units also boarded ship at Le Harve today.

A summary of United States divisions enroute to the United States for ultimate redeployment to the Pacific:

Ninth Army headquarters—

July 28, 1945

vance units sailed from Le Havre July 21. The main body is at the port for July shipment.

Twentieth Armored—advance units sailed from Le Havre July 14, the main body is expected to clear the port tomorrow.

Twenty-eighth Infantry—sailed from Le Havre today, the last units are expected to clear the port by Tuesday.

Forty-fifth Infantry—advance units are expected to clear Le Havre today, the main body is at Reims assembly area.

Thirtieth Infantry—advance units sailed from Le Havre July 22, the main body is at Reims.

Thirty-fifth Infantry—advance units sailed from Le Havre July 21, the main body is at Reims.

U.S. Turns Over More Nazis To French, British

Paris, July 27 (AP)—The communications zone of United States Forces in the European theater, holding more German prisoners of war than any other American force, announced today that it had turned 320,000 of them over to the French for reconstruction and 278,000 to the British.

These groups of prisoners were in addition to those turned over either to the French or British by the 6th and 12th Army groups.

Negotiations are under way, an Army announcement said, for the release of still more prisoners to the French.

Remaining in custody of the communications zone force are 836,000 German prisoners, of which 436,000 have been put to work on jobs directly or indirectly helping to speed an Allied victory in the Pacific. They crate ammunition, repair trucks, mend army clothing and ease the lot of the soldiers by doing KP duty.

Lieut. Col. Louis M. Wolf, former Baltimore architect who is in charge of thousands of prisoners, said they were kept at work twelve hours a day, six days a week. They are permitted either to sleep on the ground or build their own bunks, he added, get two meals a day, and eat from mess kits which they are required to make themselves out of discarded tin cans.

Sergeant Is Awarded Nation's Highest Medal

Paris, July 27 (AP)—Sergt. Francis S. Currey, Hurleyville, N.Y., received the Congressional Medal of Honor today at Reims for bravery with the 30th Division, which is there in a redeployment shift.

WAC Sergt. Jennie York, a niece of Sergt. Alvin H. York, who won the top decoration in the last war, attended the ceremony as a special guest. She is from Clinton, Tennessee.

Army Returning Rails, Hospitals To French

Paris, July 27 (AP)—Forty thousand of the 101,000 units of property requisitioned from France by the United States Army since D-day have been turned back to the French, and a program has been set up for turning back the remainder as fast as redeployment permits.

Included in the first returns were hospitals, schools, railway property and hotels.

An announcement by the Army said today that six of the 30 big hospitals it had used, including the Lariboisiere Hospital at Paris, the 1,000-bed Hospice Maritime at Cherbourg, and the six-building Sanatorium Emile Rous at Evreux, already had been released.

Allied Rulers of Berlin Reach Accord After Early Difficulties

By EDWARD D. BALL

BERLIN, July 27—(AP) Col. Frank L. Howley, American military government officer for Berlin, said today the Allied rulers of the German capital now were operating in complete unanimity following the disappearance of initial mutual suspicions.

Reviewing the first three weeks, the plain spoken cavalryman from Philadelphia, said the Allies had passed from the first stage of establishing a working relationship to the second stage of dealing with civil affairs.

Suspicious at Start

"At first there was a lot of mutual suspicions all around, since we were strangers to each other," Howley said. "There were a hell of a lot of adjustments too, even meal hours.

"The Russians eat anywhere from 3 to 5 p. m. and that took some giving and taking. For instance we have our meetings now at noon, which is OK to all concerned.

"With the Russians, our relations couldn't be better. They've lived up to the agreements, played the cards right across the table and we are getting along famously. That goes, too, for the British and the French. The French have no voting power at present in the Kommandatur setup because they have not yet been allotted a section of the city to occupy that will

come later."

He said that American, Russian and British military police details were cruising the city in the drive to curb Berlin's mushrooming black market. Two thousand civilians have been arrested. The Russian commander, Col. Gen. Alexander Gorbatov, has taken action against a group of officers out of 15 picked up for black market dealings.

To feed Berlin's hungry millions, Howley said, the three governing powers are putting their food and coal supplies into a "common pot" for expeditious distribution. The residents of all three occupation zones are getting the same amount of food. Ration cards in circulation total 3,037,000.

Not Being Pampered

"They are not getting namby pamby treatment," the colonel said. "We are not bringing food in be-

cause we love them. It's because we don't want them starving and having their stinking bodies infect our troops."

The Germans are getting about 1,100 calories each, he said.

The food is German grown and the colonel said that so far as he knew none was coming from the United States. The first train loads of flour and coal arrived yesterday. Coal is coming from the Ruhr at the rate of 4,000 tons a day which Howley explained was the abso-

lute minimum for operating utilities.

The Americans brought in five tons of medical supplies yesterday as a precaution, although there is no threat of an epidemic. The colonel said that three cases of typhus had been reported in the American sector, but they were quickly segregated.

Howley said that all civilians living in the American sector had some sort of roofing over their heads.

"They are crowded and they are damned uncomfortable, but they are not a health hazard which is our only concern," he added.

Punishment Of All Nazis Planned

Berlin, July 27 (AP)—A more concrete program for punishing, within a definitely limited time, such Nazis as are not wanted for war

crimes is under discussion by Berlin's four political parties, reliable sources said today.

The program aims both to cleanse Germany of remnants of Hitlerism and to render possible the rearing of a new state resting on an anti-Fascist democratic foundation. It defines who is to be regarded as a Nazi, of what his "penance" shall consist, how he may free himself of the charge if wrongly accused of being a Nazi and when he may again be regarded as a member of decent society.

Nazis Defined

The program defines Nazis thus: "All members of the National Socialist Party; the SS, except Waffen SS; the Security Police (SD) and the Gestapo; officials of all branches or adjoined formations of the National Socialist Party; persons, who without being party members or functionaries in sub-organizations, by overt acts or by written or spoken word championed, unlawful, inhumane or indecent aims of the party . . . or attained advantages for themselves which run counter to decency."

Persons falling under these categories must for six months clear up debris and for not more than five years lose all claim to normal housing if there be a shortage of housing and must content themselves with barracks erected by the Nazis for Jews and foreigners. For three months they receive only the lowest category ration card "so they will realize how unjust was the treatment accorded the Jews and foreigners by the Hitler regime."

Must Work In Other Nations

In addition males between 18 and 35 must, if demanded, for not more than five years do construction work in former occupied countries "in order that other Germans may be drafted only in so far as the number of Nazis does not suffice."

In addition "economically strong" Nazis must make a financial contribution and also for three years pay a special reparations income tax.

Further, all Nazis must be excluded from public life for five years in any activity having to do with education, for one year in higher and medium public administrative posts, for five years in judicial functions of any kind, for one year in activity as an artist or writer, for one year in heading any business employing more than two persons.

May Appeal To Committee

Any person who feels he is classified unjustly as a Nazi may appeal to a "people's committee" consisting of one representative each from the four political parties. Sessions of the people's committee must be public.

The program now under discus-

sion by the four political parties closes with the significant words "with the execution of this program finis will be written within a reasonable time under an unhappy chapter entitled 'National Socialism'."

Yanks In Berlin Called Healthier Than In U.S.

Berlin, July 27 (AP)—United States Army medics declared today the 25,000 United States troops quartered here for the past three weeks are enjoying better health than those back home.

Col. J. G. Knauer, chief surgeon of the 1st Airborne Army and former chief of medical service at the Walter Reed Hospital, said fewer hospital beds are occupied here than among the same number of troops stationed in the United States.

Veneral disease rates, he declared, climbed sharply during the second week but showed a decline the third week. Furthermore, the colonel added, only six per cent of the cases reported the second week were contracted in Berlin and only 23 per cent of the overall total originated here.

No Typhoid Or Typhus

Knauer reported there had been no typhoid, smallpox or typhus

among the Americans. One soldier came down with malaria contracted before he came to Berlin.

The health picture presented by Berlin's civilian population is considerably different, although not alarming despite broken sewers which pollute water lines, and flooded subways where there still are many bodies.

The only disease considered of epidemic proportions is vascillary dysentery, which affects the young and old and those suffering from malnutrition. There has been a 40 per cent increase in dysentery in the past two weeks.

Swarms Of Flies

Berlin is plague by swarms of flies attracted by the broken sewers and unburied dead beneath the debris. Mosquitos also are plentiful, but are described by Knauer as of the "pest" type and not malaria carriers.

To enable the troops to get a night's sleep the Army is flying in insecticides and mosquito netting.

Guarding Big 3 All-Russian Task

Berlin, July 27 (AP)—Citations for the United States Legion of Merit

awarded today to three high-ranking Red army officers disclosed that the Russians alone were responsible for the security of the Big Three conferees at Potsdam. The recipients were Col. Gen.

Sergei Kruglev, chief of the security detail, who received the Commander's Degree of the Legion of Merit; Lieut. Gen. Nicolai D. Gorkinsky, commander of security for Premier Stalin's delegation, who got the Officer's Degree, and Col. Michail Koretzky, commander of President Truman's guard detail, who was presented the Legionnaire's Degree.

The citations said the Russian officers carried out "with reassuring confidence and success" security measures for the conference.

NAZIS CONDEMNED BY BERLIN BISHOP

Berlin, July 27 (A. P.)—Lutheran Bishop Otto Dibelius said today in a declaration sent to all Protestant pulpits in Berlin for public reading that "Only an order based on law can render impossible a repetition of what we experienced in recent years in the way of bloody brute force."

"Of the things preached to our people in the last ten years nothing has been as fatal as the enunciation of the principle that right consists in whatever is useful to our people," the declaration said.

"Right consists solely in what corresponds to God's will. The most pressing demand of the immediate future is that we arrive again at an order of justice which respects the liberty and life of every individual and protects him from arbitrary seizure of what is his."

COWERING GOERING HAS HEART ATTACK

Seizure Attributed to Fear i

Storm—Doctor Sees Trial Perilous to Marshal

MONDORF-LES-BAINS, Luxembourg, July 27 (AP)—Reichsmarschal Hermann Goering suffered a heart attack during an electrical storm last night. There now is a question whether he could figure in a war crime trial without endangering his life.

Capt. Clint L. Miller of Summit, Mo., Army surgeon at the interrogation center where Goering is interned, said that no one could prophesy how a man under such high tension would react under the stress and excitement of a war crime trial and added, "Goering is so emotionally unstable you never can tell about his type."

Captain Miller attributed Goering's attack to his fear of thunder and lightning.

"I was all by myself," Captain Miller quoted Goering as having said. "When the storm came up it worried me. Then my breathing became difficult."

The attack lasted two hours and was accompanied by a fluctuating pulse and profuse perspiring.

Of Goering's emotional instability, Captain Miller said:

"One moment he is bragging about something, and the next he is in tears, wringing his hands."

Captain Miller, Col. Burton C. Andrus, military commandant of the interrogation center, and a correspondent visited the center's infirmary this morning. Goering seemed depressed and dull. He wore regulation blue prison pajamas and lay with his arms outside the bed covering. His blue eyes touched us briefly, then shifted.

"He is heart-conscious," Captain Miller said. "He gets to thinking about it and can't stop. This is the first attack he has had since he has been here, but he has been subject to them for years."

The Army doctor said that diminishing doses of paracodeine, by which an effort was being made to cure Goering of his long-standing drug habit, did not contribute to his heart attack. Earlier an examination of his medical charts indicated that Goering was responding well to the treatment and was in better condition than at any time since his internment.

Paracodeine is a German drug similar to morphine. Captain Miller said that Goering had thousands of tablets of it in his luggage when he arrived.

"He was in a generally poor physical condition when he got here," Captain Miller said of Goering. "He was flabby, poor in color, and his heart was irregular. He was greatly overweight, weighing

almost 270 pounds.

"We don't know how much paracodeine he was taking before he came here, but it must have been a lot. We had to start him on twenty tablets twice daily. That is twenty times the normal dosage. Now he's down to thirteen twice daily.

"Of late his condition has been better. Yesterday morning he did complain of a headache and inability to sleep, but otherwise his color was better and his weight had dropped thirty pounds to 240. We had to take a six-inch tuck in his pants to keep him from losing them."

as war criminals.

All German prisoners under confinement are paid on a sliding scale ranging from 30 marks (\$3) a month for privates up to 300 marks (\$30) for generals. The money comes from German banks. Once discharged, the prisoners report to the military police in their home towns and are put to work by the German Labor Office, which the Allies supervise. They are allowed to keep their uniforms because clothing is short in Germany. All insignia and medals are stripped off, however. Prisoners are allowed to keep awards for bravery and even the Iron Cross, but are not permitted to wear them.

Five Nations Besides Russia Count on Using German Labor

France Leads With Demand for 2,000,000
—Holland, Belgium, Norway and Luxembourg Also on List.

Wiesbaden, Germany, July 27 (A. P.).—A reliable informant said today that at least five countries beside Russia would use German labor in repairing war damage.—France, Holland, Belgium, Norway and Luxembourg.

France is reported intending to use nearly 2,000,000 Germans. Some are already in French custody, ready to be put on jobs. Norway plans to use about 23,000 who are already being held in camps there, the informant said, and Holland expects to use 10,000, Belgium 60,000 and Luxembourg 5,000.

Official spokesmen for the United States declined to comment on the reported bids for forced labor, but said about 5,000,000 members of the German armed forces had fallen to American, British and French hands. Of these, 1,500,000 have been discharged, mainly for work on farms, mines and on transport.

All released prisoners are screened closely. All belonging to SS and similar Nazi organizations are being held under heavy guard. About 300,000 prisoners are in this category.

Except for isolated attempts to escape, the SS troops were reported behaving meekly behind wired enclosures. All face tri-

STIMSON HINTS AT SNAG OVER RULE IN REICH

Says Big 3 Were Working on Discrepancies When He Left Potsdam.

PARLEY RESUMES TOMORROW
Attlee to Return Without Eden or Churchill—Rosenman Summoned by Truman.

Frankfurt on the Main, July 27 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson hinted today that the Big

Three Powers were meeting difficulties in reaching a unified policy on the administration of Germany. The Big Three were "working on discrepancies when I left Potsdam two days ago and they will probably still be working on them when I am back in the United States," he said in answer to a press conference question.

Stimson declined to comment further on the Potsdam situation, saying he had been present at the invitation of President Truman as a "stand by."

The Secretary, who has made a two-day swing through the American occupation zone, where he saw Gen. George S. Patton, expressed satisfaction with the way the military government was working in that area. After conferring briefly with Gen. Eisenhower, Stimson visited the headquarters of the American Control Commission in Hoesch, which already has started to move to a permanent site in Berlin.

Stimson left immediately after the press conference, indicating that he was returning directly to the United States.

Rosenman Flies to Potsdam.
Washington, July 27 (A. P.).—

The White House said today that former Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, special advisor to President Truman, left by plane yesterday for Potsdam to join the President and return with him when the Big Three meetings are concluded.

There was no indication here when the conferences might end. It was not announced why Rosenman had been called abroad by the President, but he is expected to assist Mr. Truman in preparation of his report to the nation to be made soon after he returns to Washington.

Reports from Potsdam have said Mr. Truman would report either to Congress, if it has not adjourned, or to the people directly by radio.

Officials said there was no connection between Rosenman's trip and that of Oscar Cox, deputy director of the Foreign Economic Administration who left at the same time. The FEA said Cox would survey relief and supply problems in England, France, Belgium and Germany.

20 GERMANS TESTIFY AT MURDER TRIAL

DARMSTADT, Germany, July 27 (AP).—Twenty German civilians testified today on behalf of 11 of their fellow villagers on trial for killing six American fliers last August, but they said little to alter the main facts established by the prosecution.

None established an alibi for any of the two women and nine men accused of clubbing and stoning the fliers in the streets of Russelsheim.

Mainly the 20 were character witnesses. They told the military commission what good people the defendants always had been. One testified that Josef Hartgen, the town's number two Nazi, accused of being one of the leaders in the killings, was a "man with great initiative capable of doing a job on short notice."

The commissioner president, Brig. Gen. Garrison N. Davidson, former West Point football coach, said all of the defendants probably would be called to the witness stand Saturday. The commission has power to require them to testify whether they want to or not.

British Report Collapse Of Werewolf Movement

But Occupation Troops Will Continue to Carry Arms

TWENTY-FIRST ARMY GROUP, Germany, July 27 (AP).—British intelligence officers said today that the German werewolf movement had been "destroyed," but that British troops would continue to carry arms. An announcement said: "The present vigilance and precautionary measures will not be relaxed."

"The main preoccupation of Germans today is to obtain necessary means of existence," a staff officer explained. "If in the more rigorous winter months these means are not forthcoming it is not improbable that dissident elements, including Nazis, will seek to exploit dissatisfaction and organize a situation which favors clandestine activity. It is clearly unwise to assume the state of the country may not undergo a radical change."

Intelligence reported that most members of local werewolf groups had been arrested and interrogated, and that "the movement—which proved a flop from the first—has been destroyed."

Siberian Maneuvers Announced By Red Star

Moscow, July 27 (AP).—A Red Star dispatch from the Siberian military district today told how Russian soldiers engaged in shooting practice against a hypothetical attacking enemy under simulated battle conditions.

The dispatch, by Major F. Bubennov, said tanks, machine-guns, anti-tank guns, barbed wire, minefields, hand grenades and artillery were used in the eastern maneuvers.

UNRRA Group to Go to Warsaw

MOSCOW, July 27 (AP).—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration delegation to Poland, including three Americans, a Briton, a Canadian and a Czechoslovak, and headed by Mikhail Menshikov of the Soviet Union, is scheduled to leave here Sunday or Monday for Warsaw. Members of the group were guests today at a reception at the United States Embassy.

13 War Criminals Convicted

Romanians Impose Sentences of One to 25 Years

MOSCOW, July 27 (AP).—A Tass news agency dispatch from Bucharest today reported that a Romanian court had imposed sentences ranging from one to twenty-five years in prison upon thirteen persons convicted as war criminals. A fourteenth defendant was acquitted. The trial was the fifth in a series being held in the Romanian capital, the dispatch said.

A Yugoslav court-martial today will begin a public trial at Belgrade of thirteen leading adherents of former War Minister General Draja Mihailovich "for their treacherous activities during the (German) occupation and after the liberation of the country," the Belgrade radio said yesterday in a broadcast, reported by the Federal Communications Commission.]

Truman Gets Berlin Edition of Paper

Potsdam, July 27 (A. P.).—President Truman received today a bound volume of the Berlin edition of Stars and Stripes, Army newspaper. Lieut.-Col. John R. Redding, public relations officer of the Berlin district command and former Chicago newspaperman, made the presentation.

Yugoslavs To Hold Elections In Fall

Belgrade, July 27 (AP).—Vice President Edward Kardelj said today that Yugoslav elections will be held in the fall and "Yugoslavia, which never had democracy, will be able to build up its democratic order" on the basis of election laws to be proposed next month to the National Liberation Front Assembly.

In the first press conference in Marshal Tito's regime to be thrown open to political questions, Kardelj said the projected laws would impose "certain restrictions on the democratic rights for all those who collaborated with the enemy . . . and have not since rehabilitated themselves."

"Those who consciously or voluntarily fought on the side of the enemy cannot be creators of the new Yugoslavia," he added.

Regarding criticism of Yugoslavia in the foreign press, Kardelj said "we admit making mistakes. We do not plan them nor do we allow them to go unpunished. One who understands the past in Yugoslavia will also understand the mistakes which must happen."

Czechs Expel 500 Germans

Clear Border Town After Sabotage Explosion Kills Fourteen

PRAGUE, July 27 (AP).—Czechoslovak military police said today they are expelling from Czechoslovakia every German in the border village of Cotyne, whose population of 500 is virtually all German.

The expulsions were ordered because of a sabotage explosion at a machine factory in which seven Czechoslovak guards and seven Germans were killed. Bomb materials were found on the body of one of the Germans.

Censorship Power Shifted in Spain

Madrid, July 27 (A. P.).—The Spanish Government today ordered control of the press and radio and book publishing, hitherto in the hands of the Falange party, transferred to the Ministry of Education.

Officially, the order separates censorship control from the Falange, although Minister of Education Jose Ibanez Martin is himself a Falangist.

Spain Speeds Work on Airport

MADRID, July 27 (AP).—The Spanish government today classified the enlargement of Madrid's Barajas Airport as a project of urgent character, enabling Air Ministry contractors working under the instruction of American technicians to have first call on raw material and labor. Equipment now being used to level Barajas runways is on loan from the United States Army, but additional machinery, purchased from the Army, is en route from the United States.

Danes Decorate Montgomery

COPENHAGEN, July 27 (AP).—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery received from King Christian X today the Order of the Elephant, Denmark's highest decoration, normally granted only to royalty and heads of states.

Greek Needs Asked

ATHENS, July 27 (AP).—The Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs today asked by the Inter-Allied Reparations Commission in Moscow today whether Greece wants German prisoners of war sent here to aid in reconstruction and in the building of public works. Services of the prisoners would be in lieu of reparations. In principle, it was understood, Greece will consider the proposal favorably.

Australia Aims To Cut Army And Air Force

Canberra, July 27 (AP).—Australia plans to reduce her army 50 per cent and her air force nearly as much, but considers it vital that her forces take part in the main offensive against Japan, Prime Minister J. B. Chifley told the House of Representatives today.

He said the army would be cut from six divisions to three and the air force from 53 squadrons to 36, but that the navy would be maintained at its present strength. Chifley added that the Government advisory war council proposed Australia's main contribution to the offensive be a Royal Australian navy squadron and an expeditionary unit of land and air forces all operating under Australian com-

manders in a manner similar to the Australian Imperial Forces (AIF) when in the Middle East.

Three RAAF Squadrons

He added that three Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) squadrons from overseas would be provided as a contribution to the very long-range RAF task force in the Pacific. These would be in addition to two RAAF fighter squadrons already overseas for participation with the forces of occupation in Europe.

A token force would be associated if possible with the British in operations to recapture Singapore.

The remainder of Australian forces would continue their present operations in Borneo, New Guinea, New Britain and the Solomons.

Government Council's Views

Chifley said the Government council's views were that if any change were made in boundaries of the present command setup in the Southwest Pacific area, operational control of Australian forces on the mainland of the Commonwealth, Papua and Australian-mandated territories should revert to Australian service authorities, who would also control any Allied forces that might be assigned to those areas.

Chifley added, "any arrangements for a change in the command setup relating to control of Australian forces should continue to provide that the Commonwealth have an effective voice in policy governing use of our forces."

Proposals Being Considered

Chifley reported that the Australian Army Minister, Francis Forde, placed these proposals personally before President Truman in Washington and the United States and British chiefs of staff.

These proposals have been communicated to MacArthur, said Chifley, and reported the General stated he was in agreement. The proposals now are being considered by the joint chiefs of staff.

SHIPSTEAD DOUBTS CHARTER'S POWER TO SECURE PEACE

Voices Sharpest Criticism of
Proposal Yet Heard in

Senate Debate.

MAY VOTE TODAY

Senator George Begg for Unanimous Approval of Security Instrument.

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Senator Shipstead (R-Minn.), voicing the sharpest criticism the Senate has heard of the United Nations charter, told his colleagues today that "peace cannot be enforced without creating war."

"The question at issue," he declared, "is whether this charter is real or phony; whether it is in truth an instrument to secure international peace and justice, or a cynical imposture bred by hypocrisy out of power politics."

Shipstead did not answer that question. Nor in a lengthy address did he commit himself as to how he would vote.

Shipstead took the floor after Senator George (D-Ga.), his voice choked with emotion and his eyes filled with tears, had begged for unanimous approval of the treaty.

Tribute Paid to George

The Georgian had to halt momentarily when he said "Our best men have gone to death to win this war" and the senators, who knew he was speaking of his own son, sat in hushed silence. All rose in tribute when he concluded.

The son, Marcus George, naval aviator, has been missing for months after a battle with a German submarine in the Atlantic.

Shipstead said the Senate was being asked to "produce enforcement machinery for a peace treaty that, so far as we know, has not yet been written, and we know not when its contents, when written will be released."

"Can anyone be so simple-minded as to believe that this organization, if and when established, can be more effective in righting provisions of such treaties that are conducive to international friction and injustice, conducive to war, than was the League of Nations following the last war?"

Shipstead Admits Passage

The Minnesotan said he recognized the Senate was going to ratify the charter and asked that the powers of the American representative on the security council be defined. He wanted, he said:

"First, that our representative on the security council be subject to

legislative as well as to executive control, with the following specific instructions to be made binding upon him in the exercise of his duties by legislative action:

"1. The right of withdrawal is inherent in the very concept of sovereignty."

"2. Our representative shall take no executive action on any matter which violates the Monroe Doctrine."

"3. Every unit of American armed forces furnished the security council shall at all times and under all circumstances be completely under the control of the United States government."

George told his colleagues he believes that through the general assembly of the proposed world organization "the little peoples may one day make themselves felt in the affairs of the world."

"The assembly may prove to be one division of the world organization set up by the charter in which Democracy lives, breathes and moves," he said. "It may become the center of strength of the world organization."

George declared that those who had lost sons, brothers and husbands in this war want the charter ratified as a step toward attaining the idea of permanent peace.

"The Dream of Centuries"

"The dream of peace may not come true," Senator George said,

but who is there to say that the dream of centuries may not in our time take form and substance."

When he concluded, Senator Tobey (R-NH) called it "a truly wonderful address that has stirred our souls" and moved that the Senate rise "and show our appreciation." One after another, the Senators then shook George's hand.

Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky was aiming at a Senate vote on ratification by 5 p. m. tomorrow.

Morse Threatens Program

During the day, Senator Morse (R-Ore.) threatened to delay a vote on the ground that the Senate leadership had lost sight of the "principle that the Senate is the last great forum for unlimited debate."

Morse was indignant because he was limited last night to only five minutes to renew his criticism of OPA and its handling of the Oregon lamb supply.

A fire eater when he was on the War Labor board, Morse took up the cudgels first thing this morning, told the Democratic leadership it couldn't expect his consent to anything that requires unanimous consent. And a vote on the charter does require that.

The senator discussed the debate limitation with other Republicans

who said they'd back him up.

Morse told reporters there wouldn't be any vote unless he is assured by the leadership that debate will not be shut off. He said:

"Administration forces clearly demonstrated yesterday a lack of full appreciation of the long standing principle that the Senate of the United States is the last great public forum for unlimited debate."

"Until such time as the Democratic leadership demonstrates an appreciation of that principle, I shall not agree to unanimous consent, even to vote on the charter."

Barkley Provides for Vote

Barkley went through the parliamentary motions necessary to make a vote possible tomorrow. He offered a resolution of ratification of the treaty and it was placed in the record, formally bringing the charter before the full Senate body in legislative session.

The rules provide that there must be one day layover after such a resolution is offered before a vote can be taken.

Later, Senator Morse explained that he doesn't intend to "block a vote on the charter" but he will "resist any effort to limit debate."

Barkley complimented Morse on that statement and said "I know of no reason why we can't reach a vote tomorrow without limiting debate and without tramping on anyone's toes."

McMahon Pleads for Charter

Senator McMahon (D-Conn.) asserted that the Senate now has a chance to correct the "mistake" it made when it rejected the League of nations.

"It is seldom that a man is given a second chance in his lifetime to correct a great mistake," McMahon said. "It is even more seldom that that chance comes to a nation."

"We have paid for that opportunity in countless billions in money and above all in the lives of hundreds of thousands of the flower of our youth. If I mistake not the sentiment of the Senate, we are now going to miss this chance. It will probably be our last."

SENATE VOTE ON PACT URGED BY TOMORROW

Barkley Asks Chamber to

Sit Till 7 Tonight and End Saturday.

G. O. P. LEADER SUPPORTS HIM

However, Oregonian Objects to Curbing Debate on San Francisco Charter.

Washington, July 27 (A.P.).—Senator Barkley (D-Ky.) urged the Senate today to prepare for a final vote ratifying the United Nations charter at 5 P. M. tomorrow. The Democratic leader told his colleagues he wants them to stay on the job till 7 o'clock tonight. He asked for a meeting at 10 A. M., tomorrow, two hours earlier than usual.

Barkley's move to wind up consideration of the fifty-nation peace-keeping agreement this week won the support of Senator White (R-Me.), the minority leader. White said it was "difficult to conceive that anything new can be said" about the charter.

However, Senator Morse (R-Ore.) served notice he would object to any limitation on debate, declaring "I'm going to keep the forum open." Morse said he had no objection to working late today and early tomorrow in an attempt to conclude the discussion.

Critic Opens Debate.

Opening the fifth day of debate, Senator Tunnell (D-Del.) said that Senate approval of the charter would commit the United States to furnish troops and equipment to the proposed international organization to help keep world peace.

Tunnell argued the military agreements to be made with the projected Security Council should be submitted to both Houses and not referred alone to the Senate as a treaty.

Tunnell told his colleagues he had received a printed announcement declaring that any appropriation made to finance "an unconstitutional act" itself would be unconstitutional "and it is the privilege of the people to refuse to contribute to the support of such legislation."

'Treasonable' Article.

"This article is clearly treasonable and intended to incite rebel-

lion against the acts of Congress," Tunnell said. "The fact that some person or organization is willing to expend money for the purpose of inciting treason is worthy of some investigation."

Before Tunnell spoke, Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) of the Foreign Relations Committee had counted only thirteen more Senators who wished to make formal speeches.

U. S. DIPLOMATS KEEPING CLOSE WATCH ON GREECE

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Diplomats here are keeping close and sometimes apprehensive watch on conditions in Greece.

Current agitation there over the border with Albania, and recent territorial disputes with Yugoslavia, seem to foreshadow trouble in the southern Balkans area.

This trouble may provide one of the first tests of Prime Minister Attlee's policies toward liberated Europe. It also brings to the fore the subject of Britain's relations with Russia in the eastern areas where the Soviet Union has created an airtight sphere of control for itself.

Wrangle With Bulgaria

The Greeks contend that certain Albanian territory belongs to Greece because it has some Greek inhabitants. Similarly they have been wrangling with Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

The Greek claims have been pressed by the government, which is regarded here as very conservative or Rightist. This government had the unflinching support of the former Prime Minister Churchill.

The British war leader had won Greece as a British sphere of influence in the days of German retreat from that part of Europe. He held on to Britain's position there, partly because the country flanks Britain's Mediterranean lifeline, partly because it looked like a means of putting a southern terminal on Soviet expansion.

North of the Greek border the Russians put their own governments in power in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. They did not, however, take any active interest in Albania although a Leftist or Com-

munist regime eventually came in to power there.

Today, as far as great power interest goes, Albania is a sort of vacuum, though that could change overnight. American officials believe that the Greek government, feeling confident of British support, considers itself strong enough to raise a fuss about the territories it has for many years claimed in Albania but is much more cautious about what it wants in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria since those governments are strong.

Issues Localized

The issues are regarded as strictly localized Balkan questions. Yet they revolve around boundary lines that also mark the delineation between Russian and British spheres in eastern Europe. Involved is the fact that Greece has a strong anti-government party. The present government is said to be worried lest the opposition party receive support from its parallel organizations in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

In this situation Attlee's policy is expected to determine not only where the present Greek government presses its claims but may even determine whether it stays in power long.

The new prime minister, diplomats here predict, may decide to allow whatever forces are strongest among the Greeks themselves to come into power. United States policy is said to be to let such forces come into power provided they do so by fair and democratic means with the full support of the people.

PEACETIME CUT IN BUDGET SEEN

George Says Annual Outlay May Be 22 Billion.

Washington, July 27 (A. P.).—A Federal budget of from \$22,000,000,000 to \$25,000,000,000 a year after the war—about one-fourth of current expenditures—was visualized today by Senator George (D-Ga.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. He said, however, at a news conference on general revenue matters, that it does not necessarily follow that all that sum could be matched by tax receipts.

He declared the post-war revenue program must be tailored to ability to pay, particularly in the

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case of business, which will be expected to provide "reasonably full employment at adequate pay."

Risk in Deficit Spending.

At the same time, the Senator cautioned that the nation would be indulging in a great risk if it continued governmental deficit spending after the war.

"It would weaken the gold reserve, and might eventually raise doubts in the minds of Americans as to the soundness of the currency and the value of the dollar," he said.

George said the twenty-two to twenty-five-billion dollar spending rate might continue for a year or two after the war. After that, the amount spent will depend on changing conditions and various factors now incalculable.

He set as "an irreducible minimum" of Government spending \$14,000,000,000 to \$16,000,000,000 a year, to meet such commitments as interest on the public debt, payments to veterans, administrative costs of Government, and maintenance of necessary armed forces.

Certainly there will be some spending on top of that, he said, doubting that the legislative and executive branches could run the outlay very much higher.

George made clear that he stands for a general reduction of taxes—corporate, individual and excise. He placed the greatest emphasis, however, on the need for reducing the tax burden on business enterprises so they will be able to furnish employment.

He said he thought it highly important that a tax program be formulated and passed, or at least held in readiness for passage, as the end of the war comes into sight.

"It is very essential that all taxpayers know what their burdens are going to be," he said. "However, probably little of a tax program could be made effective before the end of the war."

NAZIS PERFECTED 'CATAPULT SEAT' TO 'EXPLODE' PILOTS

WASHINGTON, July 27. — (AP) The Germans in the closing months of the war perfected a "catapult seat" in which a pilot can be "exploded" out of a high speed plane when he needs to bail out.

This development, enabling a pilot to leave a plane travelling more than 500 miles an hour, was disclosed today by one of the Army Air Forces' chief flight surgeons. He said this nation now has all the data on it and will make use of it in fast planes in the Pacific war.

Col. W. Randolph Lovelace, chief of the aeromedical laboratory at Wright Field, said at a news conference that perfection of the device grew out of wind tunnel tests in which the Nazis learned that the human body could withstand bailing out at speeds up to 535 miles an hour.

Explaining that it is extremely difficult to get out of a plane at 500 miles an hour without propulsion of some kind, Lovelace said the German-developed seat was actually "exploded" through the roof of jet-propelled fighters by a powder charge activated by pressing a button.

Lovelace, who returned recently from Germany after an inspection of scientific developments there, said the Nazis had made use of the catapult seat for about a year in their jet-propelled craft, and that of 20 men who had to bail out at more than 500 miles an hour, only two were killed.

"Towards the last of the war," he said, "there were no deaths."

The colonel said the Nazis had nothing to compare with our "G suit" which helps prevent pilots from "blacking out" when pulling out of dives and making sharp maneuvers at extremely high speeds.

ITALIAN WAR PRISONERS SEND FOOD TO FAMILIES

WASHINGTON, July 27.—(AP) Italian prisoners of war in this country now are permitted to purchase and send to their families in Italy food and clothing packages.

War department officials said today that the packages are forwarded through the Red Cross. Cost of the parcels, the material for which is supplied by the foreign economic administration, ranges from about \$2 to \$5. Payment is made out of the personal funds of the prisoner.

WAR PROPERTY BOARD INTERFERES WITH OWI

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Uncertain which boss to obey, the Office of War Information today consulted its lawyer.

The Surplus Property Board has snagged OWI's announced plan to cease publishing the OWI magazine *Voir*, biggest-selling picture periodical in France.

The board, reading about the stoppage in the papers, notified OWI there should be a determination whether *Voir* was not a Federal property of value and subject to disposal that would benefit the taxpayers, like other war surpluses overseas.

Simply to stop publishing on Aug. 15, suggested the board, would be in effect to destroy Government property.

Harassed, OWI replied that Congress told it to cut its budget outlays. *Voir* returned \$236,000 profit last quarter, but the money goes to the Treasury, not into OWI's budget. To continue *Voir* until a buyer shows up, and until legal and diplomatic questions are solved, would cost a lot of OWI dollars.

The board suggested that the Army-Navy Liquidation Commission might be able to supply funds to keep the property going if this would enhance the disposal value.

OWI said it would consult its legal counsel.

Navy Salvage Yard Has Saved \$318,000

Washington, July 27 (AP)—The Navy reported today that one of its salvage yards in the Norfolk (Va.) naval operating base not only has cost nothing in its thirteen months' operation, but has saved \$318,000.

The yard, newest of three in the base, was started "from scratch," the Navy said, and most of the buildings and machinery were built from salvaged materials. It has never had a naval appropriation, but has become a constant source of critically needed materials.

Of the total saved, more than \$251,000, or 78.9 per cent of the total, was realized from four sources, waste paper, discarded lumber, packing boxes and pallets.

The working force is made up of 150 naval prisoners and 58 German prisoners of war.

ARMY DISCHARGING 4,000 MEN A DAY

WASHINGTON, July 27.—(AP) The Army is now discharging about 4,000 men a day under its "point system" while new inductions under selective service average about 3,000 a day.

Brig. Gen. Kenneth Royall of the Army general staff gave this figure on discharges to the Senate War Investigating committee today. He added that there are other discharges, for medical or other reasons, in addition to those under the point system, but mentioned no figure.

VETERANS' TRAINING

Washington, July 27 (A. P.).—Training of war veterans in foreign schools soon will be authorized to a limited extent.

Senator Magnuson (D-Wash.) today made public a letter from the Veterans' Administration outlining its plans under rehabilitation and readjustment legislation. The letter forecast approval of the University of Mexico in the immediate near future and of other Latin-American institutions in the next few days.

Air Group Hit 105 Vessels

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP).—Air Group 82 of Vice Admiral Marc Mitscher's fast carrier task force sank or probably sank 105 Japanese vessels totaling 66,154 tons in four months. Reporting this today, the Navy said the group destroyed or damaged 642 enemy planes and damaged another 118 vessels totaling 220,374 tons. Included were two battleships, three cruisers and eight destroyers. The group, which included two marine fighter squadrons, now is back home for rest and reassignment.

COMMODORE GETS MEDAL

WASHINGTON, July 27.—(AP) Commodore August J. Wellings, East Boston, Mass., today was awarded the Legion of Merit for services as chief of the inspection administration, office of procurement and material from October 19, 1942 to July 27, 1945. The presentation was made by Undersecretary Artemus L. Gates in ceremonies at the Navy department. Commodore Wellings has now been assigned to overseas duty.

U. S. Lifts Blockade of Swiss

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP).—The Foreign Economic Administration today exempted Switzerland from the blockade control permit procedure for exports from this country. Exporters may now submit applications for licenses to export all commodities to Switzerland upon receipt of a firm order from the importer.

SAIPAN NATIVES SEEK TO BUY U. S. WAR BONDS

WASHINGTON, July 27.—(AP) Natives on Saipan have been "persistent in efforts to buy U. S. war bonds," an army finance officer has told the treasury.

He said our sworn enemies of a little over a year ago "sincerely believe our war bonds to be the world's soundest securities."

They hoped to recoup losses suffered from buying Japanese war bonds, and appeared "deeply disappointed" when told that aliens can't buy American war bonds.

Treasury officials attributed the information to Capt. Jack A. Salley, of Gulfport, Miss., who recently returned to middle Pacific headquarters after a year on Saipan.

CIVILIAN LARD SUPPLY TO BE UP IN AUGUST

WASHINGTON, July 27.—(AP) Secretary of Agriculture Anderson announced today that the civilian supply of lard for August will be increased about 10,000,000 pounds as a result of a reduction in requirements of the armed services and other non-civilian recipients. He said this increase will give civilians 60,000,000 pounds of Federally-inspected lard for August. The increase, he added, should contribute substantially to the relief of shortages in some areas.

MORE BLUE POINTS FOR CANNED FOODS

Washington, July 27 (A. P.).—Housewives, whose point worries have been chiefly red, got blue news today about the blues.

Beginning Sunday, six canned and bottled foods take on sharply increased ration values.

Here are the increases:
Spinach, No. 2 can, 30 points, up 10;
No. 2½ can, 50 points, up 20. Asparagus, No. 2 can, 30 points, up 10. Applesauce, No. 2 can, 30 points, up 10.

Apples, No. 2 can, 20 points, up 10. Apricots, No. 2½ can, 50 points, up 20. Grape juice, pint, 40 points, up 10; quart, 70 points, up 20.

The decreases:

Orange and grapefruit juice blends, 46-ounce can, 10 points, down 10; No. 2 can, 10 points for two cans, down 10. Grapefruit juice, 46-ounce can, 10 points, down 10; No. 2 can, 10 points for two cans, down 10. Tomato catsup and chili sauce, 14-ounce size, 10 points, down 10.

The OPA said that new supplies of both asparagus and spinach for civilians will be only about half as large as from the last pack.

Smaller amounts of both canned apples and applesauce also have been allocated from the 1945-46 pack. The prospective civilian supply of apricots is about one-third less than last year.

Yesterday's New York Sun reported erroneously certain red ration stamps which expire July 31. The red stamps which become invalid on that date are K2 through P2.

Stowaway Has Happy Reunion With His Would-Be Adopter

BOSTON, July 27.—(AP) Immigration officials are prescribing a "normal child's life with plenty of school and fun" for the duffle bag stowaway, "Chris" Piavello.

Chris had a happy reunion today with his would-be adopter, Prf. David E. Hughes of Franklin, N. J. That is, it was happy so long as Chris didn't remember that Hughes was leaving again tonight to prepare for a date in the Pacific.

U. S. Immigration officials have been chaperoning the nine year old Italian boy since he landed here on a troop transport.

And at the reunion today, Henry Nichols, district director of the U. S. immigration service, said that he believed Hughes was in earnest about wanting to adopt Chris, and he felt that he had a "priority" on the boy.

So, if they have their way, they'd like to keep Chris on ice for his favorite private.

But final disposition of the case is up to the Washington board of immigration appeals, and it may take months. In the meantime, Chris will live with an unidentified family.

Hughes, who wears the Purple

Heart with cluster and four battle stars, said he would take the boy now but his mother was unable to take care of him.

The soldier took the kid out for a fling and bought him a much longed-for "feetball", and they had a whale of a day together.

He promised Chris that he would legally adopt him "when I get back."

Chris listened closely, and then asked the question that couldn't be answered:

"How many men come back?"

Costa Rica Backs Charter
San Jose, Costa Rica, July 27 (AP)—The Costa Rican Congress today unanimously approved the United Nations' San Francisco Charter.

3,600 CHEERING VETS ARRIVE FROM PACIFIC

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—(AP) Three Army transports returned 3600 cheering soldiers—sick, wounded, furloughers and high point men—from the Pacific combat area today in one of the largest single day's debarkations here.

Patients in the gala homecoming were moved in ambulances to Letterman General hospital, while the furlough and discharge men were sent to Fort McDowell across the Golden Gate, from which they will be enroute to reception stations nearest their homes within 24 hours.

JUL 28 1945

JUL 28 1945

Federal-Financed Severance Pay for War Workers Ruled Out

WASHINGTON, July 27—(AP) Stabilization Director William H. Davis today ruled out government-financed severance pay for war plant workers whose appreciable costs are involved. He said such workers must rely in the reconversion period on proposed liberalization of unemployment benefits.

In a decision which provoked CIO members of the WLB to assert he had used "fallacious and disgraceful reasoning," Davis overruled the board's approval of a severance pay plan agreed upon by 10 unions and the United States Cartridge company of St. Louis, private operator of a government-owned plant under a cost plus fixed fee contract. Davis made his decision on the grounds:

1. "It cannot be adopted without substantial cost increase to the government."

2. "The policy of the government has been to advocate improvements in the unemployment compensation system rather than a new system of severance pay to meet the needs of the reconversion period."

Proposed payments ranged from one week's wages after six months to four weeks pay after 24 months. The Army estimated the cost at \$2,210,000.

At the same time Davis approved a severance pay proposal submitted jointly by the Graphic Arts association of Washington, D. C. and three AFL unions and said:

"Voluntary severance pay plans which have been agreed to by the employer and the bargaining agent for the employees, involving the employer's own funds, are stabilizing. Such plans tend to offset the decline in workers' wages."

"However, in the case of payments made by a cost plus fixed fee contractor paying out government funds by reimbursement, severance plans could not be approved if they involve an appreciable increase in costs to the government."

CIO members of the War Labor board joined in a statement saying Davis "relies heavily on what he considers as 'government policy.' He fails to note that 'government policy,' although full of good intentions, has so far produced nothing for the workers thrown out of war industries."

They added that Davis "believes that private employers have a greater obligation toward their em-

ployes than does the government towards its war workers. This reasoning is "fallacious and disgraceful."

TAX CUTS AFTER WAR SEEN BY SEN. GEORGE

WASHINGTON, July 27.—(AP) Reductions in all types of Federal taxes and total elimination of some levies may be expected after the war, Senator George (D-Ga.) told a news conference today.

The Finance committee chairman saw these prospects for three major fields of revenue:

1. Corporate tax. The burden on business enterprises must be eased so employers can furnish "reasonably full employment at adequate pay." The excess profits tax should be eliminated bodily the first quarter or half-year after the fighting stops.

2. Individual income taxes. Rate reductions should be made in all schedules. George was not prepared to say what the reductions should be.

3. Excise taxes. Although the special high war rates on many luxury and semi-luxury articles go off automatically six months after the end of the war, it may be desirable to lift the levies sooner in certain cases.

LEGION MEDALS GO TO SIX

List Includes Roosevelt, Eisenhower and Ernie Pyle

INDIANAPOLIS, July 27 (AP)—The national executive committee of the American Legion named six men today to receive the American Legion Distinguished Service Medal for outstanding service to their country. Three of the medals will be awarded posthumously.

Those named were Secretary Stimson, Admiral Nimitz, General Eisenhower, the late President Roosevelt, Ernest Taylor (Ernie) Pyle, war correspondent killed on Ie Shima, and Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt.

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(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EDT., TONIGHT, FRIDAY, JULY 27.)

SECOND NIGHT LEAD ELECTION

BY ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, JULY 27-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE TONIGHT CHOSE HUGHY ERNEST BEVIN, A TWO-FISTED TRADE UNION LEADER, AS FOREIGN SECRETARY OF HIS NEW LABOR GOVERNMENT AND HIS RIGHT-HAND MAN IN GUIDING BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY THROUGH THE PACIFIC WAR AND A HOST OF THORNY POSTWAR PROBLEMS.

BEVIN, LABOR MINISTER IN WINSTON CHURCHILL'S WAR-TIME COALITION GOVERNMENT, WILL GO WITH ATTLEE BY PLANE TO POTSDAM TOMORROW TO RESUME THE INTERRUPTED BIG THREE CONFERENCE.

ATTLEE ANNOUNCED SELECTION OF SIX LABOR PARTY STALWARTS AS THE NUCLEUS OF HIS CABINET.

THEY INCLUDE HUGH DALTON AS CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, THIRD MOST IMPORTANT POST, AND HERBERT MORRISON AS LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL AND LEADER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BEVIN, WHO SUCCEEDS THE SUAVE ANTHONY EDEN, TOLD A LABOR AUDIENCE LESS THAN 24 HOURS BEFORE HIS APPOINTMENT THAT HE THOUGHT "BLUNT LANCASHIRE" BETTER THAN "POLISHED DIPLOMATIC PHRASES" IN THE NEW WORLD OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, AND DECLARED THE NEW LABOR GOVERNMENT INTENDED TO SPEAK "AS COMMON MEN TO COMMON MEN OF OTHER NATIONS."

BEVIN, WHO WAS LABOR MINISTER IN WINSTON CHURCHILL'S WARTIME

COALITION CABINET, MIGHT JOIN ATTLEE AT THE INTERRUPTED "BIG THREE" CONFERENCE AT POTSDAM. A REPORT FROM POTSDAM SAID ATTLEE WAS EXPECTED THERE TOMORROW.

THE PARTIAL LIST OF CABINET APPOINTMENTS, AS APPROVED BY KING GEORGE VI AND ANNOUNCED AT NO. 10 DOWNING STREET, INCLUDED: ATTLEE AS MINISTER OF DEFENSE, A POST ALSO HELD BY CHURCHILL WHEN HE WAS WARTIME PRIME MINISTER.

LORD PRIVY SEAL, ARTHUR GREENWOOD, WHO WAS FOR A TIME MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO IN THE CHURCHILL CABINET.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, WHO WAS MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION IN THE COALITION CABINET.

LORD CHANCELLOR, SIR WILLIAM ALLEN JOWITT, WHO WAS MINISTER OF SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE COALITION CABINET.

DALTON, THE NEW CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, SERVED IN THE CHURCHILL WAR CABINET AS PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE. MORRISON WAS HOME SECRETARY AND MINISTER OF HOME SECURITY IN THE CHURCHILL COALITION.

SECOND LEAD ELECTION

BY W.V. HERCHER

LONDON, JULY 27-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE WAS REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE CHOSEN THE SENIOR MEMBERS OF HIS NEW LABOR GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL WRITERS SAID HE WOULD RETURN TO POTSDAM AT THE WEEKEND WITH ERNEST BEVIN AT HIS SIDE AS FOREIGN SECRETARY.

ATTLEE HAS PLEDGED TOP PRIORITY TO BEATING JAPAN.

HIS DEFEATED FOE, WINSTON CHURCHILL, CONFERRED WITH HIS FALLEN

CABINET FOR AN HOUR ON PROBLEMS ATTENDANT UPON LEAVING THE GOVERNMENT

MRS. CHURCHILL SPENT THE DAY HUNTING FOR A HOUSE OR APARTMENT IN LONDON. THE CHURCHILLS MAY LIVE AT A HOTEL TEMPORARILY, SPENDING WEEKENDS AT THEIR COUNTRY HOME IN KENT.

ATTLEE CONFERRED FOR FIVE HOURS WITH BEVIN, HERBERT MORRISON, ARTHUR GREENWOOD, HUGH DALTON AND SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, ALL FORMER COALITION CABINET MINISTERS AND ALL SURE OF HIGH PLACES IN THE LABOR GOVERNMENT, STRONG AND SECURE WITH 390 SEATS IN COMMONS--A WORKING MAJORITY OF 70.

JUL 28 1945

WHOLLY UNCONFIRMED REPORTS WERE THAT CHURCHILL CONTEMPLATED YIELDING HIS ROLE AS LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION TO ANTHONY EDEN AND RETIRING TO WRITE HIS MEMOIRS AT LEISURE. SOME WRITERS CONJECTURED THAT KING GEORGE MIGHT PROFFER HIM A DUKEDOM.

THRE WAS X X ETC SECOND GRAPH FIRST LEAD

FJSPEN

AN EARLY RECRUIT TO THE BRITISH LABOR MOVEMENT. HE WON HIS FIRST SEAT IN PARLIAMENT IN 1922, HOLDING IT UNTIL 1931. REELECTED IN 1933, HE HAS BEEN IN COMMONS SINCE. HE WAS MINISTER OF HEALTH IN 1929-31 AND MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO IN THE WAR CABINET. SERVING AS CHAIRMAN OF THE WAR PRODUCTION COUNCIL AND ECONOMIC POLICY COMMITTEE. IN THIS CAPACITY HE WAS CREDITED WITH SETTING SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE TO DEVISING HIS FAMOUS SOCIAL SECURITY PLAN.

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DURING THE MUNICH PERIOD, GREENWOOD WAS A CONSTANT, BITTER CRITIC OF PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICIES.

HUGH DALTON, NEW CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, IS 58, AND THE SON OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S FAVORITE CHAPLAIN, CANON J.N. DALTON. HE IS AN OLD ETON BOY AND GRADUATE OF KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. A BARRISTER, HE PRACTICED IN THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, SERVED IN WORLD WAR ONE ON THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN FRONTS, AND IN THE IMMEDIATE POSTWAR YEARS BECAME A LECTURER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

DALTON WON A LABOR SEAT IN PARLIAMENT IN 1924. WAS UNDERSECRETARY

FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE LABOR GOVERNMENT OF 1929-31, AND IN 1939 FOUGHT ALONGSIDE GREENWOOD AND OTHERS AGAINST THE CHAMBERLAIN GOVERNMENT. ON FORMATION OF THE COALITION GOVERNMENT HE BECAME MINISTER OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, AND LATER PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS BRINGS A WEALTH OF POLITICAL EXPERIENCE TO HIS NEW POST AS PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE. NOW 56, CRIPPS ONCE WAS KNOWN AS "LABOR'S BAD BOY" BECAUSE OF HIS FREQUENT, STORMY COMMONS BATTLES. A UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GRADUATE, HE BECAME A BARRISTER, AND SERVED WITH THE RED CROSS IN FRANCE DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

DURING THE SECOND LABOR GOVERNMENT, CRIPPS WAS SOLICITOR GENERAL, AND IN 1931 WAS ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT. WITH THE EMERGENCE OF THE WAR CABINET, HE WAS NAMED AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, LATER WAS LORD PRIVY SEAL, AND LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. HE ALSO UNDERTOOK FOR THE GOVERNMENT A MISSION TO INDIA IN AN EFFORT TO SETTLE THE POLITICAL CRISIS THERE.

SIR WILLIAM ALLEN JOWITT, 60, WAS MINISTER OF NATIONAL INSURANCE IN THE COALITION CABINET. A MINISTER'S SON, HE IS AN OXFORD GRADUATE WHO BECAME A BARRISTER AND TURNED TO POLITICS IN 1922. HE WAS ATTORNEY GENERAL IN THE SECOND LABOR GOVERNMENT AND SOLICITOR GENERAL UNDER CHURCHILL IN 1940-42, THEN PAYMASTER GENERAL, AND LATER MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

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EX (SE ASKED, (150)

BY W.V. HERCHER

LONDON, JULY 27-(AP)-POLITICALS WRITERS EXPRESSED THE OPINION TODAY THAT THE LABOR PARTY'S LANDSLIDE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT BY PEOPLE TIRED OF WAR, PLAGUED BY FOOD SHORTAGES AND AN EVEN GREATER SCARCITY OF HOUSING. THEY DEMANDED A CHANGE AND ACTED TO OBTAIN IT.

MANY POLITICAL STUDENTS THOUGHT "THE WOMEN IN THE QUEEN" TURNED THE TIDE.

THE STOLID BRITISH PUBLIC HAD GIVEN LITTLE INDICATION DURING THE CAMPAIGN THAT IT WOULD TURN OUT THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT HEADED BY A NATIONAL HERO, WINSTON CHURCHILL, AND INSTALL THE MOST STRONGLY SUPPORTED LABOR REGIME IN BRITISH HISTORY.

THE RESULT SURPRISED EVEN THE LABORITES. THEIR GAINS IN PARLIAMENT EXCEEDED BY FAR THEIR MOST OPTIMISTIC FORECASTS.

"IT IS A VERY REMARKABLE AND SATISFYING RESULT," THE NEW PRIME MINISTER

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TER, CLEMENT R. ATTLEE, SAID, "WHICH SHOWS THAT THE ELECTORATE WILL RESPOND TO A CLEAR AND DEFINITE POLICY BASED ON PRINCIPLES AND ON APPLICATION OF THESE PRINCIPLES TO THE NEED OF THE DAY."

THE LABOR PARTY GAVE THE PEOPLE A DEFINITE PROGRAM LOOKING TOWARD A "SOCIALIST COMMONWEALTH OF GREAT BRITAIN"--AND THE PEOPLE ACCEPTED.

JJ1342PEW

JUL 28 1943

A124 LONDON, JULY 27-(AP)-COMMENTATOR I. YERMASHEV SAID IN A MOSCOW BROADCAST TONIGHT THAT THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY VICTORY "IS INDICATIVE OF A VERY DEFINITE STATE AMONG THE PEOPLE, WHO MEAN TO HAVE A MORE DIRECT AND IMMEDIATE SAY IN THE AFFAIRS OF STATE AND TO GET TO GRIPS IN REAL ERNEST WITH THE COUNTRY'S COLLECTIVE PROBLEMS." "MANY PEOPLE HAVE BEEN ASKING HOW WINSTON CHURCHILL COULD HAVE FAILED TO HOLD HIS POSITION IN VIEW OF HIS OWN UNDOUBTED POPULARITY," YERMASHEV SAID. "BUT EVIDENTLY THE ELECTORATE REFUSED TO MAKE PERSONALITIES ITS CRITERION. IT CHOSE BETWEEN POLICIES."

TA1135PEW

OA, JULY 27-(AP)-WORKERS HERE CELEBRATED THE LABOR PARTY VICTORY IN BRITAIN WITH A PARADE TODAY IN WHICH MARCHERS CARRIED PLACARDS READING "ATTLEE FOREVER," AND "LONG LIVE THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY."

JUL 28 1943

JCG - BRIAS 01940 - 702 PEW

(NE OUT) KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.. JULY 27-(AP)-BOOTH TARKINGTON, INDIANA NOVELIST WHO WAS 76 YEARS OLD TODAY, BELIEVED THAT NEITHER THE BRITISH NOR THE AMERICANS "ARE SAYING GOODBYE TO WINSTON CHURCHILL," SUCCEEDED BY LABOR CANDIDATE CLEMENT ATTLEE AS BRITAIN'S PRIME MINISTER. "HE (CHURCHILL) HAS BEEN AND STILL IS THE ROCK OF HOPE FOR HIS FELLOW COUNTRYMEN," TARKINGTON SAID YESTERDAY AT HIS SUMMER HOME, WHERE HE IS WRITING A SHORT NOVEL AND SEVERAL BRIEF ARTICLES.

BB1012AEW

A114 ATHENS, JULY 27-(AP)-EAM (NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT) SENT A CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE TODAY EXPRESSING CONFIDENCE THAT AS A RESULT OF THE BRITISH ELECTION "THE IDEALS OF FREEDOM AND SOCIAL PROGRESS XXX WILL NOW MATERIALIZE UNDER NORMAL DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS COUNTRY." NEWSPAPERS HERE DEVOTED ALMOST FOUR-FIFTHS OF THEIR SPACE TO THE ELECTION. AND THE CONSERVATIVE EMEROS SAID EDITORIALY: "WE MUST NOT LOSE SIGHT OF THE FACT THAT THE READAPTATION OF GREEK POLICY TO BRITISH POLICY IS A NATURAL NECESSITY."

TA1106PEW

A137

LEEDS, ENGLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 28-(AP)-ALFRED JAMES DOBBS, WHO WAS DECLARED ELECTED A LABORITE MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THURSDAY, WAS KILLED LAST NIGHT IN AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT. THE 62-YEAR-OLD LEADER IN THE SHOE WORKERS UNION WAS ELECTED FROM THE SMETHWICK CONSTITUENCY.

HIS DEATH LEFT FOUR COMMONS SEATS VACANT. TWO OTHERS DIED AFTER THE JULY 5 BALLOTING, AND THE ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE SEAT OF SIR WILLIAM ALLEN JOWITT WAS VACATED AUTOMATICALLY BY HIS ELEVATION TO THE PEERAGE BY HIS APPOINTMENT AS LORD CHANCELLOR.

TA1223AEV

JUL 28 1943

LONDON, JULY 27-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT 150 PERSONS HAD BEEN REPORTED KILLED IN AN EXPLOSION OF MUNITIONS ON A TRAIN ABOUT SIX MILES FROM THE LYONS STATION. NO DETAILS WERE GIVEN.

WD558PEQ

A7

LONDON, JULY 27-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE COMMENTATOR WOULD SAY NOTHING TONIGHT ABOUT MELBOURNE RADIO REPORTS THAT ADM. LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN WOULD TAKE OVER THE BORNEO AND JAVA CAMPAIGNS FROM GEN. MACARTHUR.

DY423PEW

AS4

LONDON--FIRST ADD LYONS EXPLOSION X X X WERE GIVEN.
THE RADIO SAID LATER THAT THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED WHEN
MUNITIONS TRAIN AND A PASSENGER TRAIN COLLIDED.

TA643PEU

SYMONDSBURG, ENGLAND, JULY 27--(AP)--A BRONZE PLAQUE DEDICATED TO
THE MEMORY OF CPL. ANDREW B. MAPES OF NEWBURGH, N.Y., WHO WAS KILLED
IN THE INVASION OF NORMANDY, WAS UNVEILED TODAY IN THE 14TH CENTURY
CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, WHERE MAPES HAD BEEN A CHOIR MEMBER.

THE PLAQUE, FIXED TO THE SEAT MAPES OCCUPIED IN THE CHOIR, SAYS:
"TO THE MEMORY OF ANDREW B. MAPES, U.S. ARMY, D-DAY, JUNE, 1944."

THE REV. C. A. C. STREATFIELD, WHO CONDUCTED THE MEMORIAL SERVICE
SAID A DUPLICATE WOULD BE SENT TO TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH IN NEWBURGH.

A BROTHER OF CPL. MAPES, PFC. JAMES MAPES, 22, MADE A SPECIAL TRIP
FROM FRANCE FOR THE SERVICE AND PLAYED A TRUMPET SOLO. ALSO PRESENT
WAS LT. COL. EDWARD F. WOZENSKI, TERRYVILLE, CONN., OF CPL. MAPES'
UNIT, THE 16TH REGIMENT OF THE FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION.

MTR56AEU

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P. M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, FRIDAY, JULY 27).

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JULY 27--(AP)--REAR ADMIRAL W. G. TENNANT, ONE OF THE
LAST TO LEAVE THE BEACH AT DUNKERQUE IN 1940, WAS PROMOTED TODAY TO VICE
ADMIRAL AND WILL BE REAPPOINTED AS FLAG OFFICER OF THE BRITISH NAVY IN THE
LEVANT AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED.

TENNANT HELPED ORGANIZE THE TOWING AND PLACING OF THE

MULBERRY HARBORS AND BLOCKSHIPS IN THE NORMANDY INVASION. HE WAS IN
COMMAND OF THE 32,000-TON BRITISH BATTLE CRUISER REPULSE WHEN THAT WARSHIP
BY JAPANESE AIRCRAFT
WAS SUNK OFF THE EAST COAST OF MALAYA IN DECEMBER, 1941.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P. M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, FRIDAY
JULY 27).

JUL 28 1945

APR/CONFIDENTIAL/1855/TMO/245P

LONDON, JULY 27--(AP)--IN A BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST SAID
TONIGHT THAT ~~HANS~~ DR. KARL HAUENFELDER, FORMER NAZI GEOPOLITICAL
EXPERT, HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY AMERICAN FORCES "SOMEWHERE IN THE ALPS."

ONE PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH, AND AUTHOR
EIGHTH FIGHTER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS,

LONDON, JULY 27--(AP)--PRIME POSTWAR PROJECT OF SGT.
WILLIAM DE BULLET, OF BALTIMORE, MD., IS TO STAY OFF BUSES
AND TRAINS.

JUL 28 1945

A FILE CLERK WITH THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE, THE SERGEANT
MARRIED AN ENGLISH GIRL 13 MONTHS AGO, AND EVER SINCE HAS MADE
BY BUS AND TRAIN
A DAILY 75-MILE ROUND TRIP FROM HIS POST TO HIS WIFE'S
HOME. ALREADY HIS FIVE-HOUR DAILY COMMUTING TRIPS HAVE CARRIED
HIM THE EQUIVALENT OF ONCE AROUND THE WORLD.

"WHEN I GET BACK TO THE STATES," HE SAID, "I THINK I'LL

30.24-28713

GO OFF MY BUT IF ANYONE WANTS ME TO RIDE A BUS OR A TRAIN. I'LL

GO BY PLANE OR STAY HOME."

JCO - PITHANE 02105 - 655PEW

JUL 28 1944

PARIS, JULY 27-(AP)-COL. WILLIAM W. BROTHERS OF THE MEDICAL CORPS HAS BEEN AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT AND THE FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE FOR HIS SERVICES AS COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE U.S. ARMY'S SECOND GENERAL DISPENSARY AND SURGEON OF THE HEADQUARTERS COMMAND OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE. HIS WIFE LIVES AT POCATELLO, IDAHO.

JJ1111AEM

A113
PARIS, JULY 27-(AP)-ABOUT 2,000,000 RED CROSS PACKAGES, BACKLOG OF SHIPMENTS TO AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR, ARE BEING TURNED OVER TO THE U.S. ARMY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO ALLIED MILITARY PRISONERS AND DISPLACED PERSONS. THE RED CROSS REVEALED TODAY.

DURING THE WAR A WHITE FLEET OF 350 TRUCKS, OPERATING FROM SWITZERLAND, DELIVERED ABOUT 1,250,000 PACKAGES TO POW CAMPS IN GERMANY THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS. THE ORGANIZATION SAID THE WORK WAS HALTED BY THE COMPLETE DISRUPTION OF GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS BY ALLIED FORCES.

TA1104PEW

JUL 28 1944

COLD, PRECISE DIPLOMAT ARMAND CAZEL TESTIFIED YESTERDAY ABOUT PETAIN'S ACTIVITIES WHILE CAZEL WAS AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN IN 1939-40. CAZEL ALSO SEEMINGLY HELPED PETAIN'S CASE BY SAYING THAT THE MARSHAL'S RELATIONS WITH SPANISH GENERALISSIMO FRANCO WERE "COOL."

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT EVEN IN 1939 PETAIN EXPECTED TO BE CALLED TO HEAD THE GOVERNMENT AND ON AT LEAST TWO OCCASIONS SHOWED HIM A LIST OF MINISTERS HE WOULD HAVE IN HIS CABINET. CAZEL SAID THAT PIERRE LAVAL, NOW IN SPANISH DETENTION, WAS ON BOTH LISTS.

JP407AEM

ADD PARIS (MORIN) BLE 71XX ST LON6

8TH AIRBORNE--ADVANCE UNITS ARE AT REIMS, THE MAIN BODY IS EXPECTED THERE TODAY.

DY150AEM

ADD PARIS REDEPLOYMENT X X X REIMS

A174 (160)

PARIS--SECOND ADD REDEPLOYMENT X X X THERE TODAY. THE 28TH, FORMERLY A PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD DIVISION, WAS CALLED INTO SERVICE AT INDIANTOWN GAP, PA., IN FEBRUARY, 1941. IT WENT INTO ACTION AT PERCY, NEAR ST. LO, IN THE BATTLE OF NORMANDY AND FOUGHT ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY FOR EIGHT MONTHS, PENETRATING DEEP INTO GERMANY.

NO LONGER AN ENTIRELY PENNSYLVANIA OUTFIT, THE DIVISION STILL IS COMPOSED OF MANY OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FROM THE KEYSTONE STATE. ITS COMMANDER IS MAJ. GEN. NORMAN D. COTA OF CHELSEA, MASS.

MEMBERS OF THE DIVISION ARE SCHEDULED FOR HOME LEAVE AND THEN RETRAINING AND REDEPLOYMENT TO THE PACIFIC.

IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR THE DIVISION WON FAME FOR ITS FIGHTING IN THE MARNE, MEUSE-ARGONNE AND OISE-AISNE OFFENSIVES AND FOR ITS RESCUE OF THE "LOST BATTALION" OF THE 77TH DIVISION.

IN THIS WAR THE GERMANS CALLED THE DIVISION THE "BLOODY BUCKET" FROM ITS BUCKET SHAPED KEYSTONE MARKING AND ITS GRIM STAND NEAR WILTZ, BELGIUM, WHERE IT THREW BAKERS, CLERKS AND EVEN MEMBERS OF THE DIVISIONAL BAND INTO THE BATTLE THAT TOOK THE PUNCH OUT OF THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN ITS AREA.

DY155PEW

ADD POTSDAM-ATLEE VICTORY X X X JULY 15

CHURCHILL WHILE HERE SEEMED VISIBLY CONFIDENT THAT HIS CONSERVATIVE PARTY WOULD WIN THE ELECTION. ATTLEE POINTEDLY REMAINED NONCOMMITTAL.

ALLIED SOURCES EXPECTED ATTLEE, WHEN HE SITS DOWN AT THE CONFERENCE AS ONE OF THE BIG THREE, TO PERFORM IN A MANNER SIMILAR TO THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT, WHO HAS BEEN GETTING ALONG WELL WITH HIS NATIVE FUND OF COMMON SENSE, MODESTY AND SINCERITY.

HJ/TU3AEM

JUL 28 1944

A100 (300)

FIRST LEAD ULTIMATUM

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

POTSDAM, JULY 27-(AP)-JAPAN FACED THE ALTERNATIVES TODAY OF "UTTER AND COMPLETE DESTRUCTION" OR RETIREMENT IN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER AND TOTAL DISARMAMENT TO HER FOUR MAIN HOME ISLANDS UNDER TERMS OF AN ULTIMATUM FROM THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

RUSSIA DID NOT SIGN THE PROCLAMATION ISSUED LATE YESTERDAY FROM THIS SCENE OF THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE, BUT THE ABSENCE OF PREMIER STALIN'S NAME WAS NO INSURANCE AGAINST SOVIET INTERVENTION IN THE PACIFIC WAR. STALIN CONDUCTED A LONG SERIES OF CONVERSATIONS

WITH CHINESE PREMIER T.V. SOONG JUST BEFORE COMING TO POTSDAM.
(THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY DOMEI SAID THE ULTIMATUM WOULD BE
IGNORED AND THAT JAPAN WOULD FIGHT TO "THE BITTER END.")
THE ULTIMATUM INCLUDED THESE TERMS AND SAID "WE SHALL NOT
DEVIATE FROM THEM: THERE ARE NO ALTERNATIVES: WE SHALL BROOK
NO DELAY:"

1. JAPAN MUST OVERTHROW HER MILITARIST RULING CLIQUE.
 2. UNDESIGNATED POINTS OF JAPANESE TERRITORY WILL BE OCCUPIED UNTIL JAPAN'S WAR POWER IS CONVINCINGLY DESTROYED.
 3. JAPANESE SOVEREIGNTY WILL BE LIMITED TO THE FOUR MAIN ISLANDS OF HONSHU, HOKKAIDO, KYUSHU AND SHIKOKU, AND MINOR ISLANDS. THIS WOULD STRIP JAPAN OF ALL HER CONQUESTS AND OTHER DOMINATED AREAS INCLUDING MANCHURIA, NORTH CHINA, KOREA, THE BONINS, KURILES, PESCADORES, FORMOSA, MANDATED ISLANDS, NETHERLAND EAST INDIES, MALAYA, FRENCH INDOCHINA, THAILAND.
 4. JAPAN WILL BE DISARMED COMPLETELY, BUT SOLDIERS WILL BE ALLOWED TO RETURN TO PEACEFUL PURSUITS.
 5. JAPAN WILL NOT BE ENSLAVED, BUT "STERN JUSTICE SHALL BE METED OUT TO ALL WAR CRIMINALS," ESPECIALLY THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR CRUELITIES ON PRISONERS.
 6. JAPAN MUST RESTORE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, RELIGION AND THOUGHT AND ESTABLISH RESPECT FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.
 7. ALL ARMAMENT INDUSTRIES WILL BE TAKEN FROM JAPAN. RAW MATERIALS WILL BE PERMITTED FOR ESSENTIAL ECONOMY AND TO PERMIT PAYMENT OF REPARATIONS.
 8. OCCUPATION WILL END WHEN JAPAN LOSES HER WARLIKE ATTITUDE AND LEADERSHIP.
- "WE CALL UPON THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN TO PROCLAIM NOW THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF ALL JAPANESE ARMED FORCES, AND TO PROVIDE PROPER AND ADEQUATE ASSURANCES OF THEIR GOOD FAITH IN SUCH ACTION." THE ULTIMATUM FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN, PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND WINSTON CHURCHILL, THEN BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, SAID.
"THE ALTERNATIVE FOR JAPAN IS PROMPT AND UTTER DESTRUCTION."
THE MERE XXX ETC SECOND GRAPH ORIG

B913AEW

SAD WIESSEE, GERMANY, JULY 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR
STINSON ARRIVED HERE TODAY FOR A VISIT WITH GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON,
JR. COMMANDER OF THE U.S. THIRD ARMY.

W940AEW

ONE OFFICER SAID SOME 30 LAIRS WERE LOCATED IN THE RUHR DURING
THE FIRST THREE WEEKS OF OCCUPATION AND MANY MEMBERS WERE ARRESTED.
"FOLLOWING THE TOTAL COLLAPSE OF THE GERMAN ARMIES," HE
SAID, "MANY OF THE MEMBERS WEEKLY ABANDONED THEIR UNDERGROUND HIDEOUTS
AND GAVE THEMSELVES UP."

TAE55FEW

TWENTY-FIRST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, GERMANY, JULY 27-(AP)-FIELD
MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY RETURNED LAST NIGHT FROM POTSDAM,
WHERE HE HAS BEEN ATTENDING THE BIG THREE CONFERENCES.

21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, JULY 27-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL SIR.
BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY TODAY ORDERED THE OPENING OF 170 MOVIE HOUSES
IN THE BRITISH ZONE FOR GERMAN CIVILIANS.

MONTGOMERY SAID THE GERMANS NEEDED SOMETHING TO OCCUPY THEIR
MINDS AND THE MOVIES WAS A GOOD SOLUTION.

A BRITISH CONTROL UNIT WILL PASS ON THE FILMS SHOWN. SO FAR,
ONLY 30 OR 40 HAVE BEEN PASSED OUT OF 300 EXAMINED. THE CONTROL UNIT
DISCARDS ANY GERMAN FILM IN WHICH A KNOWN MEMBER OF THE NAZI PARTY
APPEARS. ALL GERMAN FILM STARS TABBED BY INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS AS
HAVING HAD ANY CONNECTION WITH THE NAZI PARTY ARE BANNED FROM AP-
PEARING BEFORE THE GERMAN PUBLIC.

LA 1002W

CHAMBERLAIN 01920

21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, GERMANY, JULY 27-(AP)-THE NORMAL
GERMAN POLICE PROCEDURE OF GAINING CONFESSIONS THROUGH "THIRD DEGREE"
TACTICS HAS BEEN ABOLISHED IN THE BRITISH ZONE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

JUL 28 1945

OFFICIALS SAID TODAY

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE BY CAPT. ROGER WINN AFTER A GERMAN REFUGEE ~~NUREX~~ FROM BERLIN WAS SENTENCED TO 12 MONTHS IMPRISONMENT ON A CHARGE OF KILLING HIS SEVEN-WEEK-OLD CHILD BY NEGLECT. THE COURT REFUSED TO ACCEPT AS EVIDENCE A CONFESSION SAID TO HAVE BEEN ~~EXTRACTED~~ ^{TWO} "EXTRACTED" BY GERMAN POLICEMEN.

A112 MOSCOW, JULY 27-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH DELEGATIONS TO THE ALLIED REPARATIONS COMMISSION WHO HAVE BEEN SUMMONED TO BERLIN LEFT TODAY. MRS. EDWIN W. PAULEY, WIFE OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, ACCOMPANIED THEM.
TA1103PEN

A55 MOSCOW, JULY 27 (AP)-THE NOTED SOVIET BIOLOGICAL CHEMIST BORIS ZBARSKY, WHO HELPED EMBALM THE BODY OF LENIN, WAS AWARDED THE TITLE "HERO OF SOCIALIST LABOR" TODAY BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET. THE 60-YEAR-OLD MEMBER OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, NOW IS STUDYING METHODS FOR DISCERNING EARLY SIGNS OF CANCER. LENIN'S BODY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM ITS GLASS CASE IN THE RED SQUARE MAUSOLEUM DURING THE GERMAN DRIVE ON MOSCOW. OFFICIALS HAVE NOT ANNOUNCED WHETHER IT HAS BEEN RETURNED.
TUS22AEW

A29 BELGRADE, JULY 27-(AP)-APPARENTLY FULLY RECOVERED FROM THE ILLNESS WHICH CURTAILED A PROJECTED TRIP THROUGH YUGOSLAVIA, UNRRA DIRECTOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN PLANNED TO LEAVE FOR NAPLES TODAY EN ROUTE TO LONDON TO PREPARE FOR THE CONFERENCE HIS ORGANIZATION IS HOLDING THERE ON AUG. 7.

AFTER THE CONFERENCE HE EXPECTS TO VISIT GERMANY, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND POLAND, LEHMAN SAID.
JP437AEW

30.24-287.15
ROME, JULY 27-(AP)-THE SECOND BATTALION OF THE FAMED 442ND REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM, COMPOSED OF AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY, WAS AWARDED A DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION TODAY FOR "SUPERB COMBAT ACTIONS IN FRANCE AND ITALY."

THE BATTALION WAS CREDITED WITH "STRIKING THE ENEMY PARALYZING BLOWS FROM ALL DIRECTIONS" WHILE STORMING A HILL NEAR BRUYERES, FRANCE, OCT. 19, 1944; PRACTICALLY ELIMINATING AN ENTIRE GERMAN COMPANY WHILE SEIZING STRATEGIC HEIGHTS NEAR DIFFONTAINE, FRANCE, OCT. 28 AND 29, TO CHECK AN ENEMY THREAT TO THE FLANKS OF THE AMERICAN THIRD AND 45TH DIVISIONS, AND FOR A FIVE-DAY THRUST INTO ENEMY POSITIONS ON THE LIGURIAN COAST OF ITALY "TO PAVE THE WAY FOR THE CAPTURE OF MASSA CARRARA."

THE BATTALION WAS COMMANDED IN FRANCE BY LT. COL JAMES M. HANLEY, AND IN ITALY BY MAJ. ROBERT A. GOPEL OF (1624 NORTH TAYLOR ST.) LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

JUL 28 1943
TODAY'S AWARD WAS THE THIRD DISTINGUISHED ~~UNIT~~ UNIT CITATION FOR ELEMENTS OF THE COMBAT TEAM.

JCO-MORGARDS 12000 -2- 821FEV

BY ERNEST FISCHER

BERNE, JULY 27-(AP)-THE 1,500 AMERICAN G-I'S NOW TOURING SWITZERLAND FEEL CRAMPED FINANCIALLY BECAUSE THE POCKET MONEY LIMIT OF 150 FRANCS IS INADEQUATE FOR BEER, MILK, SOUVENIRS AND WATCHES.

THE LIMIT OF 150 SWISS FRANCS, IN ADDITION TO \$35 TO COVER TRANSPORTATION, HOTELS AND MEALS, WAS SET BY AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND SWISS OFFICIALS. (THE FRANC IS WORTH ABOUT 25 CENTS.)

"WE HAVE STILL GOT SOME THINGS BUT WE DO NOT WANT TO SELL OUT LOCK, STOCK AND BARREL," AN AMERICAN ARMY SOURCE QUOTED ONE SWISS OFFICIAL AS DECLARING IN INSISTING ON A FINANCIAL LIMIT.

SWISS OFFICIALS SAID UNLIMITED EXPENDITURES OF THE 300,000 AMERICAN SOLDIERS EXPECTED TO TOUR THIS MOUNTAIN RESORT COUNTRY WITHIN A YEAR WOULD UPSET SWISS DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FOR DAILY CONTINGENTS COMING IN FROM FRANCE, MONEY IS CHANGED AT MULHAUSE AND FOR THOSE FROM ITALY THE SWISS FRANCS ARE RECEIVED AT MILAN.

JUST TO MAKE IT AIRTIGHT THE GOVERNMENT REMINDED SWISS BANKERS AND MERCHANTS IT IS UNLAWFUL TO ACCEPT FOREIGN BANK NOTES.

SWISS WATCH PRODUCERS ARE OFFERING TRIFLES AT THE BORDER AND SOLDIERS WATCHES FOR AS LOW AS 65 SWISS FRANCS, BUT BETTER BRANDS OF STEEL CASE WATCHES IN SHOPS RUN ABOVE 100 FRANCS. OTHER SAMPLE PRICES ARE ONE FRANC FOR A BOTTLE OF BEER, A HALF FRANC FOR A QUART OF MILK, SIX FRANCS FOR WOODCARVED SOUVENIRS AND TWO FRANCS FOR A ROLL OF FILM.

FRONTIER FORMALITIES ARE REDUCED TO A MINIMUM. AT CHIASSO ON THE ITALIAN BORDER MAJOR DON H. COOK, SEATTLE, WASH., BELLOWED THROUGH A MICROPHONE "GOOD MORNING AND WELCOME TO SWITZERLAND" AS TRAINS

ARRIVE. HE GIVES INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MEN AND THEY ARE CHANNELLED THROUGH THE CUSTOMS HOUSE IN FIVE MINUTES.

RATION COUPONS ISSUED FURLONGERS GIVE THEM SLIGHTLY MORE FOOD THAN THE AVERAGE SWISS CIVILIAN. THERE WAS SOME EDITORIAL CRITICISM OF BURDENING THE SWISS FOOD SITUATION WITH HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF VISITORS, BUT THE SWISS GOVERNMENT EXPLAINED THAT THE AMERICAN ARMY WILL REPLENISH THE STOCKS PROPORTIONATELY.

SWISS TOURIST AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS ARE SUPPORTING THE PROJECT TO COURT AMERICAN FAVOR TO REVIVE THE TOURIST INDUSTRY AND BECAUSE OF AN APPARENTLY GENUINE DESIRE BY THE SWISS FOR FOREIGN CONTACTS AFTER FIVE YEARS OF ISOLATION WHILE ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY AXIS ARMS.

SOME AMERICANS RENEWED FAMILY CONNECTIONS. CORPORAL ARTHUR MCKENNA, (2904 247TH ST) NEW YORK CITY, IS VISITING AN UNCLE IN BERNE WHOM HE HAD NOT SEEN IN 12 YEARS. SECOND LT. JOSEPH P. STEIRLI, (30 21ST ST) UNION CITY, N.J., A NATIVE OF SWITZERLAND, IS VISITING A BROTHER HE HAD NOT SEEN IN 24 YEARS.

SOLDIERS WITH BLOOD RELATIONS HERE WERE PERMITTED TO LEAVE CONDUCTED GROUPS.

BERNARD THOMPSON, (502 SOUTH STERLING) BRYAN, TEXAS, WHO HAS

PFC. BURWOOD THOMPSON, (502 SOUTH STERLING) BRYAN, TEXAS, WHO HAS BEEN OVERSEAS 17 MONTHS, SPOKE FOR MOST OF THE G-I'S WHEN HE SAID: "JUST TO EAT OFF REAL PLATES AND TO HAVE MORE SILVERWARE THAN I KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH IS MY MONEY'S WORTH."

4600A21

3024-28717

INSERT
CANBERRA
AUSTRALIAN
FORCES

FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES EMBODIED IN (GENERAL) MACARTHUR'S
DIRECTIVE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED:

A15FX
"THE RIGHT OF THE GOVERNMENT TO REFUSE THE USE OF ITS
FORCES FOR ANY PROJECT WHICH IT CONSIDERS INADVISABLE.
"THE RIGHT OF COMMANDERS OF AUSTRALIAN FORCES TO COMMUNICATE
DIRECT WITH THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT."
CHIEFLY ADDED THAT IN ANY SETUP TO WHICH IT IS A PARTY, THE
GOVERNMENT RESERVED THE RIGHT TO DETERMINE THE NATURE AND EXTENT
OF THE AUSTRALIAN WAR EFFORT AND ALLOCATION OF MANPOWER,
MATERIALS AND RESOURCES, INCLUDING THE EXTENT OF COMMITMENTS WHICH
COULD BE UNDERTAKEN.
HE SAID LIMITATIONS OF AUSTRALIA'S MANPOWER, CAPACITY AND
MATERIAL RESOURCES ALREADY HAD BEEN EMPHASIZED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM
AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTS.

JUL 20 1945

CHUNGKING--NIGHT LEAD CHINESE, INSERT AFTER 9TH GRAF ENDING
X X X CHI-CHIH DECLARED.
JAPANESE TROOPS WITHDRAWING NORTHWARD FROM KANHSIEN--THE SIXTH
AIRBASE RECOVERED--MOVED TO WITHIN NINE MILES OF KIAN, 95 MILES
NORTH OF KANHSIEN AND 105 SOUTH OF NANCHANG, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.
THE CHINESE ARE TRYING TO BLOCK THEIR RETREAT, AND ARE FIGHTING
ON BOTH SIDES OF THE KAN RIVER.
THE HIGH COMMAND ALSO DECLARED CHINESE FORCES HAD ADVANCED AND
INFLECTED MORE THAN 200 CASUALTIES ON THE ENEMY IN A CLASH 12 MILES
EAST OF SUICHWAN, THE FIRST AIRBASE RECOVERED. SUICHWAN IS 50
MILES NORTHWEST OF KANHSIEN. JAPANESE TROOPS PUSHING SOUTHEAST
FROM CHANGSHA TO AID THIS NORTHWARD WITHDRAWAL HAVE BEEN STOPPED
TEMPORARILY, HEADQUARTERS ADDED.
THE EIGHT FORMER U.S. AIRBASES NOW BACK IN ALLIED HANDS,
AND THE ORDER OF THEIR RECOVERY, ARE: SUICHWAN IN KIANGSI PROVINCE,
YUNGNING, LIUCHOW AND TANCHUK IN KWANGSI, SINCHENG AND KANHSIEN
IN KIANGSI, NAMYUNG IN KWANGTUNG, AND YANGSO IN KWANGSI.
GENERAL KUO X X X 10TH GRAF PREV.
JJ250PEW

AIR STRIKE

BY RICHARD O'MALLEY

ABOARD ADM. MCCAIN'S FLAGSHIP OFF JAPAN, SATURDAY, JULY 28

JUL 28 1945

--(AP)--LASHING OUT IN ITS THIRD ATTACK IN FIVE DAYS AT THE BIG JAPAN-
ESE NAVAL BASE OF KURE, CARRIER PLANES OF THIS TASK FORCE 38 WENT
IN AT DAWN TODAY FOR NEW B

OUS AT NAVAL VESSELS NOT FINISHED OFF
IN THE STRIKES OF TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

ALSO ON THE TARGET LIST OF THE FIGHTER-BOMBER PILOTS, WHO NOW ARE

FAMILIAR WITH THE RUGGED HILLS OF SOUTHERN HONSHU, ARE ENEMY
AIRFIELDS, INCLUDING THE NORMALLY-BUSY INSTALLATIONS AT NINO
ON THE EAST-CENTRAL COAST, AND OTHERS SPRAWLING OVER A BROAD AREA.

IN KURE HARBOR THE PREVIOUS STRIKES ONLY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED THE
JAPANESE BATTLESHIP HARUNA AND MODERATELY DAMAGED AN ISE CLASS BATTLE-
SHIP AND AN AMAGI CLASS CARRIER WHICH ARE DUE FOR A NEW PASTING.

PLANES OF THE BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET ARE COORDINATING STRIKES AT
AIRFIELDS IN EAST-CENTRAL HONSHU AS THE BRITISH AND THE U.S. THIRD
FLEET--MAKING UP THE MIGHTIEST BATTLE FLEET IN HISSTORY--CONTINUE
THEIR AIR SORTIES SMASHING AT THE ENEMY'S VANING SEA AND AIR POWER.

STUDENTS AT THE JAPANESE NAVAL ACADEMY AT KURE ARE DUE FOR ANOTHER
OBJECT LESSON FROM THE AMERICANS AS THE GULL-WINGED CORSAIRS ROAR OFF
THE DECKS OF THIS FAST CARRIER FOR THE ASSAULT.

"I DON'T NEED A MAP TO GO TO THAT PLACE," CRACKED ONE PILOT
WHO HAS BEEN THERE TWICE BEFORE. "ALL I NEED TO DO

"I DON'T NEED A MAP TO GO TO THAT PLACE," CRACKED ONE PILOT
WHO HAS BEEN THERE TWICE BEFORE. "ALL I NEED TO DO IS LOOK FOR THE
NUBBISH WE LEFT EARLIER THIS WEEK."

THERE WERE NO REPORTS OF ENEMY AERIAL OPPOSITION.

BN925PPV NH

A196KX (BJT)
AMS BUDGET (700)
NIGHT LEAD AERIAL-FLEET

JUL 20 1945

GUAM, SATURDAY, JULY 28 (AP)--THE COMMANDER OF AMERICA'S 20TH
AIR FORCE TODAY BOLDLY LISTED, NAME BY NAME, THE NEXT 11
JAPANESE CITIES MARKED FOR B-29 DESTRUCTION--AT LEAST FOUR OF THEM
WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

FLEET HEADQUARTERS CONTINUED TO MAINTAIN A SECURITY BLACKOUT ON
WORD FROM ADMIRAL HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET, ANOTHER THREAT FOR BATTERED
JAPAN. THE FLEET WAS SOMEWHERE AT SEA, HIDDEN BEHIND THE
SECRECY ORDERED AFTER IT CLIMAXED TWO WEEKS OF AIR AND SHIP BOMBARD-
MENTS BY ATTACKS ON NIPPON NAVAL BASES TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

WITH AIR STRIKES

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 27-(AP)-THE FIRST FLIGHT OF CARRIER PLANES RENEWING THEIR ASSAULT ON JAPAN'S INLAND SEA AREA SATURDAY MORNING (JAPANESE TIME) MET NO AIR OPPOSITION ALTHOUGH ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE WAS HEAVY IN SPOTS AND SOMETIMES "FAIRLY ACCURATE," JOE HAINLINE, NBC CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED IN A BROADCAST FROM THE SCENE.

THE WEATHER, IN CONTRAST WITH WEDNESDAY'S FOG-HAMPERED ATTACKS, IS "CLEAR NOW AND THE CARRIER PILOTS HAVE AN UNOBSTRUCTED VIEW OF THE JAP FLEET AS IT LIES UNDER THE SCANTY PROTECTION OF KUR," HE ADDED. HE HAD NO DETAILS OF DAMAGE DONE BY THE NEW STRIKE.

(EDITORS: ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED INTO FIRST LEAD AIR STRIKES IF DESIRED).

JUL 28 1945

GUAM--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD AERIAL (BY MURLIN SPENCER) XXX FEW DAYS.

THE WARNING, PUNCTUATING ALLIED DEMANDS FOR JAPANESE SURRENDER, WAS ISSUED BY MAJ. GEN. CURTIS LEMAY, WHO ADVISED 390,000 NIPPON CIVILIANS TO FLEE TO SAFETY AND "RESTORE PEACE BY DEMANDING NEW AND GOOD LEADERS WHO WILL END THE WAR."

A137KX

IN A FRANK EFFORT TO CONVINCE THE JAPANESE PEOPLE THEIR CAUSE IS HOPELESS AND THE MILITARY IS POWERLESS TO PROTECT THEM, LEMAY GAVE THE JAPANESE THIS WARNING.

AS THIS WAS WRITTEN SUPERFORTS FROM THE 73RD DAY WERE RETURNING TO SAIPAN AFTER SHOWERING 60,000 WARNING PAMPHLETS ON EACH OF THE 11 CITIES.

HERE ARE THE CITIES WHICH ARE WONDERING IF THEY RANK FIRST ON THE LIST OF THE DREADED SUPERFORTS:

ICHINOMIYA, TSU, UJIYAMADA, NAGAOKA, NISHINOMIYA, AOMORI, OGAKI AND KORIYAMA, ALL MUNITIONS, TRANSPORT AND INDUSTRIAL CENTERS ON HONSHU; UWAJIMA, A SHIPPING AND WAR PLANT CENTER ON SHIKOKU; KURUME, RAIL HUB, MANUFACTURING CENTER AND LOCATION OF AN ARSENAL, ON KYUSHU, AND ~~YOKOHAMA~~ FINANCIAL AND MANUFACTURING CENTER OF HOKKAIDO ISLAND.

UWAJIMA AND ICHINOMIYA ARE THE ONLY ONES BOMBED BEFORE IN INCENDIARY RAIDS.

SOMETIME WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS LEMAY SAID "A NORMAL FORCE OF SUPERFORTS CARRYING ABOUT 3,500 TONS OF BOMBS" WILL STRIKE AT INDUSTRIAL TARGETS IN FOUR OR MORE CITIES. STRIKES IN RECENT WEEKS HAVE BEEN AVERAGING FROM 450 TO 600 PLANES EACH.

XZ1039ACW

THE WARNING, WHICH WILL BE BROADCAST TO JAPANESE AT INTERVALS BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION STARTING AT 8 A.M. TODAY (6 P.M. FRIDAY, U.S. EASTERN WAR TIME), CAME WHILE PILLARS OF FIRE ROSE FROM RUINS OF THREE INDUSTRIAL CITIES SET AFIRE BY 350 SUPERFORTS EARLY FRIDAY.

FRIDAY'S RAID WAS THE THIRD IN FOUR DAYS.

BLACK-HAIRED, STOCKY, CIGAR-CHEWING LEMAY SAID:

"THE JAPANESE HAVE REFUSED TO COME UP AND FIGHT. WE HAVE BEEN ROAMING THEIR AIR AT WILL, BURNING DOWN THEIR CITIES. NOW WE ARE TELLING THE CITIZENS WHAT TOWNS WE ARE GOING TO BURN DOWN.

"WE KNOW THERE ARE MANY WHO ARE CONVINCED THAT JAPAN HAS LOST THE WAR AND WE FEEL THAT IF WE CAN CONVINCE ENOUGH OF THEM THEY HAVE NOTHING TO LOOK FORWARD TO BUT TOTAL DESTRUCTION, WE MAY SHORTEN THE WAR.

"WE ARE NOT TRYING TO KILL CIVILIANS BUT TO DESTROY THE WAR POTENTIAL OF THE MILITARY CLIQUE. WE ARE TELLING THEM WHERE WE ARE GOING TO HIT AND THEY CAN'T DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT."

LEMAY SAID HIS COMMAND HAS GIVEN MUCH THOUGHT TO THE SAFETY OF THE CREWS BUT "WE DON'T EXPECT ANY MORE OPPOSITION THAN USUAL. THEY CAN'T MASS SUFFICIENT DEFENSES OVER 11 WIDELY SEPARATED CITIES TO MAKE THIS ANY MORE THAN THE NORMAL MISSION."

"THE CREWS THEMSELVES ARE FOR IT. THERE WASN'T A DISSENTING VOICE WHEN WE TOLD THEM THAT WE WERE GOING TO DO IT," LEMAY SAID.

LEMAY SAID THE UNIQUE PLAN WAS HIS IDEA AND HE WORKED IN COOPERATION WITH CINPAC'S PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE OFFICE.

THE PAMPHLETS HAVE PICTURES OF SUPERFORTS DROPPING BOMBS ON ONE SIDE AND THE TEXT OF THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER. UNDER THE PICTURE OF THE SUPERFORTS ARE 11 CIRCLES, EACH CONTAINING THE NAME OF A CITY. THE TEXT OF THE WARNING FOLLOWS:

"ATTENTION JAPANESE PEOPLE: READ THIS CAREFULLY AS IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE OR THE LIFE OF A RELATIVE OR A FRIEND. IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN FOUR (OR MORE) OF THE CITIES NAMED ON THE REVERSE SIDE WILL BE DESTROYED BY AMERICAN BOMBS. THESE CITIES CONTAIN MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, WORKSHOPS OR FACTORIES WHICH PRODUCE MILITARY GOODS.

"WE ARE DETERMINED TO DESTROY ALL TOOLS OF THE MILITARY CLIQUE WHICH THEY ARE USING TO PROLONG THIS USELESS WAR. BUT UNFORTUNATELY BOMBS HAVE NO EYES. SO IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICA'S WELL KNOWN HUMANITARIAN POLICIES, THE AMERICAN AIRFORCE WHICH DOESN'T WISH TO INJURE INNOCENT PEOPLE NOW GIVES YOU WARNING TO EVACUATE THE CITIES NAMED TO SAVE YOUR LIVES.

JUL 28 1945

A143KX

"AMERICA IS NOT FIGHTING THE JAPANESE PEOPLE BUT IS FIGHTING THE MILITARY CLIQUE WHICH HAS ENSLAVED THE JAPANESE PEOPLE. PEACE WHICH AMERICA WILL BRING WILL FREE PEOPLE FROM OPPRESSION OF THE MILITARY CLIQUE AND MEAN EMERGENCE OF A NEW AND BETTER JAPAN.

"YOU CAN RESTORE PEACE BY DEMANDING NEW AND GOOD LEADERS WHO WILL END THE WAR.

"WE CANNOT PROMISE THAT ONLY THESE CITIES WILL BE AMONG THOSE ATTACKED (IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS) BUT AT LEAST FOUR WILL BE, SO HEED THE WARNING AND EVACUATE THESE CITIES IMMEDIATELY."

LEMAY TOLD CORRESPONDENTS IN PROBABLY HIS LAST CONFERENCE BEFORE HE LEAVES THE 20TH AIR FORCE COMMAND TO BECOME CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE STRATEGIC OVERALL B-29 COMMAND THAT IT MIGHT BE NECESSARY TO ATTACK OTHER CITIES THAN THE 11 NAMED.

"BUT," HE ADDED, "THESE 11 WILL BE DESTROYED AND AT LEAST FOUR

JUL 28 1945

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OF THEM WILL GET IT SOON IN ONE ATTACK."

HE ADDED THAT HE WAS NOT WORRYING ABOUT THE ABILITY OF THE SUPERFORTS TO CARRY OUT THE JOB.

"WE HAVE HAD ONLY THREE FAILURES IN 48 CITIES ATTACKED THUS FAR," HE DECLARED.

DROPPING LEAFLETS IS NOTHING NEW FOR THE SUPERFORTS. THE 73RD WING HAS BEEN BOMBING ENEMY CITIES WITH LEAFLETS SINCE THE MIDDLE OF MAY WITH THE LARGEST SHOWER JULY 8 WHEN NEARLY 2,000,000 WERE DROPPED. THEY ARE PRINTED ON THE OWI PRESSES AT SAIPAN AND LOADED INTO THE BOMBERS BY VOLUNTEER WORKERS.

FRIDAY'S MISSION WAS CARRIED OUT WITH THE LOSS OF ONLY ONE B-29 THE RELUCTANT JAPANESE XXX ETC., PICKING UP SECOND GRAPH EARLY. XZ1110ACW

ADD 64 AM (SPENCER) CARRIER + XX LUGGERS

ALL THIS DESTRUCTION IN THE HEART OF THE ENEMY'S HOMELAND COST 42 AMERICAN AIRCRAFT AND 40 AIRMEN AND TEN BRITISH AIRCRAFT AND 12 AIRMEN.

ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, NINE ENEMY PLANES WHICH APPROACHED THE FLEET WERE SHOT DOWN, BUT NIMITZ SPECIFIED THAT "NO ATTACKS WERE CARRIED OUT AGAINST OUR SHIPS."

(NO PICKUP)

RA949PCW

WITH B-29S (300)

GUAM, SATURDAY, JULY 28 (AP)-THE ELEVEN JAPANESE CITIES EAR-MARKED FOR ATTENTION BY THE SUPERFORTRESSES RANGE FROM OGAKI, THE SMALLEST WITH A POPULATION OF 35,000, TO HOKADATE, POPULATION 204,000. THEY ARE:

1. ICHINOMIYA, MUNITIONS CENTER, 50,000 POPULATION, NINE MILES NORTHWEST OF NAGOYA, FIREBOMBED JULY 13 WHEN EIGHT-TENTHS OF THE BUILT-UP AREA WAS DESTROYED.
2. TSU, 34 MILES SOUTHWEST OF NAGOYA, 68,000 POPULATION: HIGHLY INDUSTRIALIZED, COMPACTLY BUILT. DEMOLITION BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON IT JULY 24.
3. UJIYAMADA, 52,000 POPULATION, SPRAWLING 43 MILES SOUTH OF NAGOYA. HAS A POPULATION DENSITY 30,000 TO 50,000 PER SQUARE MILE.
4. NAGAOKA, 70,000 POPULATION, IN NORTH CENTRAL HONSHU; IMPORTANT MACHINE TOOL PRODUCTION CENTER, RAILROAD JUNCTION, 12 MILES IN FROM THE SHORE OF THE JAPAN SEA 35 MILES SOUTH OF NIIGATA.
5. NISHINOMIYA, 112,000 POPULATION, ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF OSAKA BAY, MIDWAY BETWEEN KOBE AND AMAGASAKI; HAS HUNDREDS OF SMALL BACKYARD SHOPS.
6. AOMORI, HIGHLY DEVELOPED PORT IN NORTHERN HONSHU, LOCATED IN THE SOUTHERN CURVE OF AOMORI BAY: POPULATION 100,000.
7. OGAKI, 35,000: TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL CENTER, WITH 15 MILLS IN OR NEAR THE CITY PRODUCING WAR SUPPLIES. IT IS 25 MILES NORTHWEST OF NAGOYA.
8. KORIYAMA, INDUSTRIAL AND TRANSPORT CENTER 110 MILES NORTH OF TOKYO: 53,000 POPULATION: IMPORTANT CHEMICAL AND SYNTHETIC FUEL PLANTS: ATTACKED BY B-29S APRIL 12.
9. UJIMA, ONE OF THE FOUR LARGEST CITIES ON SHIKOKU: POPULATION 52,000: IMPORTANT PORT AND TEXTILE CENTER ON UWAJIMA BAY ON THE WEST CENTRAL COAST. IT WAS ATTACKED JULY 13.
10. KURUME, ONE OF KYUSHU'S WAR INDUSTRY CITIES: 90,000

POPULATION: MANUFACTURING CENTER OF RUBBER INDUSTRY, RAIL HUB, ARMY HEADQUARTERS AND AN ARSENAL: LOCATED IN NORTHEAST KYUSHU 12 MILES NORTHEAST THE NORTHERN END OF SHIMABARA GULF.

11. HOKADATE, LARGEST COASTAL CITY ON HOKKAIDO: 204,000 POPULATION: SOUTHERN TERMINUS OF HOKKAIDO'S RAIL NETWORK AND THE GREATEST FISHING PORT ON HOKKAIDO ISLAND.

GC1236PCW

ADD FRISCO (WHITE) JAPULTIMATUM XXXX UCTIMATUM

WHILE IT WAS REPORTED FROM SALZBURG, AUSTRIA, THAT AT LEAST ONE JAPANESE MILITARIST HAS ADMITTED HE WAS WRONG AND THAT JAPAN SHOULD SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY.

HE IS GEN. HIROSHI OSHIMA, THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY AT THE TIME THE NAZIS SURRENDERED.

OSHIMA'S MOVEMENTS BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER THE GERMAN CAPITULATION WERE UNDER CLOSE SCRUTINY TODAY. HE AND HIS STAFF, IT WAS REPORTED, COULD HAVE SURRENDERED TO NEUTRAL RUSSIANS OR GOT INTO SWITZERLAND, BUT THEY FLED WESTWARD TOWARD AMERICAN LINES AND ALLOWED THEMSELVES TO BE TAKEN BY THEIR ENEMIES INSTEAD.

THERE WAS SPECULATION AT THE TIME, AND THE QUESTION STILL IS UNANSWERED. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT OSHIMA, NEGOTIATOR AND SIGNER OF THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT AGAINST RUSSIA, MAY HAVE FELT HE MIGHT NOT THRIVE TOO WELL IN RUSSIAN -- EVEN NEUTRAL RUSSIAN -- HANDS. BUT WHY HE DID NOT TRY TO GET INTO SWITZERLAND REMAINS A PUZZLE.

A36FX

A POSSIBLE ANSWER CAME FROM SALZBURG. U.S. ARMY CENSORS ALLOWED CORRESPONDENTS TO CABLE THE NEWS THAT OSHIMA'S SECRETARY, AMERICAN-BORN TOSHIO YAMANAKA, SAID THAT BEFORE OSHIMA WAS BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY FOR INTERVIEW HE MADE A "RECOMMENDATION" THAT JAPAN SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY.

AN EYEWITNESS OF ALLIED DESTRUCTION OF BERLIN UNTIL MID-MARCH, AND ABLE TO SEE WHAT HAD HAPPENED TO OTHER GERMAN CITIES ON HIS WAY OUT OF GERMANY, OSHIMA WAS DESCRIBED AS CONVINCED OF THE FUTILITY OF CONTINUING THE FIGHT AGAINST SUCH OVERWHELMING SUPERIORITY OF AIRPOWER. YAMANAKA SAID THAT OSHIMA, ONE OF JAPAN'S FOREMOST MILITARISTIC DIPLOMATS, WAS EXTREMELY ANXIOUS TO PREVAIL ON HIS GOVERNMENT TO MEET ALLIED TERMS IMMEDIATELY.

WHAT HAPPENED TO OSHIMA'S "RECOMMENDATION" WAS NOT KNOWN HERE, BUT IT WAS ASSUMED THAT THIS GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE LOST NO TIME IN RELAYING IT THROUGH NEUTRAL CHANNELS TO TOKYO. TOKYO'S SINGLE APPEAL YESTERDAY FOR MORE LENIENT AMERICAN PEACE TERMS MAY HAVE FOLLOWED ITS RECEIPT IN TOKYO. IF SO, A COUNTER-ANSWER WAS PROVIDED TODAY IN THE POTSDAM DECLARATION.

OSHIMA LANDED IN NEW YORK JULY 11 WITH PART OF HIS STAFF. SINCE THEN NOTHING HAD BEEN RELEASED. REGARDING HIM UNTIL YESTERDAY.

"WE SHALL NOT ACCEPT DELAY," THE ALLIED LEADERS TOLD JAPAN FROM POTSDAM.

IN LONDON, RETIRING PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL SAID OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN:

"...ALL PLANS AND PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE, AND THE RESULTS MAY COME MUCH QUICKER THAN WE HAVE HITHERTO BEEN ENTITLED TO EXPECT."

WW215APW

JAPCAST (250)
SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 27-(AP)-A JAPANESE POLITICAL COMMENTATOR TODAY FOUND QUESTIONABLE COMFORT IN THE ALLIED SURRENDER ULTIMATUM AND IN THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.
IN A TOKYO BROADCAST HE CALLED THE ABSENCE OF NEUTRAL MARSHAL STALIN'S NAME FROM THE ULTIMATUM "CONSPICUOUS" AND SAID IT "WOULD SEEM TO INDICATE THAT (PRESIDENT) TRUMAN FAILED IN ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN WHAT HE OBVIOUSLY INTENDED TO."

HE CONCEDED, HOWEVER, THAT "PRESIDENT TRUMAN DID SUCCEED IN PERSUADING CHURCHILL AND STALIN TO TAKE UP THE QUESTION OF JOINT ACTION TOWARD EAST ASIA."

THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST, BEAMED TO AMERICAN LISTENERS, WAS HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

STILL HARPING ON ALLIED DISUNITY, THE COMMENTATOR DECLARED THAT THE OUSTING OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IN THE BRITISH ELECTIONS SHOWED "ONE THING, IF NOTHING ELSE -- THAT THE BRITISH PUBLIC IN GENERAL IS NOW MORE PREOCCUPIED WITH PEACEFUL RECONSTRUCTION WORK AT HOME THAN IN PROSECUTION OF A BLOODY, COSTLY WARFARE FAR OUT IN THE EAST ASIATIC THEATER."

THE UNIDENTIFIED SPOKESMAN HIT HIS STRIDE WITH SOME FREE ADVICE TO AMERICANS:

"AMERICANS MUST BE PREPARED TO SHOULDER THE GREATER BURDEN IN PROSECUTION OF THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC THAN IN THE CASE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR."

"IT SHOULD ALREADY BE CLEAR TO THE AMERICANS THAT IN THE EVENT OF A DIRE INVASION ATTACK ON THE JAPANESE MAINLAND IT WOULD MEAN FURTHER SACRIFICES OF AMERICAN LIVES, PROBABLY RUNNING INTO MILLIONS-- A SACRIFICE WHICH AMERICANS ALONE MUST BE PREPARED TO PAY ONLY TO PULL THE CHESTNUT FROM THE FAR EASTERN FIRE FOR WHOM THEY SHOULD NOW KNOW," HE CONCLUDED.

WW224APW NM

Alaca

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 27-(AP)-JAPAN'S DOMEI AGENCY TODAY (SATURDAY, JAPANESE TIME) DECLARED JAPANESE PLANES ATTACKED AIRFIELDS AND WARSHIPS AT OKINAWA FRIDAY NIGHT SINKING AT LEAST ONE SHIP AND DAMAGING TWO OTHERS.

THERE HAS BEEN NO CONFIRMATION OF SUCH AN ATTACK.

DM945PPV

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 27-(AP)-TOKYO RADIO DECLARED TODAY THAT AN ALLIED PATROL BOMBER DROPPED NINE 100-POUND BOMBS ON A JAPANESE INTERNMENT CAMP AT HONG KONG WEDNESDAY, CAUSING SOME CASUALTIES PARTICULARLY AMONG THE BRITISH CONTINGENT.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THAT THE SAME CAMP WAS ATTACKED BY CARRIER PLANES JANUARY 16 AND SEVERAL INTERNEES WERE INJURED.

B-29S DROPPED BOMBS ON A PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP AT KAWASAKI, RADIO TOKYO CLAIMED YESTERDAY, ADDING THAT "SOME CASUALTIES WERE CAUSED AMONG THE PRISONERS, MOSTLY AMERICANS."

WW454APW

BROADCAST
NEW YORK, JULY 27--A FRENCH PRESS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM ANKARA SAID TODAY THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, TADASHI KURIHARA, WHO HAD BEEN INTERNED AT THE EMBASSY IN ANKARA SINCE TURKEY BROKE OFF RELATIONS WITH JAPAN LAST WINTER, HAD KILLED HIS WIFE AND SHOT HIMSELF TO DEATH YESTERDAY ON THE EMBASSY PREMISES. THE BROADCAST DISPATCH WAS RECORDED BY THE FCC.

B901AEW

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 27(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER CESAR AMEGHINO SAID FOUR UNITED STATES NAVAL PLANES ARE DUE HERE TOMORROW TO TAKE TO NORTH AMERICA THE OFFICERS AND CREWMEN OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE, THE U-530, WHICH PUT INTO MAR DEL PLATA JULY 10.

HE ADDED THAT THE FLIERS WOULD TAKE WITH THEM "DOCUMENTS SEQUESTERED FROM THE SUBMARINE BY ARGENTINE AUTHORITIES" AND THAT A UNITED STATES CREW WOULD TAKE OVER THE U-BOAT.

TU727AEW

A72PX (KX FX)

ST. ANN'S, N.S., JULY 27-(AP)- THREE BOSTONIANS OF SCOTTISH DESCENT WON EIGHT OF THE 43 PRIZES PRESENTED YESTERDAY AT THE GAELIC MCD AND HIGHLAND FESTIVAL HELD IN THIS CAPE BRETON HIGHLANDS VILLAGE.

THE PRIZE-WINNERS WERE DONALD SMITH, MARY CAMPBELL RUSSO AND A. RUSSO. IN ADDITION TO WINNING PRIZES FOR HIGHLAND DANCING, SMITH AND MISS RUSSO WON PRIZES FOR THE BEST DRESSED BOY AND GIRL IN HIGHLAND COSTUME.

A. RUSSO WON FIRST PRIZE IN THE JUNIOR PIPING CONTEST.

A75 (150)

VANCOUVER, JULY 27-(AP)-ADMIRAL SIR J.F. SONERVILLE, HEAD OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY DELEGATION IN WASHINGTON, EXPRESSED SURPRISE AT A PRESS CONFERENCE HERE YESTERDAY REGARDING CRITICISM OF THE BRITISH

FLEET'S PART IN THE PACIFIC CAMPAIGN.

SENATOR CHARLES HART, CONNECTICUT REPUBLICAN AND RETIRED COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET, TOLD THE UNITED STATES SENATE WEDNESDAY THAT THE BRITISH NAVY SHOULD HAVE BROUGHT AMPHIBIOUS POWER INTO ACTION FROM THE INDIAN OCEAN "MANY MONTHS AGO."

FROM NEWARK HE SAID THIS CLAIM WAS REFUTED BY THE RECENT CONDEMNATION

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AL CHIST

'FRITZ' MANDL NABBED BY URUGUAY POLICE

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 27—(AP) Acting Chief of Police Capt. Mattos, of Colonia, said the former Austrian munitions millionaire, Frederick (Fritz) Mandl, was arrested today upon his arrival by plane from Buenos Aires.

Mandl fled from mounted police barracks at Buenos Aires earlier today under mysterious circumstances.

A habeas corpus petition on his behalf was rejected yesterday by Argentine Federal Judge Horatio Fox, and the announcement of this action provided the first official confirmation of reports, first heard in Buenos Aires in April, of his arrest by Argentine authorities.

Juan Carbajal Victorica, Uruguay minister of interior, said he "long ago" given orders for arrest of Mandl "if and when he arrived in Uruguay."

URUGUAY OUSTS FRITZ MANDL

Millionaire Who Fled Argentina Decides To Return

Montevideo, Uruguay, July 27 (AP)—Frederick (Fritz) Mandl, former Austrian munitions millionaire, decided tonight to return to Buenos Aires when officials here told him he was not wanted in Uruguay. He left by river boat.

Mandl fled from mounted police barracks at Buenos Aires earlier today under mysterious circumstances, and arrived by plane in Colonia, about 100 miles from here, where he was arrested by Acting Chief of Police, Captain Mattos.

Brought To Montevideo

He was brought here in a police car and questioned by the chief of police, Juan Carlos Gomez Folle, who told the Austrian-born magnate he had to choose between leaving the country or submitting to a special court dealing with anti-Uruguayan activities.

At Buenos Aires, Mandl's wife, Baroness von Schne'der, said her husband left there with the permission of the Argentine President Edelmiro Farrell. She declined to discuss other details.

A habeas corpus petition on his behalf was rejected yesterday by

Horatio Fox, Argentine Federal Judge, and the announcement of this action provided the first official confirmation of reports, first heard in Buenos Aires in April, of his arrest by Argentine authorities.

"Past Activities" Cited

Juan Carbajal Victorica, Uruguay Minister of the Interior, said he had "long ago" given orders for the arrest of Mandl "if and when he arrived in Uruguay."

"You can safely say," Carbajal said, "Mandl will not remain in Uruguay if we can arrange it. I assume that a man with his money would have documents in order, but Uruguay is in a state of war and Mandl's past activities warrant our utmost care."

Carbajal said one possibility was the return of Mandl to Argentina as an undesirable alien by Uruguayan authorities; another, that he be expelled from the country and left to choose his own ultimate destination.

"Brought 'Plenty Of Cash'"

A third possibility, he said, would be to deliver Mandl to United States authorities, if such a request is made. However, no such request has been made by the United States Embassy, he added.

Acting Police Chief Mattos said Mandl arrived alone with a few pieces of luggage and "plenty of cash."

Mandl was not being held incommunicado at Buenos Aires, it was reported, and there was only speculation as to the reason for his flight.

In his habeas corpus petition to Judge Fox, Mandl, a naturalized citizen, stated he believed his arrest had been ordered "by Julio Checchi," a former Secretary of Commerce and Industry, in connection with "transactions" in Europe and the United States.

Judge Fox ruled Mandl's detention was not illegal because, he said, it had been ordered by the Argentine President in accordance with a constitutional provision relating to a "state of siege."

Charter Ratified 89-2; B-29s Raid 6 of the 11 Cities

U. S. COMMITTED AS MEMBER OF WORLD LEAGUE

Only Langer and Shipstead
Vote Against Security
Pact

Washington, July 28—(AP)—The Senate thundered 89 to 2 approval today of the United Nations Charter, setting in motion the machinery for a world organization armed with force to keep future peace.

In a history-making roll call before jam-packed galleries, 89 senators voted loudly and clearly for American participation in a 50-nation league founded primarily on the principle of united action by the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France and China.

Only two, Senators Langer (R.-N.D.), and Shipstead (R.-Minn.), said "no" to a ratification action reversing

the policy the Senate established 25 years ago when it rejected Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations.

Senator Hiram Johnson (R.-Calif.), aged and ailing member who opposed the League then and voted against this charter in committee, was absent. He is ill in Naval Hospital.

Four others, Senators Bailey (D.-N.C.), Glass (D.-Va.), Reed (R.-Kans.), and Thomas (R.-Ida.), were absent when the vote was taken after six days of discussion. Johnson was paired against the ratification resolution with Thomas and Reed, who favored it.

(On treaty votes pairs are on a two-to-one basis.)

So complete was the Senate's approval of the charter that not a reservation or amendment was offered to the document drafted at the San Francisco Conference of 50 nations.

McKellar Announces Vote

When Senator McKellar (D.-Tenn.), the presiding officer, announced the vote, the galleries were unexpectedly silent. Spectators packed two deep around the walls, included many men and women in uniform.

Just before the vote was taken, Langer, who had waited for the dramatic moment, arose and announced that he would not support the Charter. He said he believed it was "fought with danger toward American institutions and the American people."

His colleague, Senator Young (R.-N.D.), arose a moment later to declare that he would vote for the Charter. He disagreed with Langer's contention that the Senate ought

not to act while members of the armed force are away from home.

Shipstead made no statement today, contenting himself with a thorough-going criticism of Charter provisions made earlier in the week.

Fifty-three Democrats, 35 Republicans and Senator LaFollette (Prog.-Wis.), supported the Charter on the final vote. The requirement of two-thirds approval for ratifica-

tion thus was far exceeded.

In a seven-hour finish day of speeches, the Senate heard Senator Bridges (R.-N.H.), assert that the plain fact is that "in the Charter we have an instrument for arresting acts of war by countries which lack the power of making war."

Bridges Votes for Charter

Bridges voted for the Charter, but he declared that the United States must proceed under it with "utmost caution."

He complained that a provision which permits the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France or China to veto action by the proposed World Security Council makes it unlikely it will exert forces in a major international dispute.

One after another, Senators got to their feet to say they would support ratification. Many of them raised questions.

Senator More (R.-Ore.), wanted to know if Korea, for instance, is "to be handed over to China or Russia" in the peace settlements.

Senators Taft (R.-Ohio), and Revercomb (R.-W.Va.), wanted some power reserved to Congress on the use of American forces by the World League.

Earlier in the day, a message from President Truman had been placed in the record promising that the agreement on allocation of United States troops to the organization would be sent to Congress for consideration of both Houses.

Truman Message Quoted

This message said:

"During the debate in the Senate upon the matter of the Senate's giving its advice or consent to the Charter of the United Nations, the question arose as to the method to be followed in obtaining approval of special agreements with the Security Council referred to in Article 43 of the Charter.

"It was stated by many Senators that this might be done in the United States either by treaty or by the approval of a majority of both Houses of Congress. It was also stated that the initiative in this matter rested with the President and that it was most important to know before action was taken on the Charter which course was to be pur-

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JUL 29 1945

sued.

"When any such agreement of agreements are negotiated it will be my purpose to ask the Congress by appropriate legislation to approve them."

Action on legislation requires only a majority vote of both houses. Charter sponsors generally have favored this course, as opposed to a treaty sent only to the Senate and needing a two-thirds majority.

Senator Lucas, (D-Ill.), said that Mr. Truman's stand "eliminates any possibility that assignment of military contingents would be made without consulting Congress."

Senator Walsh, (D-Mass.), said it would be the "height of folly" for the United States to assume that ratification of the Charter would lessen its need to remain militarily prepared for any eventuality.

The lengthy discussion was not without its tense moments.

Senator Taylor, (D-Ida.), furnished one of these when he announced that he had been "a little bit worried" because Edward R. Stettinius Jr., picked by the President for the nation's representative on the Security Council, had been associated with U. S. Steel.

Connally Backs Stettinius

Chairman Connally, (D-Tex.), of the Foreign Relations Committee, leaped to his feet and assured Taylor that Stettinius had severed all connections with U. S. Steel and other corporations.

"I can assure the Senator he is in wholehearted sympathy with the objectives of the Charter," Connally said.

"Certainly I shall never question again his sincerity of purpose or his fitness to occupy his new position," Taylor replied.

It remained for Senator Overton, (D-La.), to please his weary colleagues most. Overton, in the briefest speech of a long day, said merely:

"I favor ratifications of the United Nations Charter. I am opposed to any reservations."

"I would not hesitate to give to our representative on the security council, through the President, the right to use a reasonable amount of our armed forces to enforce the United Nations Charter and thereby co-operate with the other nations in preserving world peace."

When the vote had been concluded, Democratic Leader Barkley, (Ky.), obtained permission to notify the President immediately of the result.

Recess Until Wednesday

This officially would commit the United States to its first participation in a World League of its kind. The Senate recessed until Wednesday.

nesday, the last day it will meet before a recess slated to last until October 3. Barkley said only minor matters would be attended to Wednesday.

The history-making ratification action came after six days of discussion in which approximately 60 Senators outlined their views. Only a handful were critical of Charter provisions although proponents cautioned that it was not a perfect document.

American acceptance of the Charter was the first by any major nation. Nicaragua and El Salvador among the smaller states previously had given approval.

When Great Britain, Russia, China, France and a majority of the lesser powers who signed at San Francisco ratify, machinery will be set in motion for establishment of a league geared to attempt settlement of international disputes by peaceful means, but to use force if these fail.

American ratification of the Charter is expected to be followed quickly by acceptance from other nations. When enough have given their approval, an interim commission in London will begin setting up the machinery of the league.

The interim meeting, to be presided over by Edward R. Stettinius Jr., former Secretary of State, tentatively is scheduled for August. Stettinius, who headed the American delegation at San Francisco, served as one of the four presidents of the conference and chairman of its executive and steering committees.

President Truman has chosen Stettinius as head of the American delegation of five to the League and as United States representative on its Security Council.

In approving the Charter, the Senate left the authority of this delegate for later Congressional definition. The office, salary, and probably a requirement for Senate confirmation of the appointment, will be set up in a resolution expected to be offered in Congress this fall.

At that time, Congress probably will decide how far the President can go, through the council delegate, in ordering the use of American troops without prior consent of Congress.

The military agreements, to follow when the Security Council has been set up and is ready to begin its peace protective tasks, may not go to Congress for a year or more. In the meantime, appropriations will be sought to bear the United States share of the cost of the new organization.

Whole Congress Will Have Voice On Troop Use

Washington, July 28 (AP)—President Truman made known today that he will seek majority-vote approval of both the House and Senate for any military agreements reached under the United Nations Charter.

The alternative would be submission of a treaty to the Senate alone which would require a two-thirds vote for ratification.

From Potsdam the President dispatched a message as the Senate neared a vote of ratification of the 50-nation agreement for a world organization.

Truman's Message

Addressed to Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), the Senate's presiding officer, Mr. Truman's message said:

"During the debate in the Senate upon the matter of the Senate's giving its advice or consent to the Charter of the United Nations the question arose as to the method to be followed in obtaining approval of special agreements with the Security Council referred to in Article 43 of the Charter.

"It was stated by many Senators that this might be done in the United States either by treaty or by the approval of a majority of both houses of Congress. It was also stated that the initiative in this matter rested with the President and that it was most important to know before action was taken on the Charter which course was to be pursued.

"Will Ask Congress"

"When any such agreement or agreements are negotiated it will be my purpose to ask the Congress by appropriate legislation to approve them."

Action on legislation requires only a majority vote of both houses. Charter sponsors generally have favored this course, as opposed to a treaty sent only to the Senate and needing a two-thirds majority.

The military agreements referred to would allocate American troops to the world Security Council, to be available along with those of other nations to act in the interests of maintaining world peace—if the Council voted to move.

As the Senate convened at the

unusually early hour of 10 A.M., seeking a final vote by nightfall, there were 46 spectators in the galleries. Among them were 11 service men, sitting in a front row.

Chaplain's Prayer

The chaplain, the Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, in his opening prayer asked for God's guidance in "this moment of decision" and prayed that "under the new charter of peace we may learn to save ourselves."

Senator Wagner (D., N.Y.), the first to speak, told his colleagues they were confronted with "a historic opportunity—the opportunity of taking a great step forward toward the establishment of peace and security, law and order among nations."

Referring to the question whether the American representative on the Security Council should have power to commit units of the American armed forces for use in restraining aggression Wagner said:

"I believe that it is crucial to the success of the enterprise that he have this power."

Taft's Comment

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) said: "There can be no difference among Senators on the necessity of avoiding a third world war. The United Nations Charter has many faults, but it provides without question a continuing council meeting constantly to solve those problems which endanger international peace."

The vote for the Charter may be unanimous. Senator Johnson (R., Cal.), lone recorded opponent, was ill and not expected to appear.

Nicaragua Has Given Okay

No question remained that the United States would be the first major power to ratify the Charter under which the Allied countries would band together to attempt

to maintain world security by peaceful means but to use force to put down aggression if necessary. Nicaragua, among the smaller nations, already has ratified. The international organization will come into being only after the United States, Britain, Russia, China, France and a majority of the lesser powers have approved it. Senate ratification is expected to signal quick acceptance of the document by all of these.

"Real Or Phony?"

As it approached the final test, the Senate heard sharp criticism yesterday by Senator Shipstead (R., Minn.) of the proposed peace plan. Despite indications that he will vote for ratification, Shipstead said the question at issue "is whether this Charter is real or phony."

No one knows now, he said, what kind of a peace treaty will come out of this war. "Can anyone be so simple-minded as to believe that this organiza-

tion, if and when established, can be more effective in righting provisions of such treaties that are conducive to international friction and injustice—conducive to war—than was the League of Nations following the last war?" he demanded.

Shipstead's criticism came after the Senate had paid unusual tribute to Senator George (D., Ga.) by rising silently after he had concluded a tear-choked plea for unanimous ratification of the Charter.

In the name of those killed in the war, George called on his colleagues to "see that they have not died in vain." The Georgia senator's son, a naval flyer, was reported missing several months ago on a submarine patrol fight.

Washington, July 28 (AP)—President Truman said in a statement today that "ratification of the United Nations Charter 'substantially advances the cause of world peace.'"

Simultaneously a statement from former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, often called the father of the United Nations, hailed the Senate action as a demonstration of American determination to share "in the advancement of the well-being of mankind."

Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew said the Senators had "taken a most important step toward establishing security and peace throughout the world."

Roll-Call in the Senate On World Charter Vote

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 28—The roll-call by which the Senate ratified the United Nations Charter was as follows:

FOR RATIFICATION—89

Democrats—53		
Andrews	Hatch	Murdock
Barkley	Hayden	Murray
Bilbo	Hill	Myers
Briggs	Hoey	O'Daniel
Byrd	Johnson (Col.)	O'Mahoney
Carville	Johnston	Overton
Chandler	(S. C.)	Pepper
Chavez	Kilgore	Radcliffe
Connally	Lucas	Russell
Downey	Magnuson	Stewart
Eastland	Maybank	Taylor
Ellender	McCarran	Thomas (Okla.)
Fulbright	McClellan	Thomas (Utah)
George	McFarland	Tunnell
Gerry	McKellar	Tydings
Green	McMahon	Wagner
Guffey	Mead	Walsh
	Mitchell	Wheeler
Republicans—35		
Aiken	Cordon	Saltonstall
Austin	Donnell	Smith
Ball	Ferguson	Taft
Brewster	Gurney	Tobey
Briggs	Hart	Vandenberg
Brooks	Hawkes	Wherry
Buck	Hickenlooper	White
Burton	Millikin	Wiley
Bushfield	Moore	Willis
Butler	Morse	Wilson
Capehart	Revercomb	Young
Capper	Robertson	
	Progressive—1	
La Follette		

AGAINST RATIFICATION—3

Republicans—3		
Langer	Shipstead	Fairs
Johnson (Calif.)	Against, and Reed and	
Thomas (Idaho), for	(Fairs on a treaty require	
two for to one against)	Announced as unavoidably absent but voting	
"aye" if present		
Bailey	Glass	

Nations' Status On Charter and Bretton Woods

Most of Them Are Still Studying Two Measures as Well as Food Pact

By The Associated Press

How various nations stand on the United Nations Charter, the Bretton Woods monetary agreement, and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization:

Argentina—Charter under study; ratification by President expected; not signatory of Bretton Woods and food measures.

Australia—Food measure ratified; charter and Bretton Woods ratifications expected shortly.

Belgium—Food measure ratified; action on other measures expected after parliamentary election.

Bolivia—All three to be studied by Congress at session opening Aug. 6. Brazil—President expected to decree ratification of charter and Bretton Woods "opportunistically." Food agreement not signed.

Britain—Food organization ratified; charter ratification expected at Parliament session opening Aug. 8; Bretton Woods not ratified.

Canada—Charter and Bretton Woods ratification expected at Parliament session opening Aug. 23; food organization not ratified.

Chile—All three await Congressional action; leaders now studying charter.

China—Food plan ratified; charter and Bretton Woods ratification, government spokesmen say, due "within a month."

Colombia—Ratification of charter and Bretton Woods agreement expected next month by Congress now in session. Food agreement not signed.

Costa Rica—Charter ratified July 27, 1945; Bretton Woods and food documents not signed.

Cuba—Charter and Bretton Woods ratification expected within next forty-five days; food agreement unsigned.

Czechoslovakia—Food organization ratified; others not signed.

Dominican Republic—Food organization ratified; charter approved by President and ratification expected; Bretton Woods agreement not signed. Denmark—Ratification of charter expected, Congress in session. Country not represented at Bretton Woods or food organization meeting.

Ecuador—None ratified, and Congress not scheduled to meet until August, 1946. Special session may be called.

El Salvador—Charter ratified July 12, 1945; food measure "approved" but country does not plan to participate.

Egypt—Food organization ratified; charter ratification by Parliament "expected"; Bretton Woods no signed.

Ethiopia—No action taken.

France—Food organization ratified; charter ratification expected; Bretton Woods not signed.

Greece—Ratification of charter ex-

pected; others not signed. Guatemala—Food organization ratified charter and Bretton Woods ratifications expected in Congress convening Sept. 1.

Haiti—Food organization ratified; others not signed. Charter ratification expected next week as result of Presidential message of July 19, 1945.

Honduras—Food organization ratified; others approved by President and sent to Congress for ratification, expected at special session.

Iceland—Food agreement ratified; others not signed.

India—Food agreement ratified; Viceroy Lord Wavell expected to ratify charter in council; Bretton Woods not ratified.

Iran—None ratified.

Iraq—None ratified.

Liberia—Food agreement ratified; others not signed.

Luxembourg—None ratified.

Mexico—Food agreement ratified; charter and Bretton Woods ratification expected at Senate session opening in September.

Netherlands—Food agreement ratified; others not signed.

New Zealand—Food agreement ratified; Parliament began debate on charter July 24, 1945, ratification expected; Bretton Woods not signed.

Nicaragua—First nation to ratify United Nations Charter, July 6, 1945; food agreement ratified; Bretton Woods not signed.

Norway—Food agreement ratified; charter ratification expected in the fall; Bretton Woods not signed.

Panama—None signed; ratification of charter by executive action is expected.

Paraguay—None ratified.

Peru—Ratification of charter expected, parliamentary session opened July 28, 1945; others not signed.

Philippines—Food agreement rati-

fied; government spokesmen say ratification of charter and Bretton Woods "certain."

Poland—Food organization ratified; country not represented at United Nations Conference; Bretton Woods not ratified.

Saudi Arabia—Charter not signed; not represented at others.

South Africa—Charter ratification expected; others not signed.

Turkey—Charter not ratified; country not represented at others.

U. S. S. R.—Early ratification of charter expected; others unrati-

fied. United States—United Nations Charter, Bretton Woods and food organizations ratified.

Uruguay—None ratified. Action on charter expected next week.

Venezuela—Food organization ratified; others not signed.

Yugoslavia—Charter and food organizations not ratified; not a member of the Bretton Woods group.

FLEET PLANES FIRE 2 ENEMY BATTLESHIPS (SPENCER) Three Cruisers Also Aflame—Unionville Man Flies With Raiders

Guam, SUNDAY, July 29
—(P)—A vast fleet of B-29s splashed their promised fire-bombs through six of Japan's 11 forewarned cities today, and Admiral Halsey's record force of carrier planes left two Japanese battleships and three cruisers aflame from fresh blows at the Kure Naval Base Saturday.

Burning and disabled were the Haruna and Ise, battleships of nearly 30,000 tons each; the already damaged heavy cruiser Aoyba and the light cruisers Tone and Oyodo. Resting on the bottom, decks awash, was the wreckage of the battleship Huyuga, sister ship of the Ise.

Admiral Nimitz also reported an escort carrier was heavily damaged; three submarines sunk, and 12 other ships damaged. He listed 94 enemy planes destroyed and 56 damaged. The reports, he explained, are "preliminary," and incomplete.

A single Japanese plane was downed near the fleet, and 18 shot down over the flaming Kure target area.

Witness reports said American destroyers could handle easily the few remnants of the once-powerful Imperial Fleet.

General MacArthur meanwhile

reported that Okinawa-based planes had joined in Inland Sea raids and his headquarters disclosed that the new B-32 Super-bombers have been in action against enemy targets on Luzon and Formosa for exactly two months.

Six Cities Bombed

The 550 to 600 Superforts from Marianas bases rained 3,500 tons of fire bombs on the six cities and a seventh task force attacked an oil refinery as a special target.

They struck a little more than 24 hours after Maj. Gen. Curtis LeMay sent word to the enemy from his 20th Air Force headquarters here by bomber-scattered pamphlets which named the targets.

"And you can't stop us," LeMay taunted in his blunt notice to the Japanese to stop the war immediately or flee for their lives from the doomed cities.

Raided were Tsu, Aomori, Ichinomiya, Ujiyama and Ogachi on Honshu Island and Uwajima on Shikoku. The oil refinery was near Shimotsu, 45 miles south of Osaka, on Honshu.

The entrance of the B-32s, only slightly smaller than B-29s, into the Pacific war brought another mighty force against the Japanese.

A delayed dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Russell Brines disclosed that the big bombers were operating with Gen. George C. Kenney's Far East Air Forces in the Philippines.

They made their first test bombing—the first time they had dropped a bomb anywhere—last May 29. Two of them wiped out the then Japanese-held supply base and headquarters at Antatet in Luzon's Cagayan Valley.

The B-29s, which made history in giving the Japanese a chance to prepare for them, included a force that used Iwo Jima as a refueling stop, thus placing all of Japan within their range.

This force of 60 dumped 420 tons of bombs on Aomori, the northernmost of the city targets.

They stopped at Iwo from their Tinian base and then flew on 1,100 miles to the Northern Honshu city. The round trip from Tinian, to which they were scheduled to return non-stop, is 3,700 miles.

The multiple-force mission brought to 52 the number of Japanese cities hit by incendiary raids. Uwajima and Ichinomiya had been raided before.

LeMay declared the other cities on the doomed list of 11 would be attacked in quick order and that still others would be added to the list until all of Japanese war production centers are destroyed.

The fleet carrier aircraft struck from dawn until at least after noon Saturday.

Warships Afire

Other warships were seen battered and blazing around the Kure Naval

base where, one air group commander declared, "We did a beautiful job."

The Japanese Navy, once the world's third largest, was reduced to scattered light units.

All of Japan's heavy ships have been sunk or put out of action, the reports of the fliers and Admiral Nimitz' Saturday communique disclosed.

Three of the first four planes roaring in through heavy anti-aircraft fire in the latest smash at Kure dropped half-ton bombs squarely on warships.

The carrier raiders also swept over Shikoku and Southwestern Honshu Islands to blast airfields, railroads, factories and other targets.

They swooped so low that one, Lt. (j.g.) Francis Smolen, of Unionville, Conn., came back to Vice Adm. John S. McCain's carrier force flagship with Japanese grass and weeds clinging to the wheel wells of his Corsair fighter.

The carriers launched the first attacks at dawn. Associated Press Correspondent Richard O'Malley reported from McCain's flagship that they struck in the first generally clear weather since Halsey started his fleet air and warship bombardments of Japan July 10.

Tokyo reported the attacking planes were still swarming over at noon in waves of from 80 to 300. The broadcast of a communique claimed nine were shot down by interceptors. It also reported that 100 American Mustang fighters, guided by three Superforts, were attacking the Tokyo area.

Jap Fliers in Action

The Japanese, at last stung into risking some of their interceptors, sent them into the air in considerable numbers to engage the carrier planes. None, however, ventured near the carriers and shielding warships of the Third Fleet—steaming probably no more than 100 miles off the Shikoku Coast in its nineteenth day off Nippon's shores.

Nimitz's Saturday communique, issued while the latest strike was getting under way, said that 26 Japanese warships were sunk or damaged in the previous inland sea raids of the week, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Associated Press Correspondent Morris Landsberg, reporting from Nimitz headquarters, wrote:

"Japan, it can be said for the first time, is capable of sending out only such light units as United States destroyers can look after without further help. Every one of the ten battleships Japan had at the start of the war is either lying on the bottom... or at least battered into temporary uselessness."

The 20th Air Force announced that B-29 raids on 48 Japanese cities had destroyed more than 180 square miles of urban industrial areas. Reports still were lacking

on two cities.

The announcement followed a bold warning to Japan that 11 other cities, listed by name, were marked for B-29 destruction.

O'Malley's dispatch said the battleship Hyuga, previously reported damaged in Tuesday's raid, was observed lying with decks awash and superstructure burned out at Nasake Hima, just southeast of Kure.

It was one of two Ise class battleships converted into a semi-carrier, so that plane could be catapulted from its foredeck.

Comdr. W. A. Herrell, the flagship air group commander who reported on the Kure attack, added that the Japanese anti-aircraft gunners waited "until we got over the shipping and then gave it to us." This was a change from Wednesday, when they started firing as soon as the American planes appeared.

Lt. Comdr. Ted Hubert, of Glen Dale, Calif., and Lt. (j.g.) Joe Hubert, of Baltimore, Md., told of strafing Japanese planes caught on airfields. A number were left burning.

1,500 Carrier Planes Deal Foe 3d Heavy Blow Of Week

Guam, July 28 (P)—A Japanese battleship was reported sunk today as nearly 1,500 United States and British carrier planes flew through heavy flak and fighter screens to deal the enemy fleet in the Inland Sea its third heavy blow of the week.

Pilots reported that the 29,990-ton battleship Hyuga, a converted warship with a flight deck for catapulting

planes, had been sunk in the great Japanese naval base of Kure, where the remnants of the Mikado's fleet attempted to take refuge under extensive camouflage.

The swarms of Allied carrier planes knocked down scores of Japanese planes which came out of hiding and tried to ward off the pre-invasion blows by Vice Admiral John S. McCain's Task Force 38. Flyers reported the weather was excellent.

The Hyuga had been riddled by persistent dive bombings in previous raids, pilots said. Now it is lying with its superstructure burned out and its decks awash off the small island of Nasake, just southeast of Kure itself.

Hit Warships Already Damaged
Three of the first four naval

planes that roared in through heavy flak landed their half-ton bombs squarely on warships already hard hit by raids Tuesday and Wednesday, Correspondent Richard O'Malley reported from the United States 3d Fleet.

After the third attack within a week, Japan was left without a single heavy warship fit for action. Admiral Halsey's carrier planes knocked out twenty-six warships, including three battleships, six aircraft carriers and four cruisers in strikes Tuesday and Wednesday alone.

Fires raged through the harbor at Kure, O'Malley reported, and flames billowed skyward from the ships of what once was the third mightiest fleet in the world.

Weary Japanese anti-aircraft gunners, who had opened up when the first planes roared into view in the raids earlier in the week, held their fire today until the planes

began whining down on the warships.

Despite the accuracy of the flak, the attackers pressed home the attack, bent on carrying out Halsey's orders to erase the enemy's fleet as a factor to be counted upon when invasion comes.

The Japanese said the planes came over in waves of from 80 to 300, beginning at 5.40 A.M. Japanese time, and that the attacks still were in progress at noon.

The enemy declared the raiders not only struck at the Inland Sea and Kure, but fanned out over the southern island of Shikoku, battering at airfields, factories and shipping. Reports from the fleet said east-central Honshu's airbases also were under attack.

Mustangs Active, Too
Supplementing these hammer blows, the Japanese said 250 Mustangs from Iwo Jima blasted airfields in the area of Tokyo and

to 30 Superforts laid their mine along the Inland Sea and off the west coast of the main home island of Honshu.

The fleet of the empire of Japan became a fugitive naval force of small warships, cargo ships, luggers

and sampans trying to escape the Allied wrath.

Every one of the ten battleships which Japan had at the time she launched the war in the Pacific at Pearl Harbor either had been sent to the bottom or was laid up for repairs temporarily after the havoc wrought by Halsey's 3d Fleet.

Japs Admit Heavy Attacks

The Japanese radio acknowledged 560 carrier planes struck a "wide-spread area" of Honshu in the first two waves of this morning's assault, and said a third wave was moving in as the communique was read at noon (Japanese time). Nine were shot down by interceptors, it claimed.

In the nineteen consecutive days in which Halsey's great fleet has prowled virtually unmolested near Japan, ships' guns, carrier planes and naval land-based aircraft have sunk or damaged 796 enemy ships or small craft, destroyed or damaged 862 planes.

Japs Call Fleet "Helpless"

The battleship Haruna, an Ise-class battleship, and two carriers damaged in the previous blows were "due for a new pasting today," O'Malley reported as he watched from a flagship the takeoff of the fleet's planes.

Even the Japanese radio conceded that remaining units of the imperial fleet were helpless. In a broadcast pointing out that the Allied naval mainstay now is air power, with surface ships in an "auxiliary" role, it added:

"Thus, without full control of the air, activities of surface craft have become impossible."

And Japan clearly did not have even local control of the air. Only 13 Japanese planes were shot down on Tuesday and 21 on Wednesday, while 256 were destroyed or damaged while parked on the ground.

Nine of the enemy planes were shot down as they approached the Allied fleet, but Nimitz said "no attacks were carried out against our ships."

Allies Lose 52 Planes

Allied losses for the two days—principally the toll of heavy anti-aircraft fire—totaled 42 American planes and 40 airmen, and ten British planes and twelve airmen.

Revised reports of damage inflicted on Japan in the two days of vicious aerial assaults:

Warships—Twenty-six ships totaling more than 258,000 tons, damaged. Listed as "seriously damaged" were one Ise-class battle-

JAP BATTLESHIP HYUGA SUNK BY HALSEY FLYERS AT KURE

Carrier Airmen Strike at Enemy Fleet for
Third Time—Big Navy Yard Is Left
Aflame by 1500 Allied Planes.

With the United States Third Fleet, July 28 (A. P.)—
Pilots returning from the attack on the Inland Sea naval base of Kure said today that the Japanese battleship Hyuga has been sunk.

JUL 29 1945

The Hyuga, of 29,990 tons, had been reported damaged in the raid on the naval base Tuesday. It is one of two Ise class battleships on which flight decks had been built astern.

The Japanese offered air opposition to this third attack by Vice Admiral John S. McCain's Task Force 38 on the coveted naval base. Their planes rose over southern Honshu trying to ward off swarms of planes, which struck not only at the naval base but at shipping and air fields. Flyers reported the weather was excellent with anti-aircraft fire moderate to heavy.

Pilots said the Hyuga had been riddled by persistent dive bombings in previous raids. Now it is lying with its superstructure burned out, and its decks awash off the small island of Nasake, just southeast of Kure itself in the Inland Sea.

Five Warships Of Japs Set Afire At Kure Base

Guam, Sunday, July 29 (AP)—American 3d Fleet planes set fire to the Japanese battleships Haruna and Ise and three cruisers in their strikes yesterday at the Kure naval base and sighted a third enemy battleship resting on the bottom with her decks awash from Tuesday's attack.

The Saturday strikes, which put finishing touches on the wreckage of the Japanese Navy, also heavily damaged an escort aircraft carrier sank three submarines and damaged twelve other ships besides destroying 94 enemy planes and damaging 56.

Emphasizing that this was merely a preliminary report, with more details likely in the next few days, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in a communiqué said that reports were not yet available on the results achieved by British fleet flyers who participated with the Americans in the 1,500-plane onslaught against the Inland Sea area in the very heart of the enemy empire.

Carrier Airmen Return

All the heavy ships listed as severely damaged had been damaged lightly in the great air blows of Tuesday and Wednesday, and the carrier airmen went back Saturday to accomplish the specific mission of knocking them out thoroughly.

Besides the burning Haruna and Ise, old but powerful ships of 29,330 and 29,990 tons, the Americans set fire to the already damaged heavy cruiser *Atsuta*, the light cruisers *Tone* and *Oyodo*, and inflicted new damage to the escort carrier *Kaiyo*.

In the fiery ruins of the Kure naval base, now blasted of its elaborate camouflage nettings with which the Japanese had tried to hide their fleet, the Americans spotted the battleship *Hyuga*, sis-

ter ship of the Ise.

Hit on Tuesday with undetermined results, she was sitting on the shallow bottom but her midships deck section was awash—presenting the possibility that her back may have been broken. In any event, she was out of action for a long time to come, perhaps forever.

Over 150 Square Miles Of Japan Laid Waste

Guam, July 28 (AP)—Fire raids by Superfortresses have leveled more than 150 square miles of urban-industrial centers in 46 Japanese cities, the 20th Air Force announced today.

The ever-rising figure was given by the Superfort command in reporting wide-spread damage to three cities, Fuku, Tsuruga and Kuwana, all industrial centers on the main island of Honshu hit in recent fire raids.

In addition, reconnaissance photographs showed moderate damage to the Ube Coal Liquefaction Company plant after a B-29 demolition bombing.

Leading Producer

Ube is near the southwestern tip of Honshu and its plant is one of Japan's leading producers of synthetic oil. It was attacked July 22.

The 20th's announcement said the total urban industrial damage covered more than 41 per cent of the built-up areas of the 46 cities. The population of the bombed cities exceeds 18,000,000.

A total of 84.8 per cent of the built-up area of Fuku has been destroyed and 84 per cent of Kuwana has been leveled.

Tsuruga, with a population of 31,000, was hit on the morning of July 13 by up to 100 Superforts and was the first city on the west coast of Japan to be attacked.

Electric Station Hit

Damage assessed by the bomber command covered .77 of a square mile. An electric substation was demolished and harbor facilities suffered 40 per cent damage.

The damage in Kuwana, raided by more than 100 of the big bombers July 17, covered .63 of a square mile.

Fuku, largest of the three cities, with a population of 100,000, ranks second only to Numazu among the hard-hit cities of Japan. A fire raid July 20 by 100 to 150 Superforts razed 1.61 square miles. Destruction of Numazu has been assessed at 89.5 per cent.

The city of Tsu, struck along with Ube the night of July 22, suffered damage covering about .238 of a square mile.

At the Ube synthetic oil center, bombs blasted storage buildings, cranes, coke conveyors, boiler houses, tanks and pump houses.

tract price.

Flyer's Plane Hit Twice In 2 Weeks

Aboard Admiral McCain's Flagship, off Japan, July 28 (AP)—Less than two weeks after he made a forced water landing, Ensign Jerome Feeley, 3124 Guilford avenue, Baltimore, came back to this carrier from the Kure attack today with a shattered plane and claimed he must carry a horseshoe.

He was escorted back after Japanese anti-aircraft fire punched a big hole in the fuselage, knocked out his radio and burst the hydraulic line, spraying the cockpit with fluid. "I was hit on the second dive and the plane jumped," he reported. "I had on an oxygen mask when the fluid sprayed—it was the first time I ever wore one—and it was sure lucky. That stuff would have gone in my eyes."

Guided To Carrier

"As it was, my goggles were sprayed and for five minutes I couldn't see anything. Two fighters from another ship came alongside and guided me back topside. Those pilots stayed with me right back to the ship. I wish I knew who they were so I could thank them."

Feeley landed on the water July 15 when flak smashed his plane's oil lines during an attack on Hokkaido. He was picked up by a destroyer.

Plans For Invasion Still Pushed

Guam, July 28 (AP)—Regardless of the possible collapse of Japan, plans are going forward for invasion of the China coast and the Japanese homeland.

Military planners, who must keep ahead of current operations, are working on such other alternative plans as what to do in case Russia enters the Pacific war, an organization for policing a defeated Japan and seeing that she doesn't change her mind.

While they plan, the Allied sea-air blockade has locked the enemy in from the Kuriles to the South China Sea and left her with not a single heavy warship fit for combat.

Reduced To A Furtive Fleet

Perhaps nothing shows up the plight of Japan's war machine as well as the powerful strikes by carrier forces of the American and British Pacific fleets which have reduced the former third-ranking maritime nation to a furtive fleet of small cargo ships, luggers and sampans.

Japan, it can be said for the first time, is capable of sending out only

such light units as United States destroyers can look after without further help. Every one of the ten battleships Japan had at the start of the war is either lying on the bottom of the ocean, like the 32,700-ton Nagato, or battered into at least temporary uselessness.

The situation that has befallen the imperial fleet is no accident.

Hunted By Halsey

When it became apparent after the second battle of the Philippines that the Japanese intended to hide their remaining warships, Admiral Nimitz instructed Admiral Halsey, commander of the 3d Fleet, to find and destroy them on the theory that although they were inferior in number they were still a nuisance.

American-British attacks on the Inland Sea Tuesday and Wednesday which damaged 22 Nipponese warships totaling 258,000 tons along with an unfinished carrier, put the finishing touches on Japan's pretensions of being a naval power.

Allied ships, submarines and planes have battered Nippon's once great merchant fleet until there isn't a sizable cargo ship left.

B-29S HIT FIRST OF 11 JAP CITIES

San Francisco, July 28.—NBC War Correspondent Ray Clark broadcast today that the city of Ogaki, one of the eleven Japanese war cities listed for attack in yesterday's bold new policy announced by the United States Twentieth Bomber Command, was bombed today (Sunday Japanese time).

Another NBC correspondent, George Thomas Foster, broadcasting from Guam, said seven task forces of Superforts took off at dawn (Sunday, Guam time) from their bases in the Marianas.

Clark said he rode a Superfort, The City of Omaha, and was broadcasting as the plane roared over Ogaki, a textile and chemical center with 35,000 population.

Major-Gen. Curtis LeMay yesterday announced the list of eleven cities on the bombing schedule, an unprecedented program of calling a shot—and then making it.

"Gen. LeMay made good his promise and in short order," Foster said. "Less than twenty-four hours after he sent the planes over with leaflets, the Superforts were on their way."

Foster said that six of the eleven cities listed were on the schedule today. It was the first

time, he added, that more than four cities had been attacked on a single date. Clark later said a second pre-announced city, Ichinomiya, was also hit by the Superforts. He said it was aflame—apparently bombed before the B-29 "City of Omaha" bombed Ogaki. He described Ogaki as burning fiercely after being struck.

Ichinomiya, a munitions center with 50,000 population, is nine miles northwest of Nagoya. It was fire-bombed on July 13 and

eight-tenths of its built-up area was destroyed. Ogaki is twenty-five miles northwest of Nagoya.

Jap Cannibalism On Luzon Claimed

By RUSSELL BRINES

Manila, July 28 (AP)—A former Japanese war correspondent said today that iron discipline, backed by harsh decisions of court-martial keeps restless, starving Japanese soldiers on the firing line in northern Luzon, where cases of cannibalism have been reported.

Information that the Japanese military police enforce rigid discipline among the isolated enemy troops came from Ken Murayama, an American-born Japanese who recently surrendered. He had reported the Philippine campaign for the Domei news agency.

Cites Fights For Food

Murayama, who originated yesterday that Japan would surrender within a few weeks, reported cases of murder, fights and thievery as starving Japanese fought for food.

Thousands of civilian caught behind the lines or isolated in barren mountain areas, he added, were left to shift for themselves. Most of them are women and children.

James Hutcheson, Associated Press war correspondent with the 38th Division in northern Luzon, reported increasing evidence of cannibalism among isolated Japanese soldiers, although possibly on a small scale. His information came from an American patrol just returned from the heart of the rugged Sierra Madre Mountains.

Reports By Officers

Yank officers of the patrol Hutcheson said, reported one of two Japanese surrendered in fear of cannibalism that had befallen others. He quoted Capt. Charles Yust of Batson, Texas, as saying the "skin had been peeled from the thigh" of the body of a Japanese unwatched for an hour after he had been killed by the patrol.

Col. William E. Lobit, of Galveston, Texas, told Hutcheson the scattered enemy groups lacked organization, "even for self-preservation."

Officers Force Starving Japs To Keep Up Luzon Fight

Manila, July 28 (AP)—Starving Japanese troops deep in the northern Luzon mountains are being held to the war under severe discipline by high-ranking officers who intend to fight a delaying action as long as possible. Ken Murayama, former Domei war correspondent, declared today. He recently surrendered to the Americans.

Murayama, who is well known to many prewar American Far Eastern correspondents, predicted that Japan would surrender within a few weeks and that the decision would be dictated by a naval clique which has been in the ascendancy since the fall of Premier Tojo a year ago.

Civilians Shift For Selves

He said that thousands of civilians, mostly women and children, had been left to shift for themselves behind the irregular Japanese lines or were starving in barren mountain retreats.

Japanese military police are enforcing discipline throughout the increasingly restless army units. Murayama said he had heard of

several recent courts-martial for murder, fights and thievery as the soldiers battled for what food was available.

Murayama, who was Domei's English-language service director in Shanghai at the time of Pearl Harbor, said the entire Luzon campaign was fought as a holding action in order "to prolong the war and kill as many Americans as possible with the hope of gaining as favorable a peace as possible."

Native Of New York

Born in New York 34 years ago, Murayama surrendered to patrols of the 38th Division when the Japanese army was in the mountains behind the Wawa Dam.

When he left Japanese headquarters two weeks ago he said that a Japanese lieutenant general and a major general were acting as commander and chief of staff of remaining forces and that both were directing resistance personally.

He said he thought Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, commander in chief in the Philippines, still was on Luzon and would remain unless Tokyo ordered him out.

Cannibalism Among Japs On Luzon Indicated

With 38th Division, Luzon, July 25 (AP—Delayed)—Strong evidence of cannibalism among isolated Japanese stragglers, although possibly on a small scale, was reported today by members of an American patrol returned from the heart of the Sierra Madre Mountains.

Officers told of finding one Japanese soldier's body mutilated after leaving it unwatched for an hour. They said one of two prisoners taken on their grueling six-day mountain trek said he surrendered to escape the same fate awaiting him as a noncombatant.

Texas Supplies Report

The revolting evidence was reported by Capt. Charles Yust, of Batson, Texas, who commanded the mountain expedition of 200 troops of the 38th Division and 300 Filipino carriers, and Lieut. John Barton, of Roncerverte, W.Va.

"I was leading an advance patrol of 30 men moving along a river when we spotted five Japs," Yust said. "We killed four. The fifth escaped into the jungle, but lost his pack and food. When we returned to the four bodies about an hour later, we found that the skin had been peeled from the thigh of one of the dead Japs—a large piece peeled downward from the thigh."

Don't Share Their Food

Col. William E. Lobit, of Galveston, Texas, regimental commander, said: "There is no organization among scattered Jap groups, even for self-preservation. They don't even share what food they have, but hide it from their comrades."

Yust reported 62 Japanese killed on the mission and said many appeared to be still in good health, although usually undernourished. Five in one group had American K rations, which he believed probably

were retrieved from a misplaced parachute drop.

Yust disclosed that one prisoner entered camp, hands aloft, dropping to his knees and bowing. He said the man cried in gratitude after being given food and first aid, telling an interpreter that he never was treated so well by his own army.

A second prisoner, English-speaking and self-confident, said Japan would win the war if it had such rations.

Yank Group Hungry

Actually the Japanese encountered an American group far from well fed on this particular mission, because planes were unable to penetrate clouds to drop supplies. The patrol carried rations for only three days and on the fifth and sixth days many men had only half of one meal of canned ration for a full day. Rain and river-wading added to

their discomfort. Lieut. William Gray, of Jonesboro, Tenn., said: "The Japs were eating bamboo roots and I was beginning to wonder how I was going to like 'em."

JUL 29 1945

JAP CONVOY IS WIPED OUT BY U.S. FLIERS

Manila, Sunday, July 28 (AP)—Heavy and medium bombers of the Far East Air Forces sank nine enemy ships in Japan's inland sea and Tsushima Strait on Thursday in three telling strikes, General MacArthur's Headquarters announced today. Vessels sunk totaled more than 16,000 tons.

The raids by the Okinawa-based Army planes were sandwiched in between the Wednesday and Saturday strikes by American and British carrier planes on the inland sea area, but the areas hit were 100 to 200 mile southwest of the vicinity of the naval air targets around Kure.

In the first of the three Far East Air Forces missions, a lone Seventh Air Force patrol Liberator from Okinawa attacked an enemy destroyer, two destroyer escorts and an unidentified vessel believed to be a transport in convoy 60 miles west of Fusan, Southern Korea.

Scores Direct Hit
A direct hit on the transport was followed by a gigantic explosion and many secondary blasts, which soon hid it from view. Due to the heavy escort for a single ship, Col. Richard Ellis, deputy chief of staff for the Far East Air Forces, said the vessel was believed to have been a troop carrier.

In Tsushima Strait, where the Japanese beat the Russian Navy more than 40 years ago, a score of Mitchell medium bombers of the Fifth Air Force pounced on a seven-ship convoy and wiped it out in mast-height attacks with delayed-action bombs.

The bag was three medium freighters of 2,300 tons, a fourth of 2,500 tons, two luggers and a submarine chaser.

After dropping their bombs, the Mitchells wheeled back and heavily strafed the ships with 40,000 rounds of 50-caliber. All were destroyed. One Mitchell was shot down.

Make Third Strike
The third strike came in the entrance to Shimonoseki Strait in the Inland Sea between the main Japanese islands of Honshu and Kyushu. Three Liberators of the Fifth Air Force obtained two direct hits on a 6,000-ton freighter and saw it sink in flames.

Direct hits also were scored on a 600-ton freighter. A sizable freight-

er, escorted by a destroyer and two fighter planes was attacked with-out visible result.

Over the island of Honshu two Liberators of the Seventh Air Force dumped 1,000-pound bombs on Nagoya airfield, causing explosions.

A lone Liberator bombed the Korean port of Fusan with unobserved results.

Ranging down the Asiatic mainland coast, reconnaissance planes of the Seventh Fleet strafed 30 large junks off Hongkong, causing many enemy casualties and shot-up Swatow despite heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Trucks and blockhouses on Hainan Island also were hit and railroad bridges and docks in Indo-China from Saigon to Phan Rang were attacked.

An enemy radar station on Ito Aba Island was hit by 20 Mitchells of MacArthur's 13th (Jungle) Air Force in a renewed effort to knock out that strategic little warning station in the middle of the dangerous areas west of Palawan. Another enemy radar station was hit at Djemadja in the Anambas Islands near Singapore.

Other air action under MacArthur's command included attacks by Marine divebombers and Corsairs on Uplian on the Talomo Trail in Mindanao Island in support of the Philippines cleanup and sweeps over western Borneo by more than 50 Australian and 13th Air Force fighterbombers.

One Japanese plane raided Balikpapan, Australian-held oil city of southeast Borneo. Ground patrol action continued in that area.

Japs Make Hard Borneo Stand

Manila, July 28 (AP)—Japanese are making a stubborn stand in northwestern Borneo in an apparent determination to hold a fertile, 50-mile inland valley as a last ditch breadbasket. Australian headquarters officers reported today.

General MacArthur's communiqué referred to strong combat patrols encountering resistance on both this 9th Australian Division front and the 7th Division's Balikpapan area.

Airbases Bombed
RAAF and 13th Air Force planes struck hard at the enemy's Borneo and Celebes airbases, but bad weather grounded the powerful Far East Air Forces in the Formosa-Shanghai-Japan attack triangle.

In their northwest Borneo stand,

the Japanese were reported fighting stubbornly to bar the 9th Division from a productive valley near Keningau. The valley extends 50 miles northwest to Ranau, east of the coastal base of Jesseltown, which forms the third corner of the enemy-held triangle. Many Japanese in the area are believed to have trekked across northern Borneo after the Tarakan invasion in May.

Ten Miles Beyond Miri
Other 9th Division units to the south have pushed 10 miles beyond the oil center of Miri, pursuing enemy forces retiring toward Kuching, the capital of Sarawak, about 300 miles farther southward. Fighting is light in that sector.

On the Balikpapan front on the opposite Borneo coast, 7th Division reports indicated the Japanese either were trying to withdraw inland toward Samarinda—where they could be hopelessly cut off—or were preparing to swing southward on an inland route to Bandjermasin. This currently is an enemy stronghold at the southern end of Borneo.

The path to Bandjermasin, however, lies through rugged country—and is open to Allied air attack.

B-32 BOMBERS HIT FROM LUZON BASES

New U. S. Superplane Striking Japanese on Formosa and Along the China Coast

UNDER KENNEY'S COMMAND

First Attack by Craft, Much Like B-29 in Power, Range, Was Made on May 29

By JAMES E. HUTCHESON
Associated Press Correspondent

ABOARD A B-32 BOMBER, over Luzon, Philippines, Sunday, July 29—The giant new B-32 bomber has participated in strikes against widely spread Formosa targets by day and in night-time sweeps along the China coasts seeking Japanese shipping. The Army permitted these disclosures today. The new Super-Bombers made their first combat runs ex-

actly two months ago today against Japanese positions on Luzon.

A two-hour demonstration flight proved to correspondents today that the big plane has virtually fingertip control.

Col. Frank R. Cook, formerly of Denver, Col., directed the B-32 combat tests and was pilot on today's demonstration flight. The new plane can carry a larger bomb load faster and farther than its little brother, the B-24 Liberator, he said.

As additional B-32's arrive, they will be added to the Far Eastern Air Forces, assaults against Japan, Colonel Cook said, carrying "sizeable bomb loads for long distances at speeds in excess of 300 miles an hour."

Plane Has Fast Take-Off

The B-32 takes off almost like a fighter, lifting gracefully from its tricycle wheels after a run of 3,500 feet. Colonel Cook added that it "usually takes off faster than smaller bombers."

To prove his point, Colonel Cook allowed correspondents to pilot the big plane. It responded surprisingly easily to an amateur's touch. Second Lieut. H. W. Rehm Jr. of Seattle watched closely from his co-pilot's seat, however.

Colonel Cook said B-32 strikes had been exceedingly accurate against bridges, airfields and industrial plants. The Formosan town of Taito was so completely fired by B-32 incendiaries that waves of following Liberators withheld their bombs.

Thus far no B-32 has been touched by enemy anti-aircraft fire and none of the crews has seen any Japanese interceptor planes. Liberator crews, Colonel Cook said, can be trained to operate the new plane successfully in a week's ground school and a week's flight training.

First Attack on Luzon Foo

WITH THE UNITED STATES FIFTH AIR FORCE, Luzon, May 29 (Delayed) (AP)—America's newest super-warplane, the B-32 bomber, made its first bombing mission today and wiped out a small Japanese-held village in Luzon's Cagayan Valley.

Two of the sky giants, designed to join in long-range smashes against Japan, made the attack. They dropped thousands of pounds of bombs on Antatet, Japanese supply center twelve miles southwest of Ilagan. [The entire area has since been taken by United States troops.]

The B-32's, only slightly smaller than the B-29's, started their operations under Gen. George C. Kenney's Far Eastern Air Forces. Col. Kendall Paul of Marriotts-

ville, Md., piloted the lead bomber, nicknamed The Lady Is Fresh, and the second was piloted by Col. Frank R. Cook. It was named Hobo Queen II. They were unescorted on the hour-and-a-half mission.

Colonel Cook commanded the first B-29, Hobo Queen I, to leave the United States for combat in February, 1944. He flew the bomber to England and Africa and then to the China-Burma-India theatre.

CHINESE SEIZE KWEILIN, WIN 3 AIRFIELDS

Chiang's Forces Score Significant Comeback

Victory

Chinese troops recaptured the prize airbase city of Kweilin yesterday and seized its three former American airfields from the Japanese, the Chinese High Command said today. The victory ended a savage six-week battle.

Kweilin, walled capital of Kwangsi Province, once was the biggest U. S. air base in South-Central China. It had been occupied by the Japanese since last November. Its recapture was the most significant victory in the recent comeback of the Chinese armies.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's veterans smashed into the rubble streets of Kweilin, 360 miles southeast of Chungking at 4 P. M. yesterday after mowing down the defenders of the city's south and west gates.

The bulk of the Japanese garrison already had fled and enemy rearguard remnants swiftly were routed from machine-gun nests in cellars and on roofs, a communique said.

The last Japanese defenders, headquarters added, withdrew to the Northwest to escape annihilation. Their escape route Northeastward to Hengyang was severed several days ago. The Chinese said "our troops are in hot pursuit."

Ninth Air Base Recaptured
Kweilin, abandoned by the U. S. 14th Air Force eight months ago, was the third former American airbase recovered in three days by the Chinese, whose current drive rapidly is strengthening American air power on the Asiatic mainland. It also was the ninth air base recaptured in recent months.

Kweilin was retaken by troops

under Gen. Tang En-Po, who had faced the Japanese in Honan Province when the invaders began their offense last year that rolled up the first line of American airfields and established a new-shattered corridor from Korea to Southeast Asia.

Meanwhile, the Chinese also were threatening the vital transcontinental Japanese corridor that links Korea with Canton and Hongkong.

The High Command reported that spearheads were pressing toward the strategic communications center of Hukong, 120 miles north of Canton, on the Canton-Hankow railroad.

Striking from the liberated air base city of Nanyung in Kwangtung Province, the Chinese Thursday captured Chihing, 29 miles east of Kukong, after a 30-mile advance in two days. The High Command said that the Japanese dislodged from Chihing, on one of the main highways leading into the Canton-Hankow corridor, were fleeing toward imperiled Kukong.

One hundred and forty miles northeast of Kukong, a "floating pocket" of isolated Japanese troops in Kiangsi Province was withdrawing toward the Yangtze River port of Nanchang. The Chinese, following in the wake of the enemy, reoccupied the auxiliary American airfield at Wawan on the Kan River and the town of Taiho, 130 miles southeast of Nanchang.

A Chinese Army spokesman Friday estimated that the withdrawing Japanese forces originally numbered 20,000 and was accompanied by 2,000 to 3,000 civilians whose journey, he said, might become a "March of Death."

The Chinese High Command also reported a resurgence of fighting along the China-Indo-China frontier. It was admitted that the Japanese had recaptured the small Indo-China port of Moncay and then had driven two miles to the north to the outskirts of the frontier town of Tunghing.

KWEILIN CAPTURED BY CHINESE TROOPS

Chungking, July 28 (A. P.).—The Chinese High Command announced today that Chinese troops had recaptured the major air base city of Kweilin and were pursuing the remnants of the Japanese garrison. Complete reoccupation of the city, a former United States air base site, came late last night. Kweilin, in

Kwangsi Province, had been in enemy hands since November, 1944.

The Japs who fled from the city were moving along an escape route already cut by the Chinese and were facing annihilation, the announcement said.

To the south other Chinese units recaptured Pingsiang, eleven miles north of the French Indo-China border town of Dong Dang. Fleeing enemy troops now were approaching Chennankwan on the Chinese side of the border. Fighting also was in progress at Shukow, which the Japanese had entered in a thrust across the Indo-China-Kwangsi border from Caobang, twenty-five miles to the northwest.

A communiqué said the Chinese smashed into the city late last night after a co-ordinated attack launched from the southern and western suburbs.

The south and west gates were captured.

Before the signal for the attack was given, Chinese columns had swung into the western and southern suburbs of Kweilin and had poised themselves for the strike.

Advanced Up Railroad

Those which reached the southern suburbs pulled into their positions yesterday morning after advancing up the Liuchow-Kweilin railroad from Yungfu, 31 miles southwest of Kweilin.

Troops reached the western suburbs on Thursday, while 7½ miles north of the city another Chinese force sliced across the enemy's highway escape route and tightened the grip on the former airbase city.

Fighting in Kweilin's suburbs had been described as bitter.

Prediction Of Victory Is Made By Chennault

Kunming, China, July 28 (AP). Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, retiring commander of the United States 14th Air Force, predicts victory over Japan "in a reasonably short time."

At a farewell dinner given him last night by representatives of the Yunnan Provisional Government, Chennault said:

"My departure does not mean goodbye. No matter where I go part of my heart will always remain in China. Most credit belongs to the American boys—officers and men—who have fought for a common cause and for the freedom of China. It will always be my hope that the sacrifices those boys made will cement Chinese and American relations.

JUL 29 1945

Tinian's First Free Election

Camp Churo, Tinian, July 28 (AP). A free general election, the first in Tinian's history, was held here today by Japanese and Korean civilian refugees. Supervised by the American Military Government, the voting drew 90 per cent of eligible males to the polls. Campaigning was spirited, with gifts of cigarettes, food and other favors frequent in the competition for ten Japanese and four Korean council seats.

Jap Party Head Spurns Surrender Ultimatum

General Minami Says His Nation Will Never Accept Terms—Determined to Fight on to Avoid Extermination—Premier to Speak

San Francisco, July 28 (AP)—The president of Japan's powerful totalitarian political party declared today his country would never accept the Allied surrender ultimatum as Nippon awaited an address by Premier Suzuki on the war and the coming "battle of the streets."

While the Japanese Government officially remained silent on the edict from Potsdam, Tokyo's newspapers reached a common refrain of rejection. Gen. Jiro Minami, president of the Political Association of Great Japan, gave the first reaction to the ultimatum by an acknowledged public figure.

Radio Tokyo quoted Minami as saying Japan would never quit and the "entire Japanese nation will remain absolutely unaffected in their resolute determination to save their country from national extermination."

Contrary To Jap Ideas

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, quoted Minami as describing the ultimatum terms as "contrary to what the Japanese people think are righteous peace conditions" and saying that the Japanese had no alternative but to fight.

"These enemy leaders who signed their names to the Potsdam Procla-

mation know full well that the Japanese nation would never surrender, even if their homeland should be thoroughly devastated and ravaged; and therefore it is impossible to win victory over Japan by military might," Minami declared.

The Japanese Domei Agency,

which yesterday said it had "learned authoritatively" the government would spurn the quit-or-be-destroyed proclamation, summed up the editorial opinion of the various Tokyo newspapers.

Called Propaganda

The proclamation was conceived by the Allies, Domei said, to revitalize their own peoples' flagging war spirits by creating the opinion the war had to continue because Japan wouldn't accept the peace terms. Anglo-Americans were dis-

can air power.

In another broadcast, Domei reported that Home Minister Genki Abe had completed a tour of Nagoya, Kobe and Osaka and declared production in that heavily bombed industrial area was increasing.

Abe also said the Japanese in Central Honshu were prepared to defend their land "to the bitter end."

Domei meanwhile continued to talk of an Allied "invasion"—never confirmed by Allied commands—of Puket Island off the west coast of Malaya. Radio Tokyo claimed the first landing force had been beaten back, and a second force was attempting a landing in rubber boats and small craft under the protection of a naval task force. Domei claimed two cruisers were damaged in fighting that was still in progress. The "enemy" was not identified, but earlier Tokyo broadcasts said they were Americans.

Hirohito's Fate Declared Issue For Japs To Decide

Washington, July 28 (AP)—The three Republican Senators who were most vocal in urging a definition of unconditional-surrender terms for Japan would let the Japanese retain their imperial house.

Senators Capehart, of Indiana; Wherry, of Nebraska, and Wiley, of Wisconsin, said the issue of the throne should be left to the Japanese.

Direct reference to the Emperor was omitted from the surrender ultimatum issued Thursday from Potsdam by the United States, Britain and China. Freedom of re-

ligion, and eventually of government, were pledged, however.

Deity To His Subjects

The Emperor is a deity to the Japanese and his fate is one of the major unresolved issues of the Pacific war.

The Potsdam declaration declaring the entire Japanese nation accept now or suffer "utter devastation" was interpreted by Capehart and Wherry as meaning that the Emperor's future may be set by the people.

Wiley told a reporter he had no but only at the cost of millions of human lives. He said the Potsdam ultimatum was "exactly contrary to American principles" to what the Japanese conclusion "meddle in the political affairs of other people."

Criminal Phase Mentioned

While maintaining that the fate of the monarchy should be de-

mined by the Japanese people, Wiley said that if Hirohito, the present Emperor, "can be charged as a war criminal," he should be tried.

"If he is not guilty of war crimes and the people want him, it's none of our business," said Wiley.

Capehart asserted "it makes no difference to our Government what they (the Japanese) do with the Emperor. We couldn't very well kill him or liquidate him without interfering with their religion."

Freedom Of Religion

Wherry said that "if we're going to practice what we preach" about freedom of religion, the Japanese should be allowed to do what they please with the Emperor.

While asserting he favored no special exemption of Hirohito from indictment as a war criminal, Wherry remarked that the Emperor is viewed by the Japanese as "half god and half man" and probably could do no wrong in their eyes.

Jap Party Chief Says 'No' On Surrender

San Francisco, July 28 (AP)—The unconditional surrender ultimatum of the United States, Britain and China was rejected today by the president of Japan's mass totalitarian political party, first identified enemy official to speak out.

Radio Tokyo quoted Gen. Jiro Minami, president of the Political Association of Great Japan, as declaring the entire Japanese nation accept now or suffer "utter devastation" was interpreted by Capehart and Wherry as meaning that the Emperor's future may be set by the people.

Minami admitted Japan might be "overwhelmed by armed force," but he said it was "exactly contrary to American principles" to what the Japanese conclusion "meddle in the political affairs of other people."

Wiley told a reporter he had no but only at the cost of millions of human lives. He said the Potsdam ultimatum was "exactly contrary to American principles" to what the Japanese conclusion "meddle in the political affairs of other people."

While maintaining that the fate of the monarchy should be de-

their names to the Potsdam proclamation know full well that the Japanese nation would never surrender, even if their homeland should be thoroughly devastated and ravaged; and, therefore, it is impossible to win victory over Japan by military means alone," Minami said.

He declared Allied war leaders have been driven into an "extremely uncomfortable dilemma" by war weariness and inability of their people to stand the "great sacrifices necessary to defeat Japan."

Suzuki Talk Promised

Domei earlier said that Premier Suzuki would broadcast to the nation "his determination for the decisive battle in the streets," but a series of previous Tokyo broadcasts failed to report an official rejection of the Allied ultimatum to surrender.

Japanese propaganda agencies went through successive stages of professed fury, vague double-talk, and ridicule of the Potsdam declaration in which America, China and Britain bluntly told Japan to quit now or be destroyed.

Angry At The Start

Domei started with an angry statement that the ultimatum would be ignored and that Japan would "fight to the bitter end."

The Tokyo radio soon toned this down by saying that Nippon would "adopt a policy to strive toward completion of the Greater East Asia war in conformity to the hitherto established basic principles."

This broadcast, intended for Japanese home consumption and heard here, could have meant that Japan fully intended to fight forever for everything she had ever started out to get. But it was also vague enough to mean anything that its unidentified authors intended it to mean.

Announces Speech Coming

Domei then returned to the air, and while omitting any further reference to a fight to the bitter end, it announced that Premier Suzuki would broadcast to the nation today, and would express "his determination for sure victory and firm and unshakable measures to cope with the final decisive battle between Japan and America."

The Tokyo radio then stated that the ultimatum was being "dismissed as quite a farce" by the Japanese press. It quoted the newspaper Mainichi as calling it "a preposterous nonsense and bluff."

But at the same time it said Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo had reported the ultimatum to the Cabinet yesterday "and also on matters pertaining to the declaration."

By this time Domei had apparently got itself lined up with the radio propagandists, and in a broadcast directed to America it

repeated the theme of ridicule.

Newspaper Headlines

It reported that Tokyo newspapers had carried the surrender terms "in full" with these headlines:

Asahi—"The United States, Britain and China announce final conditions for Japanese surrender. Proclamation of their joint propaganda maneuvers."

Mainichi—"Proclamation betrays enemy's daydream and illusion. Japanese people, paying no heed to enemy's move, renews determination to fight war to successful conclusion."

Yomiuri-Hochi—"Potsdam declaration a crafty move taken with eyes both on Japanese people and the enemy's own internal situation. Surrender terms ridiculous."

Ultimatum A Big Step For China

By Morris J. Harris

[Former Chief of the Shanghai Bureau of the Associated Press]

Washington, July 28 (AP)—Chiang Kai-shek's name on the Allied ultimatum to Japan puts China in the role of a nation issuing a big-time demand upon another power for the first time in her modern history.

For centuries China has been on the receiving end of ultimatums—an underdog in the international family of nations.

The nearest the Chinese have come in generations to the role they now enjoy along with the British and Americans was at the Cairo conference two years ago. Then Winston Churchill, President Roosevelt and Chiang announced to the world that Japan would be stripped of all but her homeland island when she finally bows to Allied might.

Zenith Of Comeback

But that pronouncement in no way reached the high tempo of the Potsdam ultimatum aimed directly at Japan. Instead, it was a declaration of policy for the information of the world.

Ultimatums to China during the last century have been plentiful, beginning with the British attacks early in the Nineteenth Century resulting in the opening of Canton and other ancient Chinese cities to trade. Similar moves were more frequent as the century moved on, such as the foreign demands growing out of the Taiping rebellion in 1865, the Boxer uprising in North China in 1900, the Japanese 21 demands during World War I and a host of more recent Japanese ef-

forts to infiltrate China.

A Turning Point For China

But now the worm has turned. The ultimatum to Japan bearing the name of the head of China's Government marks the turn in China's long and dreary history. It will revive the spirits of the weary Chinese into the final flame of determination necessary to expel Japanese from the Asiatic mainland.

Nor will the effects of this ultimatum end with victory over Japan. China sees a new day dawning for her millions of poverty-stricken people, and this ultimatum merely marks its beginning.

Japs Report New Landin On Isle Off Malaya

San Francisco, July 28 (AP)—Japan's Domei agency claimed today that fresh Allied landings were made Thursday on Puket Island, off Malaya's western coast, and that "fierce fighting is now going on."

The enemy radio earlier reported landings were attempted on Wednesday, but said they had been "frustrated." There has been no Allied confirmation of the reported invasion.

Naval task-force units are supporting the Thursday landings, the broadcast continued, and bombarding shore positions.

Raids Haven't Cut Output, Jap Says

San Francisco, July 28 (AP)—Japanese Home Minister Genki Abe returned to Tokyo today after a five-day tour of Nagoya, Kobe and Osaka and declared that production in that bomb-ravaged industrial area was increasing.

Furthermore, he said, the citizens in that central region of the main home island of Honshu were prepared to resist invasion "to the bitter end."

The Domei news agency in a broadcast dispatch recorded here quoted Abe as saying that there was a "speedy return to normalcy" in bomb-hit lesser cities of the region.

Foe Says B-29's Killed 10 Yanks

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today that ten American prisoners of war were killed, five were missing and nine others were hurt in Wednesday's Superfortress bombing of Kawasaki, industrial city between Tokyo and Yokohama. The prisoner camp is within the crowded city, said the enemy broadcast, monitored by the Federal Communications Commission.

JUL 29 1945

JUL 29 1945

JUL 29 1945

30.24-28727

U.S. Landing Ship And Sub Chaser Lost

Washington, July 28 (AP)—Loss of the LSM 59, a medium landing ship, with casualties of two enlisted men killed, and the SC-521, a submarine chaser with no casualties, was announced by the Navy today.

The LSM was lost in the Okinawa area as a result of enemy action. The subchaser was lost as a result of a marine disaster in the South Pacific area. No further details were announced.

The landing ship was built at the Brown Shipbuilding Company, Houston, Texas, and commissioned August 23, 1944. She had a crew of 58.

The subchaser was built at the Annapolis Yacht Yard, being commissioned April 15, 1942. She had a crew of 27.

The announcement brought the total United States naval losses of all types since the start of the war to 327.

Skipper of the landing ship was Lieut. David C. Hawley, native of Detroit. His present address is Kansas City, Mo.

Two skippers were aboard the sub chaser, Lieut. (j.g.) Chester Partridge, a native of Long Beach, Cal., and Lieut. (j.g.) Granger H. Frost, born in New York. The Navy said Partridge had been in command and was being relieved by Frost, but it was not known who was in actual command at the time the ship was lost.

YANKS PLAN FOR LANDINGS ON JAP COAST

Washington, July 28 (AP)—An Army engineer general, veteran of scores of landings in the Pacific, said today he believes beaches of the Japanese home island and the China Coast will be less difficult for invasion, from a topographical standpoint than those encountered up to now.

Brig. Gen. William F. Heavey,

commander of the Second Engineer Special Brigade, just returned from two and a half years and eighty-two landing operations in the Pacific war, made these points:

The Japanese and China Coast beaches do not have the hazardous coral formations that fringe the beaches of most of the Southwest Pacific islands.

Landing forces going ashore on Japan will have behind them long experience and better equipment.

The weather forecasting in the Pacific is so good that invasions can be timed to fit in between typhoons, making possible landings during that storm season.

MacArthur Fooled Japs

Heavey said General Douglas MacArthur fooled the Japanese by landing on Leyte at a time when the enemy thought he wouldn't—in the typhoon season.

Heavey told a news conference that the Army Engineer Special Brigades under command of MacArthur are a distinct type of organization trained and equipped for both water and beach operations. In Europe the special brigades operated only on the shore, but in the Pacific they are an amphibious organization equipped with their own landing craft, principally 56-foot LCM (Landing Craft, Medium) equipped with a tremendous fire power from rockets, anti-aircraft guns and other weapons. These brigades operate both alone and in combined operations with Navy-supported landings. Out of the 82 landings made by the Second Brigade 26 were executed without Naval support.

Heavey said the Navy told the Army that "we were crazy to attempt to take the little LCMs on over-ocean trips or distances running up to 1400 miles, but that in 23 months of operations only seven LCMs were lost to storm."

Heavey, a 49-year-old regular Army officer, was born at Fort McPherson, Ga., the son of General John W. Heavey. A veteran of World War 1, he was graduated from West Point and commissioned in April, 1917.

Marine General Thinks Japs Can't Last Over 6 Months

Montgomery, Ala., July 28 (AP)—The Japanese are already worse off than the Germans were, at any time in the European war, Lieut. Gen. Holland M. (Howlin' Mad) Smith, of the Marines, said here today.

Smith, who led the Marines through ten of the toughest campaigns of the Pacific war, said his guess was the Japs could not last more than six months if they con-

tinued to fight.

"Their excess supply is just about gone," he explained, "and they're hemmed in in their own little islands. We've pushed them back to their own front door and the seas around them are denied them."

Supplies Cut Off

Germany, in its darkest hour, could still "rob the countries around her," the general added, "but Japan can't even do that because she is virtually cut off from

China by lack of transportation facilities, and her fleet and merchant marine with which she could communicate with other islands are practically nonexistent."

Japan "never was a self-sustaining country," he said.

Whether it would be necessary to invade the Japanese homeland to bring Nippon to her knees, General Smith would not predict, but he declared flatly that "we can land anywhere at any time on any target when we decide to do it."

Not Official Statement

He emphasized he was speaking his "personal opinion" and that it did not represent an official statement.

En route to San Diego to take charge of battle replacement training for the Marines, General Smith visited overnight with his mother, Mrs. John V. Smith.

ATTLEE PLANS ARE PONDERED BY BRITISH

London, July 28 (AP)—Britain's new international team of slim, cautious Clement Attlee and husky, blunt-spoken Ernest Bevin hustled off to Potsdam today to tell Presi-

dent Truman and Premier Stalin that their country would carry on in the job of defeating Japan and restoring its ally to Europe.

Behind them they left the nation still pondering over the landslide victory which swept Winston Churchill and his Conservatives out of government control and still wondering how far the new administration would go in its campaign to socialize Britain's basic economy.

Expected To Go Slow

On the basis of reports from sources close to Labor Party leaders, this much appeared certain: That it would go slow in changes of policy in Europe, and that it would interpret the sweeping election victory as a mandate to hasten the task of Britain's reconstruction.

At the same time, developments indicated that Attlee and Bevin would go their way independently, counting upon their solid election support to back up their voices at Potsdam and compensate for the superior experience of their predecessors, Churchill and Anthony Eden.

This became apparent with the disclosure from a responsible source that Eden had not been invited to return to the tri-power conference as a counselor to the new government on foreign affairs. Eden had indicated his willingness to accept such an assignment.

Continuing Staff

The absence of Churchill and Eden and their experience in foreign policy problems will be compensated in part by the British Civil Service System which insures a continuing staff of high-ranking foreign experts, regardless of election changes.

In Potsdam, Attlee and Bevin can count upon Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent undersecretary of state, to fill them in on the technical background of Britain's commitments to Russia and the U. S. and to supplement the information acquired by Attlee as "friend and advisor" to Churchill during the earlier part of the conference.

There was much interest here as to how Attlee would be received by the other two chiefs of state—much as American curiosity was piqued only a few weeks ago as Truman prepared to make his debut as the freshman member of the conference.

Attlee's busy home agenda, with the completion of his cabinet and the opening of the new Parliament at the top of the list, made it likely the Big Three meeting would adjourn within a few days, leaving many problems for consideration of the foreign secretaries.

Attlee's selection of six Labor party stalwarts as the nucleus of his Cabinet was hailed by the British Labor press as constituting a "new deal" in British government.

The rest of the Cabinet will be named later. Chief among the new Cabinet members is Bevin, 64, bespectacled 250-pound trade-union leader who succeeds Anthony Eden as Britain's Foreign Secretary. Bevin said shortly before his appointment that he thought "blunt Lancashire" better than "polished diplomatic phrases" in present international relations.

Attlee himself took the posts of Minister of Defense and First Lord of the Treasury, which were also held by Churchill.

Other Cabinet Leaders
Other Cabinet selections were:

Greenwood, 65, a Labor party

London, July 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee went to Potsdam today as the freshman member of the Big Three. Herbert Morrison, new Lord President of the Council and Attlee's principal understudy, was left in charge of the country.

Attlee departed after the six senior members of his Cabinet, named last night, took the oath from King George VI. With Attlee away it seemed unlikely that other members of the new Labor party Cabinet would be announced over the week end.

Morrison and Ernest Bevin, longtime trade-union leader who is the new Foreign Secretary, are destined to play principal roles in the Government that ousted Winston Churchill. Morrison will devote most of his time to leading Labor's 2-to-1 majority in Commons. He will also be responsible for the parliamentary timetable and will preside over the Cabinet in Attlee's absence.

Bevin Expected To Go

Bevin was expected to follow Attlee to Potsdam, along with Sir Edward Bridges, Secretary to the Cabinet, and General Sir Hastings Ismay, chief of staff of the Ministry of Defense.

After the oath-taking at Buckingham Palace, Attlee and his Cabinet conferees appeared before the 388 Labor members of the new 640-man House of Commons and received an ovation. Bevin moved a vote of appreciation for Attlee's leadership in the election campaign, and this passed unanimously.

Attlee addressed the meeting, which was held in private. Attlee's selection of six Labor party stalwarts as the nucleus of his Cabinet was hailed by the British Labor press as constituting a "new deal" in British government.

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Greenwood, 65, a Labor party

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Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Arthur Greenwood, Lord Privy Seal; Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade; Sir William Allen Jowitt, Lord Chancellor.

"These able men and those who will be chosen," said the *Daily Herald*, Labor party organ, "will give Britain the new deal which her people are entitled to expect."

The Conservative *Daily Mail* also welcomed Bevin's appointment but expressed "genuine misgiving" at selection of Dalton and Cripps, whose talents, it said, were "hardly suited" to the posts to which they were named.

Sources close to the Labor party expressed belief that Attlee and Bevin were going to the Big Three conference ready to assure President Truman and Premier Stalin that Britain would continue to give first priority to the defeat of Japan.

British Policies

Other assurances, these sources said, were that Britain would back up fully the growth of the newly created World Security League, pledge support of pressure-free elections in liberated countries, contribute to the extent of its ability to the feeding of Europe and be prepared to discuss elimination of world economic barriers to a degree consistent with the security of its own people.

Bevin, who was Minister of Labor in Prime Minister Churchill's coalition Cabinet, rose from a Somerset farm laborer to fame in international trade circles during his 30 years as general secretary of the Transport and General

Workers Union, which claims to be the biggest in the world.

Dalton A Cambridge Man

Dalton, 56, a lawyer, was an Eton man and was graduated from King's College, Cambridge. He served in World War I. He won a Labor seat in Parliament in 1924 and, with Greenwood and others, in 1939 fought the Chamberlain Government. He was Minister of Economic Warfare, later president of the Board of Trade in Churchill's coalition Cabinet.

Cripps, 56, a university graduate and a lawyer, was once known as "Labor's bad boy" because of frequent stormy battles in Commons. He headed a mission to India in an effort to settle the political crisis there.

Morrison, 57, a union leader and one-time deputy newspaper circulation manager, began his career as an errand boy. As Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security in the coalition Cabinet, he won high honors for organizing Britain's civilian defense forces.

Author And Lecturer
Greenwood, 65, a Labor party

wheelhorse, was graduated from Victoria University, once headed the economics department at Huddersfield Technical College and is an author and lecturer. He was a bitter foe of the Chamberlain Government during the Munich period.

Jowitt, 60, a lawyer, was graduated from Oxford, turned to politics in 1922. He was Minister of National Insurance in the coalition Cabinet.

The British press greeted the appointments generally with approval.

The *Times* said the selection of Ernest Bevin as Foreign Secretary was "generally welcomed" and declared Bevin showed promise of a "practical approach to affairs."

'Churchill Will Stay Active'

London, July 28 (AP)—The *Daily Mail* said today that former Prime Minister Churchill "will not" seek retirement or the role of elder statesman, but will become the active leader of the Conservative opposition in the House of Commons.

The newspaper said Churchill refused to be downcast by the defeat of his Conservative party in the national election, and "is determined to continue the fight against socialism."

The article said it was Churchill's "intention to return to the kind of life he lived before the war, when he combined heavy literary work with regular attendance at the House of Commons."

There has been speculation that Churchill might be rewarded for his war efforts by elevation to the peerage or even to a dukedom.

There were some reports that he would turn over his leadership of the opposition to Anthony Eden, who was his Foreign Secretary.

Izvestia Interprets Result Of British Vote

Moscow, July 28 (AP)—*Izvestia* said in an editorial today that the outcome of the British general election revealed that the voters were more concerned with internal matters than with foreign policy.

"This reflects the uneasiness of a broad stratum of the people of England over tomorrow, during the complicated reconversion period from war to peace," the editorial said.

JUL 29 1945

JUL 29 1945

Ancient Rites Very Likely To Dazzle Many New Members Of Parliament

London, July 28 (AP)—Hundreds of new members of Parliament will be fascinated by the ancient, ceremonious ritual of opening a new session.

Although Commons doesn't hold its first business session until August 8, organization meetings requiring three days will start next Wednesday.

The first business will be to elect a speaker, whose job combines duties comparable to those of the speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives and the vice-president's work as officiating officer in the U. S. Senate.

He presides over Commons but, like the United States' vice-president, may not vote unless he chooses to in case of a tie. He may or may not be a member of the majority party. In the U. S. the speaker of the House is chosen at a caucus of the party in power.

The quaint procedure for picking a Commons speaker is this:

The bewigged clerk of Commons, Sir Gilbert Campion, without saying a word, will point out a member of the Labor majority, who will rise and propose a speaker.

"Although Col. Clifton Brown is a Conservative, it is probable that he will be invited to again take this important non-party office in which he has been outstandingly popular," wrote E. R. Stacpoole, British Press Association political writer.

Then, according to tradition which is centuries older than the landing on Plymouth Rock, the proposed speaker "must pretend to demur and resist the suggestion that he should take the chair," Stacpoole wrote.

When the proposer and seconder advance toward him he will seem to push them off with his hands, then finally—amid cheers—will let them conduct him to the chair.

No One Intervenes

If anyone attempted to intervene or propose a second candidate, opinion of the rest of the House probably would force him to sit down and keep his mouth shut.

"In Commons a chorus of growls of disapproval can sound very intimidating," Stacpoole observed.

A two-day procedure then follows in which all members will sign the Commons book and take the oath. They also will shake hands with the speaker, who will be trying to memorize the names and faces of the hundreds of new members.

The job of making mental notes of the new members will be more prodigious than that of any speaker in recent years because of the

large turnover of seats effected by the landslide shift in parliamentary control.

"This is a freshman's Parliament, and instead of new members feeling out of place and embarrassed it will be the old stagers who will be conscious that they are in a rather pathetic minority," wrote Stacpoole. "Even the all knowing policemen and attendants in evening dress will be baffled for a few days by the hundreds of new faces all around them."

Britain To Demobilize Ministerial Candidates

London, July 28 (AP)—Up to 1,500 candidates for holy orders and 3,000 other students who have served a minimum of three years in Britain's armed forces will be the next class demobilized.

The Ministry of Labor said today the step is due to a serious shortage of ministers and university-trained men for the professions and the administrative branches of industry and commerce.

British Laborite Predicts Trouble for Franco

London, Sunday, July 29 (AP)—Prof. Harold Laski, executive committee chairman of the victorious British Labor Party, was quoted by the Sunday Observer today as saying that "at long last we are going to be in a position to do full justice to our Spanish comrades."

The observer said he predicted trouble for Generalissimo Franco's regime from both inside and outside Spain.

Floating Airports In Sea Reported As Successful

London, July 28 (AP)—Floating airfields in the middle of the ocean have been "tried out with success" during the war, the Sunday Observer said today.

"Since the first one was built to British and American design by Americans fairly early in the war we have made several more on what is considered an improved pattern," the article said.

Location of the experiments is still a secret, it added, but "the landing field—in some cases as much as 2,000 feet long—is made up of several pontoons, closely linked together but flexibly articulated so that they respond to the motion of the waves."

Lehman Arrives In England

London, July 28 (A. P.).—Director Herbert H. Lehman arrived in England today by plane from Naples for the third session of the UNRRA Council opening here August 7. Lehman has been visiting countries in southeastern Europe inspecting UNRRA field operations.

PETAIN IS LINKED TO MANDEL KILLING

Son of Clemenceau Blames the Marshal for Yielding Former Cabinet Minister to Nazis

(MORIN)

PARIS, July 28 (AP)—Michel Clemenceau, son of France's famous World War I leader, today indirectly accused Marshal Henri-Philippe Petain of the responsibility for the murder of former Colonial Minister Georges Mandel, celebrated martyr of French anti-Nazi resistance.

Charging Petain with handing M. Mandel and former Premier Paul Reynaud over to the Germans, M. Clemenceau said, "Mandel's murderers have been executed." When talking and looking squarely at the 89-year-old Petain, he added:

"But the question is, who is responsible for this crime?"

The son of Georges Clemenceau, the "Tiger" of France in 1918, went on:

"France demands justice from a Marshal of France for the mockery of justice shown these two men."

On the sixth day of the dramatic trial of Petain, charged with plotting against his country and having intelligence with Germany, four other persons testified against the former Chief of the Vichy State, bringing the prosecution near the end of its case. Prosecutor Andre Mornet said he hoped to conclude the examination of his witnesses by Monday night.

Laval Under Fire

Stories of murder, conspiracy and international intrigue marked today's sessions in the ancient Palace of Justice. The twenty-four-man jury heard Gen. Paul Doyen, member of France's 1940 Armistice Commission, charge the now fugitive Pierre Laval with primary responsibility for Vichy's cooperation with the Germans.

The jury also listened closely while trim, pretty Denise Petit, a girl wearing the uniform of the French Woman's Army, related

details of what she said was a plot hatched in 1939 to overthrow the French Third Republic and put Petain at the head of a dictatorship.

M. Mandel, Minister of Colonies in the Cabinet of former Premier Edouard Daladier, was arrested by the Vichy Government that Petain headed after the fall of France. M. Mandel was taken from his cell in Sante Prison to be put to death on July 7, 1944. Two men already have been executed for the murder of the man who defied Petain, refused to agree to an armistice with Germany and told his captors: "I will show you a Frenchman who knows how to die."

After M. Clemenceau finished his testimony regarding M. Mandel and M. Reynaud, a juror sprang to his feet and asked the marshal's explanation of the whole story.

"I have no intention of answering a question I cannot understand," Petain said.

"This question is not difficult to understand," presiding Judge Pierre Mongibeaux said. But Petain, stone-faced and seemingly uninterested, would not reply.

Clemenceau Letter Repudiated

The name of Georges Clemenceau came directly into the trial when Defense Attorney Jacques Isorni read a flattering statement about Petain made by France's first World War Premier. M. Clemenceau's son rejoined: "If my father were alive today he would certainly regret having ever nominated Petain as a marshal of France."

General Doyen, who followed M. Clemenceau to the witness stand, testified that he was ordered by Petain's government to continue the policy of cooperation with the Germans after Laval, Petain's right-hand man, was arrested by the Marshal in 1940 and was removed from the Vichy Government.

General Doyen revealed that the French-German armistice included a clause asserting that Germany was not defeated in 1918 and that France was responsible for the

First World War. He said the clause was inserted by German Field Marshal Gen. Karl von Rundstedt. Under a juror's questioning, General Doyen said France agreed to pay Germany 400,000,000 francs daily.

Mlle. Petit, who said she was private secretary to the editor of an Italian language newspaper published in Paris in 1939, asserted that her employer at that time was in touch with Laval.

"They spoke openly before me of their plan," the girl testified. "That was simply to overthrow the republic. They spoke of pinning the blame for France's military

defeat on the Government." She said Petain was picked to head the "dictatorship" and that the Marshal's name "was very often mentioned by them in my presence."

Role of Prof. Rougier

Alleged talk of revolution in France also was described by Paul Winkler, director of the French feature news agency, who gave his address as New York City. Mr. Winkler told the court that when he fled France in 1940, passing through Spain he "met a man on the train" who described a dinner at Hendaye attended by himself and by Petain in November, 1939.

Mr. Winkler said his train acquaintance quoted Petain as saying: "We have a Popular Front Government in France now, but you will see revolution next spring and everything will be changed."

Mr. Winkler said he saw German Propaganda Ministry instructions to newspapers in Paris for bidding them to "publish anything unfavorable to Petain."

The witness then touched on Prof. Louis Rougier, French philos-

opher now in New York City. Professor Rougier has said in a sworn statement to be submitted later to the court that he engaged in negotiating a "gentleman's agreement" between Britain and Vichy. The British Foreign Office has denied the existence of such an agreement.

Mr. Winkler said Professor Rougier visited him when the latter arrived in New York. He said he had been suspicious of Professor Rougier because "I couldn't understand why a university professor should be entrusted with a diplomatic mission."

Goebbels Writings Barred

Albert Lamarle, former counselor of the French Embassy in Madrid, testified that Petain prevented him from publishing a tract quoting from the writings of German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels. He said Petain told him this constituted a "French aggression."

Lamarle also contradicted previous testimony that Petain, while he was French Ambassador in Madrid, had assisted in obtaining the liberation of French members of the international brigade that fought in the Spanish civil war.

An unexpected witness at the trial was Supreme Court Judge Pierre Frederic Caous, who appeared at his own request to refute a statement that the judges at the famous Riou trial in 1942 had never sworn allegiance to Petain.

CLEMENCEAU'S SON DIRECTLY ACCUSES PETAIN

Marshal Silent When Asked Why He Handed Mandel Over to Germans.

(NEVIN)

Paris, July 28 (A. P.).—The murder of the French Colonial Minister, Georges Mandel, most celebrated martyr of the French resistance to the Nazis, was brought into the testimony today as the trial of Marshal Petain for intelligence with the enemy and plotting against the security of France entered its sixth day.

Michel Clemenceau, son of France's Tiger of the last war, told from the witness stand of a visit he made to a fortress where Mandel was held prior to his slaying last year.

"His murderers have been executed," Clemenceau said. "But the question is, who is guilty of this crime?"

Clemenceau half turned and looked squarely at Marshal Petain, as he spoke.

Mandel, who was Minister of Colonies under former Premier Edouard Daladier, was taken from his cell in the Sante Prison to be killed on July 7, 1944. Two men have already been executed for his murder. Mandel had defied Marshal Petain and refused to agree to the armistice with the Germans. Mandel had told his captors, "I will show you a Frenchman who knows how to die."

Clemenceau directly accused Petain of handing over Mandel and former Premier Paul Reynaud to the Germans after a long confinement during which the two men were guarded by eighty Vichy gendarmes. A juror arose in court and asked Petain why Mandel was delivered to the Nazis.

"I have no intention of answering a question I cannot understand," the 89-year-old Marshal declared.

Paul Mongibeaux, president of

the court, remarked that the juror's question was not difficult to understand. Petain, however, was not required to answer.

Clemenceau said he had an argument with Petain in 1942, in the course of which he criticized Petain for having advocated an armistice with the Germans in 1940, and for having refused to move to North Africa. He said he told Petain then that Gen. Maxime Weigand had "recalled the last two army corps from Africa, not to fight in France, but to enable you to say there is nothing in Africa with which we can continue the war."

Turning to face Petain in the court, Clemenceau finished his testimony with another reference to Mandel and Reynaud, saying: "France demands justice from a Marshal of France for the mockery of justice shown these two men."

A member of the 1940 armistice commission, Gen. Paul Andre Doyen, who followed Clemenceau as a witness, testified that he was ordered by Petain's Vichy government to continue the policy of co-operation with the Germans after Pierre Laval was arrested by Petain in 1940 and removed from the Vichy cabinet. Doyen said that Laval, however, was primarily responsible for the Vichy policy of co-operation.

Former Premier Reynaud, who had testified previously, succeeded Doyen as a witness. Reynaud quoted Petain as saying: "When France has 200 airplanes, we shall have nothing more to fear."

Prosecutor Andre Mornet announced he hoped to conclude the examination of the prosecution's witnesses by Monday night.

Others To Testify

Two other witnesses were to be heard today. They are Paul Winkler, director of the French Feature News Agency, and Denise Petit, former secretary of an Italian functionary before Italy's entrance into the war. The testimony of the latter witness was awaited eagerly, since the prosecution has been reticent concerning its contents.

On Monday the prosecution will call former Premier Edouard Herriot and two others—Alice Mandel, daughter of the slain Minister, and a former counsellor of the French Embassy in Madrid.

Defense Witnesses

The defense will begin an examination of a list of 46 witnesses

JUL 29 1945

30.24-28729

Tuesday, including generals, admirals and diplomats.

Although former Premier Leon Blum yesterday was the most colorful witness thus far, the bombshell of the day yesterday was exploded by Diplomat Charles Roux, former Secretary-General in the Foreign Ministry, when he said Pétain had vainly attempted to save Indo-China from the Japanese, despite word that the United States could not help the French there.

Pilot Takes Nazi Plane On Paris-U.S. Test Flight

Attempts One-Stop Trip in Craft Comparable to B-29

PARIS, July 28 (AP)—Colonel Harold F. Watson, of Farmington, Conn., a United States Army test pilot, took off today in a Junkers-290, Germany's largest land plane, from the Orly Airfield, outside Paris, on an attempted one-stop flight to Wright Field, Ohio.

The German plane, comparable in size to the American B-29 Superfortress, was scheduled to stop only briefly at the Azores for refueling.

The Army made no estimate of how long the flight of about 4,200 air miles to Wright Field would take. This type of German plane has flown with as many as ninety-eight men and a crew of eleven on board, and has a range of 3,200 miles. Its cruising speed is only 175 miles an hour, considerably slower than the B-29.

Watson took with him a crew of nine. A test pilot for five years at Wright Field before coming overseas, Watson has been testing German aircraft for the last four months.

The Junkers was captured intact near Munich three days before V-E Day. It will be tested for features which might prove valuable to the United States Army Air Force.

REDEPLOYMENT PLAN SET FOR ARMY NURSES

PARIS, July 28 (AP)—A redeployment program for United States Army nurses was announced today by the Army Chief Surgeon, who said more than 40 per cent of the 17,948 now in the European theatre had volunteered for further overseas service. The program, designed to shift nurses and not to discharge them, is based on a critical score of seventy points for

assignment to service in the United States.

Preference for return to the United States, in addition to the point score, will be based on whether the nurses are married and have husbands in the United States, and on their physical condition.

Of the Army nurses now in Europe, 2,800 have volunteered to go directly to the Pacific, 2,500 more to go to the Pacific via the United States, and 1,000 to continue serving in the Army of Occupation in Europe.

More than 1,000 nurses were redeployed to the Pacific in June. Unmarried nurses with scores of fifty-five to seventy points will be placed in Army of Occupation hospitals, or redeployed to the Pacific via the United States. Unmarried nurses with scores of less than fifty-five points will be sent directly to the Pacific, or placed in occupation Army hospitals in Europe.

Nurses found physically unfit for further service in an active theater either will be sent home or

kept in army-of-occupation hospitals. No nurses over thirty-five years old will be sent directly to the Pacific unless she volunteers and is physically qualified.

Anti-Nazi German Given Publishing License

PARIS, July 28 (AP)—The first United States Army license to publish books in Germany has been issued to Hermann Meister, 55-year-old Heidelberg publisher, who will print translations of works such as Emerson's essays, Benjamin Franklin's autobiography and stories by Edgar Allen Poe, it was announced today.

Official investigation revealed that Meister had defied the Nazis by employing Jews, keeping in stock books by Jews and by refusing to give the Nazi salute.

Everything that he publishes will be subject to prepublication scrutiny by American censors.

BIG 3 LEADERS RESUME TALKS AT POTSDAM

Britain's New Prime Minister Arrives by Plane

With Bevin

POTSDAM, July 28 (AP)—The Big Three resumed their conference tonight, soon after Britain's new Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, arrived by plane to replace Winston Churchill in deliberations on which the world's future hinges.

The three leaders sat down together immediately after Attlee had made for the city first on President Truman, then on Premier Stalin.

The American delegation meanwhile disclosed that President Truman had dined with Navy Secretary Forrestal.

Minimum of Delay

It emphasized that the plenary session began with a minimum of delay.

The conference resumed with the personnel of the British supporting delegation unchanged except for the replacement of Anthony Eden, Churchill's foreign secretary, by the new foreign secretary, Ernest Bevin.

The fact that Attlee had not replaced others in the delegation supported the belief that the Big Three sought an early conclusion of the discussions.

The belief prevailed that the Big Three would meet again tomorrow as they did last Sunday.

Sessions Continued

It was learned that lower levels of the conference have been meeting regularly since Churchill and Eden left for London Wednesday to learn of the British voters' crushing rejection of the Churchill government. Presumably their work has accomplished much toward speeding the conference to a conclusion, expected early next week.

The speed with which tonight's plenary session was arranged immediately after Attlee's arrival gave support to the understanding that he was in accord with the major commitments of his predecessor.

It is now definitely known that Attlee sat in on all nine of the previous plenary meetings.

Attlee's presence in Potsdam throughout the early part of the meeting enabled him to replace Churchill without a break in the continuity of the discussions. These have covered everything from President Truman's primary objective—victory over Japan—to the future government of Germany.

Thursday's ultimatum by the U.S., Britain and China that Japan surrender immediately or be wiped out heightened American interest in the conference. While the ultimatum did not bear Stalin's signature, its issuance from Potsdam justified the assumption that the Russian leader had prior knowledge of its contents.

There had been no further comment here on how long the Japanese would be given to comply with

the stringent Allied terms for surrender.

Judge Samuel Rosenman, special counsel to Truman, was disclosed to have been summoned by the President, presumably to help him draft a report of the conference to be broadcast to the American people immediately upon his return to Washington.

Attlee flew in from London with Ernest Bevin, successor to Anthony Eden as British foreign minister. The plain-spoken trades union leader—a big man with black horn-rimmed glasses—was stepping into the great international parley as his first official act.

As the conference drove toward an early conclusion, Truman was kept advised hourly of developments in the Pacific war, the Senate's progress in its consideration of the United Nations Charter, and other affairs through an elaborate communications set-up installed in the "little White House."

Attlee arrived at 6:45 P. M. and his plane taxied to a strip lined with R. A. F. and American military police. He was greeted by a large party of British officials. Before leaving the airport he inspected a guard of honor mounted by two squadrons of an R. A. F. regiment wearing blue berets.

Bevin's plane, another R. A. F. Skymaster, landed six minutes after Attlee's craft touched down. The planes were escorted into the airfield by 14 R. A. F. Mosquitos.

Close Of Big 3 Meeting Next Week Likely

POTSDAM, July 28 (AP)—The Big Three conference neared its climactic stage today, and the conviction persisted that the final conclusions may be signed within the next few days.

Clement R. Attlee, Britain's new Prime Minister, was due back, accompanied by Ernest Bevin, his newly appointed Foreign Secretary. Attlee's decision to return to the meeting promptly dissipated misgivings over possible undue prolongation of the session in which the future of Germany and of devastated Europe is at stake.

There was no official announcement concerning the duration of the conference, but the feeling pre-

valled that it would be concluded some time next week at the latest.

Delegations Not Unprepared

Despite the surprise here at the overwhelming defeat of the Churchill Government, neither the United States nor the Soviet delegations appeared to have been unprepared for that eventuality.

Confidence was expressed that the change in government would mean no change in British foreign policy.

United States and Soviet delegations withheld comment on the result of the British election, apparently taking the view that the international situation has nothing to do with decisions of a domestic character.

President Truman is reported, anxious to return home as soon as possible and it was said, that he was likely to pass up the invitation to visit England, largely because of the time it would require.

Plan For Ruling England By Nazis Told

HAMBURG, July 28 (AP)—The German high command's secret plan for the administration of England, which called for the deportation to the Continent of the male population between the ages of 17 and 45, is now in British hands.

The red-bound 23-page manuscript disclosed that Adolf Hitler planned to complete the occupation of England before September 9, 1940, and transform the country and its resources into Germany's main war workshop.

English industry under Nazi direction was to turn out weapons for only one obvious objective—the battle of Russia. The blueprint for England in defeat was mapped the year before the Nazis invaded Russia by a staff of German administration experts working under the direct guidance of Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, former commander in chief of the German Army, and Gen. Franz Halder, chief of staff of the high command.

Few Copies Printed

Only 195 copies of the plan were printed and 78 were distributed to high Nazi authorities and army officials. The remainder were reserved

for the high command's archives. The plan was one of the most secret documents of the high command. The copy now in British hands was believed to be the only one of its kind still in existence.

Designed to prevent sabotage, the deportation provision presumably meant that Englishmen would have been farmed out on the Continent as slave laborers while German workers were rushed to England to keep the war machine operating with a minimum of interference. England was to be divided into districts in charge of army commanders who were to have field and town units under them.

Plan For Hostages

Under the list of administrative regulations the plan provided that any person in England impeding the German war effort by starting hostilities was to be treated as a guerrilla and shot. Hostages were to be taken as a "security" measure. National laws in force before the German invasion were to be maintained only if they were not "contrary to the purposes of the occupation."

The country's state of health was to be considered important only as a safeguard for the resources of the country and the Nazi troops. A nonfraternization policy on a limited scale was to be in force.

Death Sentences

Death sentences were to be assessed against persons who failed to turn in all radio-transmitting apparatus and spare parts. A sunset-to-sunrise curfew, strict blackout regulations and a firm minimum rationing system were to be enforced.

Looting and violence against the population were to be classed as military court offenses punishable by death. The regulations also stated that monuments were to be protected. The German penal code, providing for executions by decapitation with an ax or guillotine, was to be enforced.

Goering Must Face War Guilt Court If He Has To Appear On Stretcher

MONDORF-LES-BAINS, Luxembourg, July 28 (AP)—Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, who collapsed from a heart attack during an electrical storm two days ago, will face trial when his time comes if he has to be brought into the court room on a stretcher, an authoritative source said today.

This policy will apply to all members of the former Nazi government, all members of the Wehrmacht and anyone else listed as a war criminal, the informant said.

Goering, who told Army doctors

his terror of thunder and lightning brought on the attack, was still in a highly nervous condition but was in no real danger.

He is one of the "heart" cases among 52 leaders of the liquidated Nazi regime intended for questioning at the postwar interrogation center in Mondorf.

Capt. Clint L. Miller, Lee's Summit, Mo., listed 10 Nazi leaders now being treated for more or less serious ailments, but said all would be in condition to face trial when the time comes. He listed:

Foreign Minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop—"Neuritis of the left side of his head."

Hans Frank, Reichminister without portfolio and Nazi administrator of Poland—"arrived with self-inflicted wounds and in a serious condition. . . . The wounds have practically healed now."

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring—"chronic gall bladder condition. Also a severe heart lesion."

Dr. Robert Ley, leader of the labor front,—"being treated for post gonorrheal stricture."

Otto Meissner, minister of state—"chronic colitis."

Reichs Schatzmeister Franz Xaver Schwarz—"chronic byocarditis."

Lieut. Col. Ernst John von Freyend, aide to Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel—"recovering from multiple shrapnel wounds."

Vice Admiral Leopold Buerkner—"on a constant diet and uses insulin."

Alfred Rosenberg, Reichminister for occupied territories in the East—"has a sprained ankle."

Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel—"severe carbuncle on neck."

Goering's Heart Vs. War Crimes Trial

MONDORF, Luxembourg, July 28 (AP)—A United States Army medical officer, disclosing that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering suffered

a heart attack during an electrical storm Thursday night, has raised the question whether the captive Nazi leader could stand the strain of a war crimes trial.

"Goering is so emotionally unstable you never can tell about his type," said Capt. Clint L. Miller, of Summit, Mo.

The officer attributed the attack to Goering's fear of thunder and lightning.

"I was all by myself," Miller quoted the Nazi as saying. "When the storm came up it worried me. Then my breathing became difficult."

Miller said Goering "is heart conscious."

JUL 29 1945

Full Garrisoning Of Vienna Delayed By Negotiations (HEINZEL)

Enns, Austria, July 27 (AP)—Delayed—Small American and British units have moved into Vienna in the first phase of joint occupation of the Austrian capital by Russian, American, British and French forces, but the entrance of complete garrison forces of the western Allies still was delayed by negotiations on a high level.

While some details of the complicated occupation pattern have been agreed upon and the Americans say the Russians are co-operating wholeheartedly the final agreement apparently awaits a meeting of the four Allied commanders.

Clark Still In Brazil

Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding United States forces in Austria, has not yet returned from his trip to Brazil.

Correspondents who asked to be in Enns for the trip into Vienna two days ago still are waiting for permission to move in.

American troops under Clark

will occupy six districts of Vienna. One old district of the inner city, which includes historic landmarks, will be open to all troops.

The main industrial installations of southeast Vienna will be in the Russian zone. The British will take over other parts, including the Schoenbraun Castle, former summer home of the Hapsburgs. The French zone will separate the American from the British.

Chairmanship To Rotate

Other Allied commanders who, with Clark, will form the Allied Commission, are Marshal Ivan S. Konev, who commanded the 1st Ukraine Army; Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard L. McCreery, British commander in Austria, and Gen. Marie Emile Bethouart for the French.

Each nation is expected to hold the chairmanship of the Allied Commission for a month, under a plan somewhat similar to that instituted in Berlin. It is assumed that the Russians will take the position for the first month.

Moscow Silent On U.S. Party

Moscow, July 28 (AP)—The Soviet press made no comment today on the re-establishment of the Communist party in the United States, voted by American Communists at a special convention in New York. Today's newspapers carried no mention of the event.

WEREWOLF SHOOTINGS

Prague, July 28 (Delayed) (A. P.)—Prague newspapers disclosed last night that nine persons were killed recently in two werewolf shooting affrays in the border regions, and charged there was a working agreement between the Nazi werewolves and "Polish Fascist terrorists."

The incidents began, the press said, when German women, pretending friendship, led two Czech soldiers to a werewolf hideout. The accounts said that the soldiers were waylaid and shot. Other Czech troops encountered a Polish band of 22 men in the vicinity, and disarmed them.

The accounts said that the truck bringing the band to Prague had mechanical trouble and the so-called terrorists escaped in the direction of the American forces, and the Americans released the group to the Czechs. The captives were said to have made another break and Czech guards killed seven, wounded two and held six. The rest escaped.

FINNS SCORE RULERS ON SPURNING U.S. BIDS

HELSINKI, Finland, July 28 (AP)—Finland's "Hornborg Committee," assigned to investigate war guilt, charged today that former Finnish political leaders "passively and probably consciously" allowed the country to drift toward entering the war on the side of Germany in 1941.

A communiqué condensing the committee's formal report also criticized Finnish wartime Governments for having rejected repeated United States efforts to mediate for peace with the Soviet Union, starting in August, 1941, and continuing as late as 1943.

The communiqué charged that in "a breach of faith," the last United States offer had been sent to Germany before its rejection by the Cabinet headed by former Premier Edwin Linkomies. In that instance, the report said, the Finnish Government "acted as though it were representing a [Nazi] vassal state."

The committee did not place responsibility for having entered the war on any particular Government

officials. It said that it had obtained "no exact enlightenment" on the acts that led to the war entry but felt that one of the first acts of the "drift" came in 1940, when German troops crossed Finland into Norway and the Cabinet was not informed until the first Germans were in the country.

Jap-American Unit Gets Combat Citation

Rome, July 28 (AP)—The 2d Battalion of the 442d Regimental Combat Team, made up of Americans of Japanese ancestry, was awarded a Distinguished Unit Citation yesterday for "superb combat actions in France and Italy."

The battalion, commanded in France by Lieut. Col. James M. Hanley, and in Italy by Major Robert A. Gopel, of Little Rock, Ark., was credited with "striking the enemy paralyzing blows from all directions while storming a hill near Bruyeres, France, October 19, 1944." It also was credited with eliminating nearly an entire German company near Diffontaine, France, October 28 and 29, and thus checking an enemy threat to the flanks of the United States 3d and 45th divisions.

The award was the third Distinguished Unit Citation for elements of the combat team.

BELLOMO IS CONVICTED

British Tribunal Orders Shooting of Italian General

ROME, July 28 (AP)—A British military tribunal at Bari, Italy, today convicted Italian Gen. Nicola Bellomo of killing a British captain and attempting to kill another officer when they were prisoners of war.

The court ordered Bellomo executed by a firing squad, but this sentence is subject to review by Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander.

Bellomo contended he thought the men were attempting to escape.

Gets Death in Premier's Slaying

CAIRO, Egypt, July 28 (AP)—The Supreme Military Court returned today a formal verdict sentencing Mahmud Issawy, 26-year-old lawyer, to death by hanging in connection with the assassination of Premier Ahmed Maher Pasha. The Premier was slain shortly after Egypt had declared war on the Axis.

Egypt Looking To New British Rulers

CAIRO, July 28 (AP)—The influential newspaper Akbar el Yom said, in an editorial today, that Egypt was looking to the new British Labor Government for aid in achieving Egyptian national ambitions.

Among the immediate aims are elimination of outside influence, evacuation of all foreign troops and unification of the southern Sudan with Egypt.

Japanese Minister In Turkey Ends His Own Life

Ankara, July 28 (Delayed) (AP)—"I will be in Japan before you." With this message to his immediate superior, the interned Japanese minister killed himself Wednesday after mortally wounding his wife.

Details which have become available indicate that the minister, Shin Ichi Shiba, 50, arose at 5 A. M., and fired two shots at his sleeping wife, Miyako. One bullet passed through her body and the other lodged near her heart. Shiba then fired a shot from the heavy caliber German pistol through his mouth. He died instantly and his wife died six hours later in an Ankara hospital.

He left the message in a note addressed to the interned Japanese ambassador, Sho Kurihara. He also left a will bequeathing his property to his three sons in Japan "providing they are still alive." Two of his sons in the Japanese Army are believed dead, and a third son, recently entered the Japanese forces.

Formerly the Japanese minister to Lisbon, Shiba was recalled to Japan, arriving in Turkey in the Summer of 1944. He was refused a transit visa by the Russian Government and became the second ranking Japanese envoy here. He was among those interned when Turkey broke diplomatic relations with Japan in January, 1945. Chinese officials said Shiba actually had been an intelligence officer for the Germans after the Turks broke with the Nazis in August, 1944. He was little known in Ankara diplomatic circles.

Adak, Aleutians, July 28 (AP)—Tons of devastating firebombs from U. S. Liberators scattered an inferno of flame through buildings of Japan's Kataoka naval base in the Kuriles Friday.

Returning pilots of the 11th Army Air Force reported 5,000-foot columns of black smoke visible 60 miles as they left the target area.

All planes returned safely to their Aleutians base.

There was no air opposition and anti-aircraft fire was described as moderate. It was the third raid this month against the strong enemy naval base a few miles south of Russian Kamchatka.

Targets, bombed through a slight overcast, included barracks, warehouses, supply dumps and dock facilities.

'Death To Franco,' Cry Egg-Flinging Cubans

Havana, July 28 (AP)—The Spanish Embassy was stoned and splattered with eggs today by some 1,000 youths, carrying banners proclaiming "Death to Franco."

The Spanish flag was ripped from its standard and two Embassy limousines were overturned.

The demonstration began shortly after Manuel Aznar, new Spanish Minister to the United States, arrived aboard the Spanish ship Marques de Comillas.

Ex-Munitions Magnate Returns To Argentina

Buenos Aires, July 28 (AP)—Friedrich (Fritz) Mandl, former Austrian munitions magnate, returned to Argentina today from Montevideo, where he had been arrested by Uruguayan police on his arrival by plane from Buenos Aires.

"I went to Montevideo to rest," Mandl said, "but I found an effervescent atmosphere built up by the newspapers around me and I decided I could not rest there. Therefore I have returned to Argentina and expect to go to some ranch in the interior."

Mandl was accompanied by two plain-clothes policemen.

Lieut. Col. Manuel Olano, chief custodian of enemy property who was instrumental in obtaining Mandl's release from a police barracks, where he had been held for several months, and in getting permission for him to leave the country, said: "I do not know what steps we will take next until I confer with other authorities."

U. S. MAY REDEFINE POLICY ON FRANCO

Secretary Byrnes Expected to Stiffen Big-3 Position on 'Fascist Dictators'

JUL 29 1945

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Strong new evidence that Axis influences were still at work in South American countries, and particularly Argentina, came today from the State Department with the publication of a revised blacklist.

At the same time a department official directly responsible for the administration of the Government's Argentine policy declared that "a sustained effort should be made after this war to eliminate Governments of the totalitarian types, especially the fascist military dictatorships."

This assertion appeared in the official State Department bulletin in an article by George H. Butler of the department's Office of American Republic Affairs.

Still a third development on this post-war political front was speculation here that the Big Three meeting at Potsdam might be seeking to develop a joint policy with respect primarily to the Government of Spain under Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

There is some belief in Washington that the new Labor regime in England may make the British less inclined to take a conservative, cautious attitude toward General Franco and to swing closer to the Russian view that something should be done to end his dictatorship.

American officials, on the other hand, appear uncertain as to what course, short of actual intervention by force, of which they evidently do not approve, would actually result in unseating the generalissimo.

Argentine Policy Unsettled
American policy toward Argentina is also somewhat obscure at the moment, but it may get a sharp new turn when Secretary of State James F. Byrnes returns from the Potsdam meeting and tackles the task of actually running the State Department.

This much does appear certain—that the people around Mr. Byrnes are not enthusiastic about the policy, which the former Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius Jr., permitted to develop at San Francisco, of taking in the present Argentine Government as one of the United Nations.

The names of 208 concerns were stricken from the blacklist for Chile and the names of eighty-five were cut out for Peru. The list names business concerns or persons accused of serving enemy purposes.

In contrast, the Government struck 134 names from the Argentine blacklist but at the same time it added thirty-six and officials described all those eliminated in Argentina as of very minor commercial importance, many of them

already out of business.

Two Senators tonight described the Governments of Spain and Argentina as "clearly Fascist."

German Nazi refugees, Senator Ball (R-Minn.) declared, in a talk prepared for broadcast "have large and sometimes controlling interests in Spain's industries, including steel, chemical, electric and synthetic oil."

"And they have at least \$300,000,000 hidden away in Spanish banks to help finance World War III," Senator Magnuson (D-Wash.), said on the same program. Argentina, he asserted, "has provided as fine a refuge for Nazi capital as Spain."

Both Senators discussed what they called the "junior Axis" while participating in NBC's "University of the Air."

Mr. Ball said Argentina's declaration of war on the Axis was just a "face-lifting" device. "The Argentine Government," he remarked, "never made war on the Axis." He quoted Assistant Secretary of State Will Clayton to the effect that there were 104 Axis spearheads in Argentina against which no action had been taken to date.

"The Franco Government," Mr. Ball added, "is clearly Fascist. It's a closed oligarchy, with none of the civil liberties that are the essence of our democracy."

"The same goes for the Perón Government [of Argentina]. They have both been junior Axis partners and have helped Germany and Italy all through the war. I think we should try to clean out this junior Axis now."

Mr. Magnuson agreed. "The peace of the world," he said, "was shattered because the same countries which signed the San Francisco Charter failed to recognize exactly the same ideas that permeate the present Governments of Spain and Argentina. I think this bush-league Axis ought to be cleaned up now."

The new "Spaniard's charter," Mr. Magnuson said, is "a farce."

"Every right," he contended, "is hedged around with qualifications. The Spaniards can meet freely in accordance with aims laid down by law. They can freely express their ideas 'as long as they do not illegally attack the fundamental principles of the State.' And even such so-called rights as these are subject to cancellation by decree of the State."

Blacklist Is Revised By State Department

Washington, July 28 (AP)—Evidence that Axis influences are still at work in South America, particularly Argentina, came today

JUL 29 1945

JUL 29 1945

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from the State Department with publication of a revised blacklist. The names of 208 concerns were stricken from the blacklist for Chile and the names of 85 were cut out for Peru. The list names business concerns or persons, accused of serving enemy purposes. The Government struck 134 names from the Argentine blacklist but at the same time it added 36 and officials described all those eliminated in Argentina as of very minor commercial importance, many of them already out of business.

FERRY PILOTS SMUGGLE GOLD INTO AFRICA

Washington, July 28—(P)—A large-scale smuggling of gold by airplane from this country and Canada to North Africa, where it brings a fancy price, was disclosed by the Treasury today.

Involved in the strange story are two American-born ferry pilots in the Royal Air Force Transport Command.

Treasury Memorandum

The Treasury in a typed memorandum gave reporters the following details:

The two pilots are both named Thompson, but are not related.

Theodore H. Thompson, a U. S. citizen employed by the R. A. F. as a contract pilot operating out of Montreal, was arrested by military police last April 26 at Rabat in French Morocco. He had in his possession about \$50,000 worth of gold bullion and gold coins. The Treasury says he got it in New York.

He was brought to New York in Army custody and handed over to Treasury agents. He was charged with possession of gold in the United States and exportation of gold from this country.

The U. S. Secret Service and agents of the Customs Bureau are continuing the investigation. A number of persons have been arrested in the New York area. They are "alleged sources for the gold which Thompson had obtained, smuggled into Canada, and thence to North Africa." The bullion "appears to have been diverted from manufacturing jewelers' stocks."

Make Second Arrest

As a result of information obtained after Theodore H. Thompson was arrested, Canadian and United States officers sought another R.A.F. ferry pilot, Lowell J. Thompson, American born.

U. S. Customs officers arrested him when he landed his plane at New York, en route from North Africa to Canada.

They seized \$18,000 in currency which he carried in a sextant case. He went to Montreal voluntarily with customs officers and was tried and convicted there of violating Canadian export laws. He was fined \$10,000.

After that, he was a government witness in other Canadian prosecutions involving illegal exportation of gold. In his testimony it was brought out that gold had been acquired in the Canadian black market for \$29 an ounce, flown to North Africa and sold for five times that amount.

VETERAN CLINICS TO AID NEUROTICS

Administration Will Establish
10 Mental Hygiene and Neuro-
sis Stations for Treatment

WASHINGTON, July 28 (P)—A form of "night school" treatment will be available for neurotic war veterans under plans announced tonight of the Veterans Administration for the establishment of thirty-one mental-hygiene clinics and nineteen neurosis centers. More intensive courses of treatment for severely afflicted patients will be provided and the example of the Army Air Forces in employing hypnosis to learn the cause of psychic snarls will be followed.

The clinics will operate both day and evening, "to permit those who are employed to take advantage of the therapy. The clinics will make treatment readily available to veterans disabled in service who are in need of reorientation and will aid the veteran in returning to normal life and gainful occupation in the shortest time possible."

Frank T. Hines, Veterans' Administrator whose post will be taken over soon by Gen. Omar Bradley, stated that the greatest value of the new system of outpatient treatment by clinics "will be in keeping the confused or troubled veteran in his own home sur-

roundings, where he will more readily adjust himself to the realities of life."

To Use Intensive Therapy

"The neurosis centers (connected with general medical and surgical hospitals) will be equipped for intensive therapy of the severe neuropsychiatric patient and will have available equipment for therapy embracing psychotherapy, both for the individual and group; narcosis and hypnosis for the purpose of exploring the subconscious in the same manner used in Army and Army Air Forces hospitals abroad."

In both types of treatment there will be provided occupational therapy, psychotherapy, recreational therapy and social services, "all aimed at an early re-establishment of the veteran in his home community."

Staffs will include a chief psychiatrist and assistant psychiatrists, psychologists and psychiatric social workers. They will operate on the pattern set by the Los Angeles clinic of the Veterans Administration, "which is obtaining excellent results in this field of psychiatry."

Mr. Hines said that the clinics and centers would be placed in operation "just as rapidly as qualified personnel can be obtained."

The Locations Chosen

Outpatient clinics will be established in Boston, Hartford, Conn.; New Orleans, Cleveland, New York, Pittsburgh, Providence, R. I.; St. Louis, Washington, Louisville, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Dearborn, Mich.; Indianapolis, Newark, N. J.; Milwaukee, Denver, Jackson, Miss.; Seattle, Huntington, W. Va.; Bay Pines, Fla.; Columbia, S. C.; Des Moines, Omaha, Memphis and Syracuse or Buffalo.

Neurosis centers will be situated at Aspinwall (Pittsburgh), Atlanta, Batavia, N. Y.; Bay Pines, Brecksville (Cleveland), The Bronx (New York), Des Moines, Fort Howard, Md.; Hines (Chicago), Huntington, Indianapolis, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Kecoughtan, Va.; Portland, Ore.; Minneapolis, San Francisco, West Roxbury (Boston) and Wood (Milwaukee).

Contract clinics in Louisville and Toledo are now giving outpatient treatment to veterans. Four other contracts, two in New Jersey, one in San Francisco and one in New York involving fifteen clinics, are nearing completion.

10,500 CAPTIVES TO RETURN

War Department Reports 5,500
Will Be Sent Home in July

WASHINGTON, July 28 (P)—About 10,500 ill or wounded pris-

oners or war, mostly Germans, are being returned to their homelands.

War Department officials said today that the schedule called for 5,500 to be sent home in July, about 2,500 in August and the remainder in September. The July quota is up to schedule, it was said.

Also being sent to Germany, in small groups worked in with the sick and wounded, are 2,605 experienced German coal miners. They will help coal production in the Reich. These men will be continued as prisoners of war after their arrival in Germany.

The Army's policy is to repatriate war prisoners in three categories. First, the sick and wounded will be moved, primarily to ease the burden on badly needed hospital facilities in this country.

The second category will be "co-operatives," the Italian prisoner of war service units composed of prisoners who volunteered to give non-combat help to the Allied war effort. The last to leave the United States will be the "non-co-operatives."

Under international conventions a belligerent is required to deliver war prisoners only at the borders or ports of their country.

EUROPE SEEN IN BAD WAY BY MISSION

Washington, July 28—(P)—Unless help is rushed to liberated areas of Europe thousands of persons will starve and freeze to death, the Office of War Information said today.

"Tens of thousands of others will be hungry and cold," the Government agency said. "They will be jobless. If no help were forthcoming from the outside, they would almost certainly riot because authorities cannot enable them to get the vital necessities of life."

The OWI's conclusions, it said in a statement, were based on the studies of various mission which have analyzed the European situation at first hand. It embodies its conclusions in a report carrying out White House instructions to acquaint the American people with the crucial nature of living conditions in Europe.

Production Low

"The economy of Europe has been running down hill fast, the OWI continued. "Production is already

at unbearably low levels. Faced with a continued lack of food and incentive goods for workers, transportation for materials and, chiefly, lack of coal, it would continue to fall steadily."

Minimum import needs are reckoned at 30,000,000 tons of coal, 74,600,000 barrels of petroleum products, 12,000,000 tons of food, \$75,000,000 worth of medical supplies, millions of yards of textiles, several thousand locomotives and ten of thousands of railway cars, the OWI said.

The United States is participating in the rehabilitation of the liberated areas through the United States Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

EUROPE FOOD STATUS BETTER

Situation Called Less Serious
By Institute

New York, July 28 (P)—Malnutrition in Europe is much less serious than 90 days ago because of progress made in supplying foods for civilians in cities, the American Institute of Food Distribution said today.

"Food production in 1945, now becoming available, has been assisted by favorable weather in Great Britain and in most of Europe, except around the Mediterranean and in part of the Danube basin, where crops have been injured by lack of rainfall," said the institute.

The nonprofit research agency said distribution was beginning to be restored by occupying armies, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, restored governments and nations such as Great Britain and Sweden.

Internal Transportation

"Piling up foods in European ports has not been as important as providing facilities for internal transportation, including coal, and restoring well-spread movements of food to those in real need," the AIFD said.

"German plantings this year have been heavy," it continued, "except in areas upset during spring farm work. Weather has been so favorable that occupying armies probably will not need much outside food for Germans next winter, except wheat and flour. They need the latter to protect civilians from actual hunger under what will be very drab diets until the Germans

pitch in and provide more food in 1946."

Appraisal Of Foods

The institute makes this appraisal of foods likely to be sent to Europe in the next nine months:

Wheat and Flour—United States and Canada now send 1,000,000 tons a month; shipments will be stepped up to deliver 8,000,000 tons before next summer, an amount North America can spare.

Sugar—Europe needs more than probably will be delivered from limited world supplies; Britain will advance some from her stocks.

Fats and Oils—The aggregate shortage is not as bad as was threatened three months ago, but all Europe's needs can't be supplied.

Meat—The market for relatively large imports will continue for about three or four years; the United States will send more meat after heavy marketing of live stock starts in October.

Beans, Peas Accumulated

Dry Beans and Peas—Government stocks accumulated from greatly increased war production have been, or are being, moved to Europe; South America and other producers will send large amounts of beans.

Rice—Little is being sent to Europe but stocks are being accumulated for the Orient.

Milk—The need for more evaporated, condensed and dry milk is greater than the United States will be willing to supply.

Canned and Cured Fish—European fisheries and processing plants are being restored; fish buying by the United States may be cut within the next 60 days.

The institute described the food situation in individual nations abroad.

Outlook Forecast

Grouping countries under general headings, here is the outlook: Fairly good surplus for export, especially fruit—Egypt, Turkey and the Middle East.

Good prospects with some food available for export—Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Romania.

Better than average but imports of some foods needed—Norway, Switzerland.

Fair supplies by heavy imports needed for certain foods—Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Finland and the Philippines. Russia is seriously short of sugar, fats, meats and dairy products.

Jap Situation Serious

Inferior conditions—France, Greece, Albania, Italy, Spain and North Africa.

"The food shortage in Japan is becoming serious," said the institute, "principally due to important fishing almost ended and cutting off food imports from the mainland. "The British have recovered most

of Burma and hope soon to drive the Japs out of Thailand and Indo-China. Chief importance of that to world food supplies is probability of these rice surplus territories being able to supply important quantities of rice by next winter."

LITTLE RELIEF DUE IN FOOD FOR YEAR

But Economics Bureau Says
Vegetables and Other Items
Will Be Fairly Plentiful

WASHINGTON, July 28 (P)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics advised civilians today to expect no significant relief from food shortages within the next twelve months.

In a report on the national food situation, the bureau—which is the Agriculture Department's statistical agency—said that such foods as meats, fats and vegetable oils, sugar, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, poultry, eggs, canned fruits and canned vegetables will

continue short in relation to demands. In addition, rice, dry beans, apples and large amounts of sugar and fats and oils may become short, it said.

On the other hand, civilian supplies of fluid milk, skim-milk products, canned fruit juices, many fresh vegetables and fruits, including citrus fruits, fresh fish, and most grain products are expected by the bureau to be fairly plentiful.

Listed as the basic food problem of the United States in 1945 was how to distribute an over-all food output one-third greater than in 1935-39 to meet an over-all civilian, military and export demand approximately one-half greater than the pre-war demand.

The bureau said 1945 food production may be 3 to 4 per cent below 1944, but 33 per cent above the 1935-39 average. The total production of food from livestock this year may be about 5 per cent less than last year, with most of the

production coming during the first nine months.

Present plans indicate that the 1945 food supply will be distributed about as follows: Civilians, 77 per cent; armed forces, including relief feeding by the military, 17 per cent; Government purchases for

JUL 29 1945

lend-lease and civilian relief abroad 4 to 5 per cent, and other commercial exports 1 to 2 per cent.

Prospective food supplies for civilians indicate, the bureau said, the consumption per person will average about 5 per cent below the 1944 record rate.

The bureau said over-all supplies of meats for civilians may be a little larger this winter than in recent months, but that most of the seasonal increase in meat production will be taken to meet the needs of the armed forces.

The bureau disclosed that the Agriculture Department is tentatively scheduled to buy about 4 per cent of the October-December production of meat for use in liberated areas of Europe.

Much of Europe Opened For Civilian Travel

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 28—So far as the Army is concerned, civilians can now travel to all parts of Europe except Germany, Austria and Italy.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff made this known today.

As a result, the State Department announced, any American who wants to go to Europe may ask for State Department clearance, but he should bear in mind these factors:

There is a transportation shortage, and he may not be able to return for a long time.

Because of other shortages he might have to go cold and hungry next winter, and he might even get stuck inside Europe at some place not to his wishes.

Therefore, the State Department pointed out, if one wants to go to Europe it will be necessary to show that the trip would be useful either to the United States or to the country visited.

Ban On Worsteds, Woolen Fabrics Is Lifted

Washington, July 28 (AP)—Increased output of topcoats, overcoats, dresses and worsted suits was predicted by the War Production Board today as the agency

lifted controls on woolen and worsted fabrics.

Supply improvement by next fall and winter was forecast.

This will result, the agency said, from elimination of an order which had required manufacturers to set aside 65 per cent of worsted top production for military requirements.

The basic conservation order for the wool industry also has been revoked.

Surplus Of Raw Wool

Since requirements are being met by individual manufacturers, the basic order can be lifted, the agency explained, because of a surplus of more than 500,000,000 pounds of raw wool for 1945 production.

Raw wool has not been a factor recently in the clothing shortage. The pinch has been due rather to declining production of fabrics as the result of a manpower shortage at the mills.

While production controls are being eliminated, eventual better supply may be accompanied by higher prices for woolen and worsted garments. The OPA this week granted fabric producers higher prices which later on may be reflected at retail.

Krug Confident

WPB Chairman J. A. Krug is so confident of improvement in the clothing situation by December that he told a news conference the public should discontinue buying textiles merely because they can get them and wait for better quality.

In this he differed with OPA officials who said a few days ago that shoddiness in clothing is likely to continue throughout the war since the military is requisitioning the better grades of fabric.

Actually Under Way

Actually, Krug said, the improvement already is under way, although not yet reflected on retail shelves.

He reported "some progress" in recruiting workers for textile plants. This, plus some reductions in military demands, he insisted, will mean more and better clothing for civilians in the months ahead.

Accord Reached To End Snarl in Rail Transport

War Mobilizer Snyder Says
Army, Railroads, O.D.T.
Have Working Agreement

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—War Mobilization Director John W. Snyder said today a working agreement reached between government and railroad agencies "will go a long way to solve" the complex transportation problem.

Mr. Snyder informed Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, that the agreement had been achieved by the Office of Defense Transportation, the American Association of Railroads and the War Department.

Senator Mead's committee during the last week had conducted an investigation to ascertain what was causing the bottlenecks in moving troops and equipment. Most of the difficulties were ascribed to a shortage in needed workers on the railroads, with some criticism by the O. D. T. that it had not been kept fully informed by the Army of what its needs in passenger cars would be on any given day.

The committee decided, meanwhile, to begin an inquiry into coal mining, where a man-power controversy similar to that involving the railroads has developed.

Furlough Plea Denied

Senators have urged that railroad workers in the Army be furloughed or released, but the War Department has held that this would upset the point system of discharge and would be unfair in its effect.

Colonel J. Monroe Johnson, O. D. T. director, had told the Senate group the Army's troop-deployment program could not be met if critical war freight is to move too.

Mr. Snyder, in a letter made public at the White House, told Senator Mead he had conferred with Colonel Johnson, J. J. Pelley, president of the Railroad Association, and Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and had been assured by them that "the troops movement and supplies are now moving with dispatch, and with a minimum of delay and inconvenience."

"I have been convinced," said Mr. Snyder, "through my talks with the officials . . . that they now have a working agreement which will go a long way to solve this complex transportation problem and that each will keep in close touch with the other and men."

"You may rest assured that this office is fully alert to its responsibilities, and will do everything possible, in an orderly fashion, to aid and encourage this terrific

movement of men and materials in order to expedite the redeployment with the least possible hardship and inconvenience to the civilian population."

Praises Transport Record

Mr. Snyder said railroad management and employees have made a remarkable record during the war and that while the man-power problem at this moment is most perplexing, he is endeavoring to find a solution in conferences with the War Man-Power Commission and other agencies.

The committee hearings on coal mining will open Tuesday, with Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes as the first witness.

Senator Mead announced also that a subcommittee will go to the west coast for an investigation of aircraft and light metals production. Senator Hugh B. Mitchell, Democrat, of Washington, will head the group. Other members and the itinerary have not been determined.

Mr. Ickes, charged with the responsibility of getting sufficient coal output, has urged repeatedly that the Army release miners to relieve a man-power shortage.

Backing him up, Senator Har-

ley M. Kilgore, Democrat, of West Virginia, introduced a resolution for discharge or furlough of 30,000 miners he said were in the Army. At hearings before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Army spokesmen presented the same argument they made before the Mead committee on proposed release of railroad workers—that release of any soldiers because of vocational aptitudes would break down the point system for releases and damage G. I. morale.

Mead Doubts Breakdown

Senator Mead told reporters that despite the Army's adamant attitude he felt the railroad hearings had accomplished a good deal.

"We believe that the agencies having this problem to deal with will be conferring more closely in the future with the result that the breakdown of transportation that Colonel J. Monroe Johnson feared will not occur," he said.

Colonel Johnson testified the Army had given little information to him about troop redeployment plans and expressed belief the Western railroads could not handle the Army troop program and also move war freight.

U.S. Drawing Up New Policy On Pay, Prices

Washington, July 28 (AP)—As strike and lockout totals edged up to a new 1945 high, the Administration today worked on a new wage-price policy statement intended to allay labor unrest in the transition to peace.

The June dispute record was 485 stoppages and 292,000 workers involved. Labor Department officials expected July to run about as high.

While emphasizing that strikes since V-E day have increased so moderately as to have a hardly measurable effect on total armament production, WPB officials noted that they had "really hurt" some especially vulnerable parts of the war program.

Auto, Plane Tires Hit

The rubber strikes of early July hit not only military vehicle tires, but aircraft through delaying deliveries of aircraft tires, self-sealing gasoline tanks and other essentials, WPB said. Scattered steel stoppages worsened the acute shortage of sheet metal.

The fear that unrest will grow, as workers foresee a sharp fall in weekly earnings because of shortened work weeks, prompted the drafting of a public statement on the Government's wage-and-price policy during the transition.

Director William H. Davis, of the Office of Economic Stabilization, is preparing the statement for President Truman and expects "fairly early action," OES officials said. Davis thinks the statement will be of "vital importance" and will help overcome much of the labor disquiet.

Comprehensive Plan

No attempt can be made to keep earnings at the high level attained through overtime payments and upgrading workers, OES said, but a comprehensive plan will be laid down to prevent any sharp break in the relationship between income and living costs.

Part of the picture emerged this week when public members of WLB proposed that OES permit voluntary wage increases if no price increase is involved. The group also tentatively suggested greater leeway for WLB to deal with "inequity" cases—industries like textiles where wage levels have lagged behind others. A decision is expected from OES before

September.

Production officials, including WPB Chairman J. A. Krug, have urged prompt action on a wage-price policy lest both war production and reconversion suffer through the uncertainty of management and labor. AFL President William Green has also warned of unrest.

Seasonal Increase

While the war's end in Europe may have lessened respect for the no-strike pledge, Labor Department officials said the increase in strikes since spring should be laid in part to the usual seasonal increase.

Figures for June, released last night by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, showed that stoppages caused 1,725,000 man days of idleness. But this is only 0.23 per cent of the available working time.

The number of strikes and lockouts in June was twice as high as in January, and the number of workers involved was six times as high. But the increase over April, which was prior to V-E day, was slight—485 stoppages against April's 450, and 292,000 workers involved against April's 285,000.

Concern For the Future

In the absence of any clear trend toward greater strike activity, the anxiety for a clear-cut statement of Government policy is based largely on concern for the future, the likelihood that strikes will increase as munitions cutbacks become more pronounced, and the fear that recent isolated instances of defiance of WLB rulings will increase in number.

WLB Backs Contract With Ban On Layoffs

Washington, July 28 (AP)—The War Labor Board for the first time today ordered a guaranteed full employment plan inserted in a labor-management contract.

With industry members dissenting, it upheld the New York regional board in directing that such a plan be inserted in the first contract being negotiated for 300 salesmen employed by 88 Thom McAn shoe stores in the New York metropolitan area.

The United Retail, Wholesale and Department Stores Employees (CIO) represents the men.

The Guarantee

The plan provides for a guarantee of 44 hours a week for 52 consecutive weeks per year for regular full-time employees and five nights and a Saturday weekly for 52 weeks for regular part-time workers.

The board said the union-sought clause is in the standard contract for the industry in New York and that the company operating the stores—the Melville Shoe Corpora-

tion—subscribes to it in practice, but did not wish to be bound by contract to a plan barring lay-offs irrespective of needs.

Steel Union L—Its Fight

The board last November refused to grant a union-requested clause guaranteeing 50 weeks of 40 hours each in the Big Steel dispute case, but said it would have approved any reasonable plan agreed to by the union and the companies.

Although its action in the New York shoe case is the first of its kind in a dispute, it has been common practice for the board to order conditions in a contract where they are prevailing in the industry or particular area of an industry.

Study Being Made

A presidential-directed study of guaranteed wage plans with a view to determining whether they can be adopted generally grew out of the decision in Big Steel.

A subcommittee of the Office of War Mobilization advisory board has asked Murray W. Latimer, chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board, and Arthur S. Meyer, New York labor relations expert, to make the study.

OWI IN QUANDARY

Washington, July 28 (A. P.).—Uncertain which boss to obey, the Office of War Information consulted its lawyer today.

The Surplus Property Board has snagged the OWIs announced plan to cease publishing the OWI magazine *Voir*, biggest-selling picture periodical in France.

The SPB, reading about the stoppage, notified the OWI there should be a determination whether *Voir* was not a Federal property of value and subject to disposal which would benefit the taxpayers, like other war surpluses overseas.

Harassed, the OWI replied that Congress told it to cut its budget outlays. *Voir* returned \$236,000 profit last quarter, but the money goes to the Treasury, not into the OWI budget. To continue *Voir* until a buyer shows up would cost a lot of OWI dollars.

The SPB suggested that the Army-Navy Liquidation Commission might be able to supply funds to keep the property going.

Clayton Is Delegate To UNRRA Meeting

Washington, July 28 (AP)—Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton today was named United States delegate to the UNRRA council meeting opening in London August 7.

Alternates are Ambassador John G. Winant and Rupert Emerson, an official of the Foreign Economic Administration.

JUL 29 1945

Polish Boy Mascot, 12, To Stay at Least 6 Months

By The Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, July 28—Twelve-year-old Joseph Eugene Paremba, the Polish mascot smuggled into this country by the Second Army Division, will get to stay for at least six months, maybe permanently.

Attorney General Tom C. Clark announced today that a six-month visitor's permit had been granted by a special immigration board at New York. In this period investigation will be continued into whether the boy's father may be alive. If he is the youngster will be returned to him.

Joseph has said he saw his mother killed by Germans, but that there is a possibility his father still is living. The boy is now in a Catholic youth home in the suburbs of Philadelphia.

"This youngster has a right to become an American," Mr. Clark said. "If we find he has no relatives in Poland he will be given the status of a permanent resident and after social agencies have investigated backgrounds of families which may wish to adopt him he will be placed in a private home."

1,883,000 Have Left Army By All Causes Since 1941

By The Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, July 28—The Army lost a total of 1,883,000 through battle deaths, discharges and other reasons between Pearl Harbor and April 30, 1945.

A report by the War Department today gave the following accounting:

Deaths (battle and non-battle), 238,000.

Honorable discharges, 1,336,000.

Prisoners and missing, 106,000.

Other separations, including men placed in inactive status, personnel given discharges other than honorable and retirements of Regular Army personnel, 203,000.

Army Gets Last Flying Fort

Burbank, Cal., July 28 (AP)—The twelve thousand seven hundred and thirty-first B-17 Flying Fortress, last bomber of that type to be built, was turned over to the Army Air Forces yesterday by the Lockheed

Ickes To Be Called On Mines

Washington, July 28 (AP)—Chairman Meade (D., N.Y.) announced today the Senate War Investigating Committee will call Secretary of the Interior Ickes before it next Tuesday for an inquiry into the manpower shortage in the coal mines.

Submarine Cusk Launched

GROTON, Conn., July 28 (AP)—The submarine Cusk, eighth of the year, slid down the ways at the Electric Boat Company's yards today. Sponsors were Mrs. Claude S. Gillette, wife of Rear Admiral Gillette, Navy chief of construction here, and Mrs. Walter G. Reed, of Mystic, mother of two Navy sons, whose husband is general foreman of the plant's rigging department.

Treasury Is Probing Uncovered Foreign Funds

Washington, July 28 (AP)—The Treasury said today it has uncovered \$420,000 of unreported foreign funds that apparently were transferred from France to Switzerland to Portugal and finally to the United States.

A Treasury spokesman said the funds are suspected of being "French collaborationist money." He said the investigation is continuing.

JUL 29 1945

WASHN. ADD 1 RUINAN STATEMENT XXX WORLD"

THE TEXT OF MR. TRUMAN'S STATEMENT, RECEIVED AT THE WHITE HOUSE FROM POTSDAM:

"IT IS DEEPLY GRATIFYING THAT THE SENATE HAS RATIFIED THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER BY A VIRTUALLY UNANIMOUS VOTE. THE ACTION OF THE SENATE SUBSTANTIALLY ADVANCES THE CAUSE OF WORLD PEACE."

HULL'S TEXT:

"BY ITS OVERWHELMING APPROVAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, THE SENATE HAS GIVEN THE WORLD A STRIKING DEMONSTRATION OF THE DETERMINATION OF OUR PEOPLE THAT THIS COUNTRY SHALL MEET FULLY ITS SHARE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN THE MAINTENANCE OF FUTURE PEACE AND SECURITY AND IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE WELL-BEING OF MANKIND. THE SENATE IS TO BE COMMENDED FOR THE HIGH PLANE OF ITS DEBATE ON THE CHARTER AND FOR THE FINE SPIRIT OF NONPARTISANSHIP MANIFESTED THROUGHOUT. MAY THIS RESOUNDING VOTE OF THE SENATE BE FOLLOWED BY SPEEDY APPROVAL OF THE CHARTER BY THE OTHER UNITED NATIONS AND ITS EARLY ENTRANCE INTO FORCE TO CARRY OUT THE NOBLE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS CONCEIVED."

A49WX

GREW SAID MILLIONS HAVE DIED "BECAUSE NATIONS TOOK TO SETTLE THEIR THE NAKED SWORD INSTEAD OF THE CONFERENCE TABLE TO SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES."

HE ADDED:

"THE CHARTER ITSELF IS THE FOUNDATION AND CORNERSTONE ON WHICH THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION TO KEEP THE PEACE WILL BE BUILT. THIS ORGANIZATION CAN SURVIVE ONLY THROUGH THE FAITH AND LABOR OF THE CITIZENS OF ALL THESE NATIONS."

LT610PEW

A189 (ADVANCE FOR USE UPON SENATE RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER)

BOX SCORE

(ADVANCE)—WASHINGTON, JULY 28 (AP)—HERE IS A BOX SCORE OF RATIFICATIONS ON THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT PENDING UNITED NATIONS AGREEMENTS: UNITED NATIONS CHARTER--50 NATIONS SIGNED; NICARAGUA, EL SALVADOR AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE RATIFIED. AND STABILIZATION FUND AGREEMENTS--44 NATIONS SIGNED; UNITED STATES, UNITED NATIONS--44 COUNTRIES SIGNED. PRESIDENT TRUMAN SIGNS THE LEGISLATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS--44 COUNTRIES SIGNED. PRESIDENT TRUMAN SIGNS THE LEGISLATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS--44 COUNTRIES SIGNED. PRESIDENT TRUMAN SIGNS THE LEGISLATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS--44 COUNTRIES SIGNED.

THE 24 IN THE ORDER IN WHICH ACCEPTANCES WERE RECEIVED: NICARAGUA, NETHERLANDS, PHILIPPINES, HONDURAS, GUATEMALA, HAITI, BELGIUM, NICARAGUA, NETHERLANDS, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, MEXICO, POLAND, EGYPT, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THE NETHERLANDS, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, BRITAIN, ICELAND, NORWAY, LIBERIA, CHINA, FRANCE, VENEZUELA, NEW ZEALAND, LUXEMBOURG, UNITED STATES. (END ADVANCE FOR USE UPON SENATE RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER)

ME330PEW

THE NEWSPAPER ITSELF DECLARED THAT "OPINION HEREIN AS IN SPAIN IS GROWING INCREASINGLY RESTIVE OVER FRANCO'S FAKED CHANGES IN HIS GOVERNMENT INTENDED ONLY FOR FOREIGN CONSUMPTION. HIS CONTINUED OPPRESSION AT HOME AND HIS BUILDING UP OF SPAIN AS A REFUGE FOR FASCIST IDEAS." ITS ARTICLE, QUOTING LASKI ONLY BRIEFLY, WAS WRITTEN, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, "BY OUR SPANISH CORRESPONDENT."

CH936PEW

30.24-28733

A103

(130)

LONDON, JULY 28-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, WITH 17 OF ITS 640 SEATS STILL UNFILLED, NOW HAS 383 LABOR PARTY MEMBERS, 193 CONSERVATIVE, 14 LIBERAL NATIONAL, 11 LIBERAL, 10 INDEPENDENT, THREE INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY, TWO COMMUNIST, ONE COMMON WEALTH, AND ONE NATIONAL.

THREE OF THE VACANCIES WERE CAUSED BY DEATH OF CANDIDATES SINCE POLLING DAY, AND ONE BY CABINET APPOINTMENT. RESULTS OF THE ELECTION IN 13 UNIVERSITY DISTRICTS WILL BE ANNOUNCED WITHIN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS.

BY-ELECTIONS ARE NECESSARY FOR SMITHWICK WHERE ALFRED J. DOBBS, NEWLY-ELECTED LABORITE, WAS KILLED IN AN AUTO ACCIDENT LAST NIGHT. IN BROMLEY AND MONMOUTH WHERE CONSERVATIVES SIR EDWARD CAMPBELL AND E.R. PYM HAVE DIED SINCE POLLING DAY, AND IN ASTON-UNDER-LYNE WHERE ANOTHER LABOR MEMBER, SIR WILLIAM JOWITT, HAS BEEN NAMED LORD CHANCELLOR IN PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE'S CABINET.

MT948AEW

WITH CABINET

LONDON, JULY 28-(AP)-DISCUSSING THE LIKELY EFFECT ON THE STOCK MARKET OF BRITAIN'S NEW SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT, THE FINANCIAL TIMES SAID TODAY THAT THE "RESULT OF THE ELECTION IS NOT BE REGARDED TRAGICALLY."

THE NEWSPAPER ATTRIBUTED A DECLINE OF RAIL, ELECTRICITY, GAS, IRON, COAL AND STEEL ISSUES SINCE THE ELECTION TO A "CLOUD OF POSSIBLE NATIONALIZATION" WHICH HANGS OVER THOSE INDUSTRIES BECAUSE OF THE LABOR PARTY'S ANNOUNCED PROGRAM. IT ADDED THAT "BANKING AND INSURANCE SHARES ALSO WERE AFFECTED BY THE KNOWN ATTITUDE OF LABOR TOWARD INSTITUTIONS OF THE KIND."

HOWEVER, THE PAPER SAID, "SO LONG AS THE NEW GOVERNMENT DOES NOTHING TO HARM NATIONAL CREDIT -- AND IT IS LIKELY TO BE CIRCUMSPECT IN THIS RESPECT -- THE HOLDER OF GOVERNMENT STOCKS WILL HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR."

MK719AEW

JUL 29 1945

LONDON, SUNDAY JULY 29-(AP)-LORD BEAVERBROOK'S SUNDAY EXPRESS SUGGESTED EDITORIALY TODAY THAT THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN PRESENT WINSTON CHURCHILL, WHOM THEY VOTED OUT OF OFFICE, WITH "A GREAT NATIONAL GIFT" AS "A GESTURE TO HIS GREATNESS."

KK912FEW

LEEDS, ENGLAND--ALFRED JAMES DOBBS, 62, WHO WAS DECLARED ELECTED A LABORITE MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THURSDAY AND A LEADER IN THE SHOE WORKERS UNION.

KR539ACW

JUL 29 1945

43FX

JAPCASTS (140)

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 28-(AP)-THE JAPANESE PRESS TODAY EMPHASIZED BELIEF THAT THE SHIFT IN BRITAIN'S ADMINISTRATION WOULD BRING ABOUT NO CHANGE IN ITS WAR POLICY TOWARD JAPAN, RADIO TOKYO SAID.

DOMEI DECLARED THE LABOR PARTY MIGHT BE "MORE STRONGLY DETERMINED TO CARRY OUT THE WAR THAN THE (CHURCHILL) CONSERVATIVES."

THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE YOMIURI HOCHI SAW IN THE OVERTHROW OF CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP A STRONG POSSIBIL

PCOST. IT WILL

THE YOMIURI HOCHI SAW IN THE OVERTHROW OF CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP A STRONG POSSIBILITY THAT IT WILL FURTHER "SOVIET INFLUENCE THROUGHOUT POSTWAR EUROPE."

IN THE SAME STRAIN THE MAINICHI DECLARED THE BRITISH PEOPLE HAD BEEN APPREHENSIVE OF CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP "BECAUSE OF ITS KNOWN ANTI-SOVIET INCLINATIONS."

AN UNIDENTIFIED DOMEI NEWS AGENCY COMMENTATOR TERMED THE BRITISH "WAR WEARY." THE MAINICHI REMARKED THAT THEY ABANDONED THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY "BECAUSE OF ITS PAUCITY OF ANY POSTWAR PROGRAMS THAT WERE SATISFACTORY."

WW248APW

LONDON, JULY 28-(AP)- THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT

CARDINAL AUGUST HLOND, PRIMATE OF POLAND WHO LEFT HIS HOMETOWN WHEN

IT WAS INVADDED SIX YEARS AGO, HAD ARRIVED AT POZNAN IN WESTERN

POLAND.

JUL 29 1945

THE BROADCAST SAID THE CHURCHMAN TRAVELED BY PLANE FROM ROME WHERE HE HAD LIVED SINCE BEING FREED FROM GERMAN IN THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE.

GLOUCESTER, ENGLAND, JULY 28-(AP)- SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, NEW PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE IN THE ATTLEE LABOR CABINET, ASSERTED TODAY THAT THE NEW GOVERNMENT WANTED TO GIVE PEOPLE "HOMES RATHER THAN"

30.24-28735

HOUSES COVERING JUST SO MANY CUBIC FEET OF LIVING SPACE,

IN A PAPER READ AT A HOUSING EXHIBIT HERE,

"THE AIM WE HAVE BEFORE US," HE SAID, "IS TO BRING INTO

THE LIVES OF ALL FAMILIES IN OUR LAND SOMETHING OF THAT EASE AND

GRACIOUSNESS WHICH HAS HITHERTO ONLY BEEN POSSIBLE FOR COMPARATIVE

51

PARIS, JULY 28-(AP)-NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL BEGAN AN INSPECTION

TOUR OF CONTINENTAL PORTS UNDER U.S. ADMINISTRATION TODAY, LEAVING PARIS FOR BREMEN AND BREMERHAVEN.

JJ1055AEV

ADD PARIS-NURSES XX QUALIFIED

LT. COL. IDA W. DANIELSON, EUROPEAN THEATER CHIEF NURSE, SAID THE NURSE REDEPLOYMENT PROGRAM WOULD NOT BE COMPLETED UNTIL JUNE OF 1946. AND THE NURSE STRENGTH HERE WILL BE DECREASED ONLY IN PROPORTION TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS FROM EUROPE.

WD309PEW

PARIS, JULY 28--(AP)--FRANCE, WHOSE EXTREME COAL SHORTAGE CONSTITUTES

HER MOST ACUTE PROBLEM, RECEIVED 76,000 TONS OF COAL FROM THE UNITED

STATES AND 134,000 TONS FROM BRITAIN DURING JULY, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

IN FRANCE
COAL CONSUMPTION RAN NEARLY 5,000,000 TONS A MONTH BEFORE THE WAR.

THIS MONTH FRANCE WAS PRODUCING 2,000,000 TONS HERSELF AND WAS RECEIVING 100,000 TONS FROM ALLIED OPERATED GERMAN MINES.

THE GOVERNMENT HOPES THAT COAL IMPORTS FROM GERMAN MINES AND FROM BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WILL BE STEPPED UP IN THE NEXT TWO MONTHS.

JUL 29 1945
APR/LO RYS11150/THO/3P

FIRST LEAD BY ERNEST B. VACCARO

POTSDAM, JULY 28-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT R. ATTLEE AND ERNEST BEVIN, HIS NEWLY APPOINTED FOREIGN SECRETARY, ARRIVED AT POTSDAM TONIGHT FROM BRITAIN FOR AN IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION OF THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE.

THE NEW BRITISH PRIME MINISTER'S PROMPT RETURN BY PLANE TO THE CONFERENCE CLEARED AWAY MISGIVINGS OVER POSSIBLE UNDUE PROLONGATION OF THE SESSION IN WHICH THE FUTURE OF GERMANY AND OF DEVASTATED EUROPE IS AT STAKE. THE CONFERENCE OF LEADERS OF BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA NEARED ITS CLIMACTIC STAGE. THERE WAS, ETC., XXX THIRD GRAPH PREV.

CH135PEW

51

(230) GALWAY, IRE, JULY 28-(AP)-THE GYPSY TRIBE OF TINKERS MEETS NEXT WEEK TO SELECT A NEW KING. MORE THAN 90 GAILY COLORED CARAVANS AND DOZENS OF TRAVELING TINKERS--MENDERS OF POTS AND PANS AND NOT NOTED FOR SOBRIETY--HAVE BEEN GATHERING ALONG WITH HUNDREDS OF HANGERS ON.

THE KING OF THE TINKER TRIBE RECEIVES A CARAVAN OF FOUR HORSES. IS FED FREE ANYWHERE IN THE "KINGDOM" AND NEVER IS ALLOWED TO BUY HIS OWN DRINKS.

FOUR CANDIDATES WITHSTOOD LAST WEEK'S FIGHTING AND DRINKING PRELIMINARIES. WHICH ARE CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC. THEY WERE SELECTED IN THEIR DISTRICTS IN TRIBAL CEREMONIES IN WHICH CONTESTANTS FOR THE KINGSHIP SAT AROUND CAMP FIRES SURROUNDED BY THE MEMBERS OF THEIR CLANS. CUSTOM REQUIRES THEM TO CONSUME DRINK FOR DRINK FROM A THREE-GALLON KEG OF WHISKEY. ANYONE GETTING DRUNK AND FALLING ASLEEP AUTOMATICALLY IS ELIMINATED.

DURING THE DRINKING BOUTS CONTESTANTS SPRANG TO THEIR FEET AT INTERVALS AND TOLD OF THE PROWESS AND GREAT DEEDS OF STRENGTH OF THEIR ANCESTORS. THEN A RING WAS FORMED AND THE MEN FOUGHT--WITH NO HOLDS BARRED AND ANY TYPE OF BATTLING ALLOWED--UNTIL ALL BUT ONE WAS DEFEATED.

FROM THE SURVIVORS OF THESE PRIMITIVE PRELIMINARIES THE KING WILL BE ELECTED BY POPULAR VOTE OF THE TRIBE MEMBERS "FOR ABILITY TO TAKE DRINK LIKE A GENTLEMAN. FOR PHYSICAL STRENGTH AND FOR HIS RECORD IN SETTling QUARRELS AMONG THE TRO

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IEMV

JUL 29 1945

THE STATE HAS ONLY TWO MORE WITNESSES TO CALL AGAINST PETAIN.

THEY ARE FORMER PREMIER EDOUARD HERRIOT AND ALICE MANDEL, DAUGHTER OF THE MURDERED FRENCH COLONIAL MINISTER. THE DEFENSE IS EXPECTED TO BEGIN AN EXAMINATION OF 46 WITNESSES TUESDAY.

JJ416PEW

PARIS, JULY 28-(AP)- AN ANGLO UNITED STATES SOLDIER WAS WOUNDED FATALLY IN THE PARIS SUBWAY TODAY WHEN HE TRIED TO ESCAPE FROM A MILITARY POLICE GUARD IN THE CROWDED PLACE DE L'OPERA, AND A FRENCH CIVILIAN WHO WALKED IN THE LINE OF FIRE WAS WOUNDED SERIOUSLY, THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE ANNOUNCED.

POTSDAM, JULY 28 (AP)- PRESIDENT TRUMAN KEEPS IN TOUCH WITH THE UNITED STATES BY RADIO AND CABLE TELEPHONE FROM THE LITTLE WHITE HOUSE HERE OVER ONE OF THE MOST MODERN SYSTEMS OF COMMUNICATION EVER DEvised THE ARMY REVEALS TONIGHT.

JUL 29 1945

THE FACILITIES INCLUDE BOTH RADIO AND WIRE TELETYPE CHANNELS CONNECTING WITH WASHINGTON AND BY RELAY TO OTHER POINTS IN THE WORLD WIDE ARMY NET WORK. THE SYSTEM ALSO INCLUDES RADIO PHOTO EQUIPMENT FOR TRANSMISSION OF NEWS PHOTOGRAPHS AND THE ARMY SAID PICTURES IN COLOR HAD BEEN SENT FOR THE FIRST TIME.

THE PERIODIC TELEPHONE CALLS BY MR. TRUMAN ARE MADE OVER THE ARMY SET UP THROUGH SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND THE BRITISH POSTOFFICE. THE CALLS MARK THE FIRST TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS FROM BERLIN TO THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE START OF THE WAR WITH GERMANY.

JUL 29 1945

DETAILS OF THE SYSTEM WERE EXPOSED BY COL. V. S. GAGNALL, ARLINGTON, VA., WHO SUPERVISED THE INSTALLATION, ALONG WITH MAJ. GEN. H. C. BOOTHBY,

STAFFORD, CONN., AND MAJ. G. F. ROBERTS OF STEVENS POINT, WIS.

THE SPECIAL COMMUNICATION FACILITIES ARE OPERATED BY A WHITE HOUSE SIGNAL DETACHMENT UNDER MAJ. NEWITT BREER OF WASHINGTON.

INSTALLATION OF THE SYSTEM WAS COMPLETED IN LESS THAN TWO WEEKS AND INVOLVED THE PLACING OF 500 TELEPHONES IN 100 BUILDINGS USED BY THE AMERICAN DELEGATION. THE SET UP ENABLES THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADVISERS TO KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC, AFFAIRS OF STATE AND OFFICE PROBLEMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE SWITCHBOARD IS OPERATED BY 27 MALES AND IS OPEN ON A 24-HOUR BASIS. THIRTY PERSONS ARE EMPLOYED IN THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER AND 15 AT THE RADIO

30.24-28737

STATION, FIVE MILES FROM THE COMPOUND.

THE INSTALLATION INCLUDES 70 MILES OF CABLE AND ONE LARGE AND ONE SMALL EXTENSIONBOARD AND TWO HIGH FREQUENCY RADIO TELETYPE TRANSMITTING AND RECEIVING STATIONS.

TELEPHONE CABLE FACILITIES WHICH WERE DISRUPTED BY THE WAR WERE REHABILITATED TO PROVIDE DIRECT WIRE COMMUNICATIONS WITH LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFURT AND OTHER POINTS.

JUL 29 1945

PC VAGGARD 18008 AM 1250

1303

BY HOWARD COVAN

MUNICH, JULY 28-(AP)-A 42-YEAR-OLD GERMAN CORPORAL, ERNST WALTSMANN, WAS SENTENCED TODAY TO HANG FOR THE FATAL SHOOTING OF AN AMERICAN

FLIER WHO PARACHUTED FROM A BOMBER NEAR REGENSBURG DEC. 28, 1944.

WALTSMANN

WALTSMANN WAS TRIED BY A MILITARY COMMISSION ON INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY WAR CRIMES COMMISSION INVESTIGATORS. THE SENTENCE IS SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON.

WALTSMANN

WALTSMANN ADMITTED THE SHOOTING, BUT SAID HE DID SO BECAUSE

THE FLIER DID NOT COMPLY WITH HIS ORDER OF "HANDS UP."

TWO GERMAN WITNESSES, HOWEVER, TESTIFIED THE FLIER PUT ONE HAND UP. WITH THE OTHER HE WAS CARRYING A PARACHUTE AND FLYING BOOTS.

A FOUR-MAN COMMISSION HEADED BY COL. CLAUDE HASWELL OF ELDORADO, ARK., CONDUCTED THE TRIAL. OTHER MEMBERS WERE LT. COL. ROBERT WING OF WICHITA FALLS, TEX.; MAJ. JAMES LATTI, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; AND MAJ. WILLIAM DENSON, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

JUL 29 1945

POTSDAM, JULY 28-(AP)-M./SGT. BENEDICT A. TANHOL MADE A CAKE FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY.

THE SERGEANT, WHOSE HOME IS IN (467 SOUTH OGDEN ST.) BUFFALO, N.Y., IS AN INSTRUCTOR IN AN ARMY BAKING AND COOKING SCHOOL IN FRANCE AND IS A PASTRY CHEF AT THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE.

THE CAKE, WHICH WAS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT TONIGHT, WAS MADE TO RESEMBLE A PULPIT WITH A BOOK ON IT.

HQ746PEU

WITH 21ST ARMY GROUP IN GERMANY, JULY 28-(AP)-THE FIRST MASS EVACUATION OF GERMAN TROOPS FROM NORWAY WILL START NEXT WEEK WHEN THE VANGUARD OF AN INITIAL GROUP OF 14,000 WILL BEGIN LANDING AT TRAVMUND, 15 MILES WEST OF NEUFELDE ON THE BALTIC SEA.

FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY'S HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY THEY WOULD BE PLACED IN CONCENTRATION AREAS THERE. THEY WILL BE DEMOBILIZED UNDER A BACK-TO-THE-FARM PRIORITIES SCHEDULE. THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 500,000 GERMAN IN NORWAY, 400,000 IN THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE, AND THE REMAINDER OF CIVILIANS. ONLY SMALL NUMBERS OF THEM, WAR CRIMINALS HELD FOR TRIAL AND VARIOUS SPECIALISTS NEEDED FOR GERMANY'S REHABILITATION, HAVE BEEN BROUGHT BACK.

WD311PEU

A103 (150)

BERLIN, JULY 28-(AP)--THE MAGNITUDE OF THE ENGINEERING WORK BEHIND THE SHUTTLE RAIDS ON BERLIN BY AMERICAN BOMBERS FLYING BETWEEN BRITISH AND SOVIET BASES WAS REVEALED TODAY AT THE WORLD PREMIER OF A DOCUMENTARY MOTION PICTURE.

THE 40-MINUTE FILM, PRODUCED BY LT. COL. ANATOLE LITVAK, WAS SHOWN AT TITANIA PALAST ON BERLINER STRASSE WITH 75 SOLDIERS EACH FROM THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMIES AS GUESTS OF THEIR COMMANDING OFFICERS.

COL. I.D. BRENT OF DETROIT, ENGINEERING OFFICER AND A FORMER MICHIGAN WPA DIRECTOR, DESCRIBED THE ENGINEERING TASK BEHIND THE RAIDS, IDENTIFIED IN ARMY FILES AS "PROJECT NUMBER FIVE."

HE SAID NEARLY 15,000 TONS OF RIERCED STEEL FLOORING FOR PLANE RUNWAYS WAS SHIPPED FROM THE UNITED STATES TO POLTAVA, VIA MURMANSK AND ARCHANGEL, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SEVERAL BASES.

MORE THAN 20 SHUTTLE MISSIONS WERE FLOWN BEFORE THE BASES WERE ABANDONED IN AUGUST, 1944, HE SAID. THE GERMANS FAILED IN THREE ATTEMPTS TO KNOCK THE BASES OUT.

GH931PEW

A70

DARMSTADT, GERMANY, JULY 28-(AP)--A GERMAN WOMAN AND FIVE GERMAN MEN ON TRIAL FOR THE MOB KILLING OF SIX DEFENSELESS AMERICAN FLIERS LAST AUGUST MINIMIZED THEIR PART IN THE SLAYINGS IN TESTIMONY BEFORE A MILITARY COMMISSION TODAY.

FIVE OTHER DEFENDANTS ON TRIAL WERE EXPECTED TO BE CALLED TO TESTIFY MONDAY.

THE PROSECUTION HAS SAID THE MOBING WAS ORGANIZED QUICKLY WHEN THE FLIERS WERE BEING LED THROUGH THE VILLAGE OF RUSSELSHEIM FROM ONE TRAIN TO ANOTHER--UNDER GUARD.

SK737PEW

JUL 29 1945

ADD HELSINKI- INVESTIGATION xxxcountry

PRESENT
THE CABINET SO FAR HAS MADE NO MOVE TOWARD SETTING THE

WAR GUILT TRIAL MACHINERY IN MOTION, DESPITE PRESSURE FROM RADICAL

LEFT WINGERS IN PARLIAMENT FOR EARLY TRIALS OF SUCH MEN AS FORMER

PREMIERS LINKOMIES, FORMER PREMIERS RISTO RYTI AND JUKKA WRANGELL,

FORMER DEFENSE MINISTER KARL RUDOLF WALDEN AND FORMER FINANCE

MINISTER VAINO TANNER.

BRUSSELS, JULY 28--(AP)--STRIKING BELGIAN POSTMEN WERE BACK

AT WORK TODAY, FOLLOWING A STRONG WARNING DELIVERED BY PREMIER ACHILLE VAN ACKER IN A RADIO ADDRESS.

COPENHAGEN, JULY 28-(AP)-- AN 11-MAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

TOURING EUROPE TO STUDY HOW AMERICAN MONEY AND GOODS ARE BEING USED, ARRIVED HERE ~~TEXT~~ BY PLANE TODAY.

REP. DONDERO OF MICHIGAN SAID THE GROUP WOULD VISIT STOCKHOLM

AND OSLO BEFORE RETURNING TO PARIS, AND "IF POSSIBLE" WOULD LEARN HERE

"WHAT DENMARK MIGHT BUY OR SELL."

JUL 29 1945

HE SAID HE TOOK ADVANTAGE OF A DELAY IN PARIS TO TELEPHONE

RESIDENT TRUMAN, "JUST TO SAY HELLO."

MOSCOW, JULY 28-(AP)-- GEORGI DIMITROV, KEY FIGURE IN THE

1933 REICHSTAG FIRE TRIAL AND LATER HEAD OF THE NOW DEFUNCT COMMUNIST

INTERNATIONAL, HEADS THE LIST OF WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY CANDIDATES

IN THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS FOR THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY, A TASS

30.24-28739

DISPATCH FROM SOFIA SAID TODAY.

DIMITROV IS ONE OF 96

DIMITROV'S IS ONE OF 96 WORKERS PARTY NAMES ON A LIST OF

276 CANDIDATES APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE BULGARIAN

PEOPLE'S FRONT COALITION. THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S AGRICULTURAL UNION

ALSO HAS 96 CANDIDATES, THE PEOPLE'S UNION "ZVENO" HAS 47, THE

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC WORKERS PARTY, 31, AND THERE ARE SIX PATRIOTIC

FRONT INDEPENDENTS.

JUL 29 1945

DIMITROV IS STANDING FOR ELECTION FROM SOFIA'S NINE FIRST

ELECTION DISTRICT. TRICHO KOSTOV, SECRETARY OF THE

BULGARIAN COMMUNIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE IS ANOTHER WORKERS PARTY CANDIDATE

DIMITROV, WHO RECENTLY WAS AWARDED THE ORDER OF LENIN IN

MOSCOW, WAS GIVEN REFUGE IN THE SOVIET UNION IN 1934, FOLLOWING HIS

ACQUITTAL IN THE REICHSTAG TRIAL IN BERLIN.

419PEW GILMORES XX 00825 PREWI

1131 MADRID JULY 28-(AP)-A FALANGE BULLETIN SAID TONIGHT THAT RODRIGO VIVAR TELLEZ, VICE-SECRETARY OF SPAIN'S STATE PARTY, WAS ASSUMING LEADERSHIP OF THE PARTY UNDER GENERALISSIMO FRANCO. VIVAR TELLEZ WOULD RETAIN HIS POST AS VICE-SECRETARY.

JOSE LUIS ARRESE, WHOSE REPLACEMENT AS SECRETARY GENERAL JULY 20 LEFT THE PARTY LEADERSHIP VACANT, HAS BEEN NAMED A MEMBER OF THE FALANGE DIRECTING BODY, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

KK1122PEW

197 PRAGUE JULY 28-(AP)-THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE TODAY OFFERED A PRIZE OF 350,000 CROWNS (ABOUT \$12,000 AT THE PREWAR EXCHANGE RATE) FOR THE BEST DESIGN TO REBUILD LIDICE AS A MODEL COMMUNITY. THE DEADLINE FOR CONTEST ENTRIES WAS SET OCT. 28 AND THE CONTEST WAS OPENED TO FOREIGNERS. THE TOWN WILL BE REBUILT NEAR THE ORIGINAL SITE, WHICH BECOMES A NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

KK909PEW

JUL 29 1945

1100 BELGRADE, JULY 28-(AP)-VICE PRESIDENT EDVARD KARDELJ ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT FREE ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD IN YUGOSLAVIA WHICH "WILL SHOW HOW CLOSE THE PEOPLE ARE TO THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT."

"AS TO THE QUESTION WHETHER THE ELECTION WILL BE FREE, THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT OF THAT," HE SAID IN THE FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE DURING MARSHAL TITO'S REGIME AT WHICH POLITICAL QUESTIONS--SUBMITTED BEFOREHAND IN WRITING--HAVE BEEN PERMITTED.

"YUGOSLAVIA, WHICH NEVER HAD A DEMOCRACY, WILL BE ABLE TO BUILD UP ITS DEMOCRATIC ORDER," KARDELJ SAID, ADDING THAT NEW ELECTION LAWS WOULD BE PROPOSED NEXT MONTH TO THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT ASSEMBLY.

THESE LAWS, HE SAID, WOULD "IMPOSE CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS ON THE DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS FOR ALL THOSE WHO HAVE COLLABORATED WITH THE ENEMY AND HAVE NOT SINCE REHABILITATED THEMSELVES."

"THOSE WHO CONSCIOUSLY OR VOLUNTARILY FOUGHT ON THE SIDE OF THE ENEMY CANNOT BE CREATORS OF THE NEW YUGOSLAVIA," HE SAID.

MT934AEW

FOURTH NIGHT LEAD AERIAL-FLEET BY MURLIN SPENCER

GUAM, SUNDAY, JULY 29-(AP)-WITHOUT LOSS OF A SINGLE PLANE, MASSIVE SUPERFORTRESS TASK FORCES SLEPT SIX FOREWARNED JAPANESE CITIES WITH FIREBOMBS THAT LEFT MORE THAN HALF THE TARGETS ENVELOPED IN "CONFLAGRATIONS." RETURNING AIRMEN SAID "LARGE FIRES" WERE BREAKING OUT OVER THE REMAINDER OF THEIR OBJECTIVES--ALL IN CITIES WHOSE INHABITANTS HAD BEEN BLUNTLY WARNED BY THE B-29 COMMAND TO FLEE FOR THEIR LIVES.

OPPOSITION WAS DESCRIBED ONLY AS "NORMAL," DESPITE THE ONE DAY'S ADVANCE WARNING OF THE STRIKES.

CREWMEN SAID JAPANESE FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS "NIL TO SLIGHT." OVER WUJIMA ON SHIKOKU, THERE WAS NO ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WHATEVER. IT WAS DESCRIBED AS "MEAGER" ABOVE THE FIVE HONSHU CITIES OF TSU, AOMORI, ICHINOMIYA, UJIYAMADA AND OGACHI.

ONLY BROKEN CLOUDS IMPEDED THE BOMBARDIERS ABOVE SIX CITIES. WEATHER WAS POOR, HOWEVER, AS THE NIGHT DEMOLITION BOMBS ON THE SHIMOTSU OIL REFINERY 40 MILES SOUTH OF OSAKA.

1122FX

PART OF THE VAST AERIAL FLEET CAME--FOR THE FIRST TIME--FROM THE JIMA, 250 MILES NEARER JAPAN THAN THE MARIANAS AND BLACING.

ALL JAPAN WITHIN SUPERFORTRESS RANGE.

RESULTS WERE REPORTED "GOOD" TO "EXCELLENT" BY CREWMEN WHO STRUCK THE REFINERY. DESPITE A SOLID UNDERCAST.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHETHER ANY OF THE FOREWARNED INHABITANTS OF THE BOMBED CITIES HAD HEADED THE LEAFLETS TELLING THEM THEIR HOMES WERE NEXT ON THE B-29 LIST.

GEN. MACARTHUR SIMULTANEOUSLY REPORTED OKINAWA-BASED PLANES HAD RAIDED THE INLAND SEA AREA. AND DISCLOSED THAT THE NEW B-32 SUPER-BOMBER HAS BEEN OPERATING FOR TWO MONTHS AGAINST THE ENEMY IN LUZON AND FORMOSA.

GUAM (FARON) CARRIER PLANES XXX DESTROYERS

MERCHANT SHIPS: 72 VESSELS TOTALLING MORE THAN 15,000 TONS SUNK. FOUR SMALL VESSELS PROBABLY SUNK; AND 136, TOTALLING MORE THAN 60,000 TONS. DAMAGED.

GROUND INSTALLATIONS:

"PUNISHING" DAMAGE INFLICTED ON WIDE LAND AREAS. PRINCIPALLY TO RAIL CENTERS, ROLLING STOCK, RADIO STATIONS AND BUILDINGS. INCLUDED WERE SIXTEEN LOCOMOTIVES DESTROYED AND FIVE DAMAGED; FOUR ELECTRIC TRAINS DAMAGED; ROUNDHOUSES AT HAMAMATSU DAMAGED; FOUR RADIO STATIONS AND 20 AIRCRAFT HANGARS HIT; AND THE COPPER SMELTER AT SAGANOSKI CRIPPLED.

PM1130PPW

JUL 29 1945

A42FX

ADD GUAM (LANDBERG) INVASION XXX LEFT

THE LARGEST VESSELS STILL IN OPERATION ARE AROUND 2,000 TONS. THESE ARE GRADUALLY BEING PICKED OFF BY THE PACIFIC FLEET, UNDERSEA RAIDERS, AND SEARCH PLANES.

THE JAPANESE HAD DONE ALL THEY COULD TO PROTECT REMNANTS OF THEIR MAULED NAVAL POWER TO PRESERVE THEIR VALUE AS A DIVERSIONARY POWER. AS LONG AS A SINGLE BATTLESHIP, CRUISER OR DIVISION OF DESTROYERS IS IN OPERATION, AMERICAN SUPPLY SHIPS HAVE TO BE COVERED. THIS DETRACTS FROM THE FORCE WHICH CAN BE USED FOR OFFENSE. THAT IS WHY TOKYO TOOK SUCH GREAT CARE IN HIDING SURVIVING WARSHIPS AND CONCENTRATING HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AROUND NAVAL BASES. NOW THAT THE SHIPS HAVE BEEN VIRTUALLY ELIMINATED, PREPARATIONS FOR THE INVASION OF ASIA CAN GO ON UNHINDERED BY DANGER FROM THE MIKADO'S SEA FORCES.

WW245APW

GUAM, JULY 25-(AP)-ADMIRAL NIMITZ' BOX SCORE OF JAPANESE SHIPPING AND PLANES HIT IN THE INLAND SEA CARRIER RAIDS OF JULY 24-25:

WARSHIPS--

DAMAGED: 26 SHIPS TOTALLING MORE THAN 258,000 TONS. INCLUDING: SERIOUSLY DAMAGED: ONE ISE CLASS BATTLESHIP, AIRCRAFT CARRIER AMAGI; AN UNIDENTIFIED AIRCRAFT CARRIER; HEAVY CRUISER AOBA. LIGHT CRUISERS OYODO AND KUMA. GUNBOAT SETTSU. TWO DESTROYERS. MODERATELY DAMAGED: ONE ISE CLASS BATTLESHIP, THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER KATSURAGI. ONE DESTROYER. ONE DESTROYER TRANSPORT. DAMAGED: ONE DESTROYER AND TWO CORVETTES.

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED: THE BATTLESHIP HARUNA. SMALL AIRCRAFT CARRIERS HOSHO AND KAIYO. GUNBOAT FUJI. TWO DESTROYER ESCORTS, TWO SUB-MARINES. UNFINISHED AIRCRAFT CARRIER ASO.

MERCHANT SHIPS--

SUNK: 72 TOTALLING MORE THAN 15,000 TONS. PROBABLY SUNK: FOUR SMALL VESSELS. DAMAGED: 136 TOTALLING WELL OVER 60,000 TONS. AIRCRAFT:

DESTROYED IN THE AIR: 34; DESTROYED ON THE GROUND: 101; DAMAGED ON THE GROUND, 155. TOTAL: 290.

PM1120PPW

JUL 29 1945

BY SPENCER MOOSA (380)

CHUNGKING, JULY 25-(AP)-CONTRACTION OF JAPANESE LINES HAS CHANGED THE BATTLE FRONT MAP OF CHINA.

A GAP ALMOST 280 MILES WIDE EXTENDING FROM PINGSIANG, NEAR THE INDOCHINA BORDER, TO YUNGFU, 32 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KWEILIN, NOW EXISTS IN THE ONCE MUCH-VAUNTED CORRIDOR ACROSS CHINA OVER WHICH THE JAPANESE ENVISIONED A TOKYO-TO-SINGAPORE RAILROAD.

THE CORRIDOR WAS RUPTURED MAY 27, WHEN THE JAPANESE ABANDONED YUNGNING (NANNING) IN THE FIRST MAJOR MOVE OF THE VAST REDEPLOYMENT OF THEIR FORCES IN CHINA.

EVERYWHERE THE JAPANESE RECEDED THE CHINESE FOLLOWED IN THEIR WAKE, GIVING THEM AN OCCASIONAL PROD.

BUT THE GREAT COUNTER-OFFENSIVE FOR WHICH GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND LT. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMAYER AND THEIR STAFFS BUSILY ARE PLANNING IS STILL IN THE MAKING.

JAPANESE LINES WHICH PROJECTED FROM KWANGTUNG TO KWANGSI PROVINCE AND AS FAR AS THE CITY OF LIUCHOW AND THE INDOCHINA HIGHWAY HAVE BEEN CONTRACTED TO POINTS ABOUT 25 MILES WEST OF THE FORMER TREATY PORT OF WUCHOW, ON THE WEST RIVER ABOUT 120 MILES WEST OF CANTON.

THE JAPANESE ALSO HAVE YIELDED CONTROL OF MOST OF THE SOUTH CHINA COASTLINE EAST AND WEST OF THE LIUCHOW (CORRECT) PENINSULA BETWEEN INDOCHINA AND YEUNKONG, 125 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CANTON.

ON THE EAST CHINA COAST THEY PULLED OUT OF FOCHOW AND WENCHOW.

WITHDRAWING NORTHWARD TO THE HANGCHOW-CANTON AREA.

IN HUNAN PROVINCE, AFTER AN ABORTIVE DRIVE ON THE AMERICAN AIR BASE AT CHINKIANG, THE INVADERS CONTRACTED THEIR LINES TO ORIGINAL POSITIONS NECESSARY TO SAFEGUARD THEIR GRIP ON THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILROAD--NOW THE JAPANESE "WEST WALL" IN CHINA.

THE INVADERS HAVE RETAINED THE YANGTZE PORT OF ICHANG, THEIR WESTERNMOST BASTION IN CENTRAL CHINA, AND HOLD POSITIONS IN NORTHERN HUPEH AND SOUTHWESTERN HONAN PROVINCES NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE APPROACHES TO HANKOW AND THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILROAD.

CHINESE TROOPS EXCLUSIVELY ARE ENGAGING THE JAPANESE ON THE GROUND, BUT IN THE AIR THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE, PRINCIPALLY, AND THE CHINESE AIR FORCE IN A MINOR ROLE, HAVE BEEN EXECUTING UNCEASING ATTACKS ON JAPANESE COMMUNICATIONS, STAGING AREAS AND SUPPLY DEPOTS. AMERICANS ARE CAUSING HEAVY CASUALTIES BY THEIR INCESSANT BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACKS UPON THE WITHDRAWING JAPANESE.

JUL 29 1945

BESIDE THE AIR OFFENSIVE, THE AMERICANS ARE ENGAGED IN THE SUPREMLY IMPORTANT JOB OF BRINGING SUPPLIES OVER THE HUMP FROM INDIA FOR CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S ARMIES, TRAINING CHINESE TROOPS AND, UNDER MAJOR GEN. ROBERT B. MC CLURE'S CHINESE COMBAT COMMAND--AN EXCLUSIVELY AMERICAN OUTFIT DESPITE ITS NAME--ADVISING CHINESE FIELD COMMANDERS.

ALSO NOTABLE IN THE PAST HAS BEEN THE DEPLOYMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHINESE FORCES BY THE AMERICAN TRANSPORT COMMAND. THIS WAS EXEMPLIFIED LAST YEAR WHEN CHINESE REINFORCEMENTS WERE FLOWN TO KWEINCHOW, AND MORE RECENTLY WHEN CHINESE TROOPS FROM BURMA WERE TRANSPORTED BY AIR TO CHINKIANG.

HJ820PEW

30.24-28741

BILL W. HELTERBRAND, ARN 3/C OF (ROUTE 8) HILLSBORO, O., A BOMBER CREWMAN, REPORTED HE "GOT A DIRECT HIT ON A WARSHIP AT KURE, HITTING HER SUPERSTRUCTURE."

JUL 29 1945

"I SAW ONE OF OUR PLANES EXPLODE AS IT APPARENTLY WAS HIT BY FLAK," HELTERBRAND SAID. "THE GAIL CAME OFF AND THE PLANE DROPPED LIKE A STONE."

TESTIMONY TO CONCENTRATION OF JAPANESE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE TODAY COULD BE FOUND IN TWO PLANES THAT CAME BACK TO THIS CARRIER. ONE HAD A HOLE AS BIG AS A DINNER PLATE THROUGH THE FUSELAGE DIRECTLY BEHIND THE PILOT AND STEEL POCKMARKS ELSEWHERE. THE SECOND PLANE WAS BATTERED AND DOTTED WITH JAGGED HOLES. NEITHER PILOT WAS INJURED.

LT. ELVIN H. HATFIELD OF (18 FAIR STREET) MOULTON, ME., HAD A CLOSE CALL ON A FIGHTER SWEEP WHEN A BIT OF SHRAPNEL WHISTLED THROUGH THE COCKPIT, TAKING THE LENS OUT OF HIS FLYING GOGGLES, AND TORE THROUGH THE OTHER SIDE.

LT. (JG) DONALD E. MEYERS OF (438 HIGH STREET) BURLINGTON, N.J., REPORTED PLANES AND AIRFIELD IN NORTHEASTERN HONSHU WERE LEFT BURNING. HE SAID HE THOUGHT FIVE PLANES HE SAW AFLANE MIGHT HAVE BEEN DUMMIES SET OUT BY THE JAPANESE.

"AN OSCAR LOONED UP IN MY GUNSIGHT BUT BEFORE I COULD SQUEEZE THE TRIGGER ANOTHER OF OUR FIGHTERS BLASTED HIM AND HE WENT DOWN IN FLAMES," MEYERS SAID. "THAT WAS THE ONLY JAP PLANES I SAW IN THE FIRST SWEEP, BUT THERE WAS LOTS OF FLAK GOING UP."

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043KX

BY RICHARD O'MALLEY

ABOARD ADM. MCCAIN'S FLAGSHIP, OFF JAPAN, JULY 28-(AP)--"ALL HELL BROKE LOOSE" WHEN AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES ROARED DOWN ON THE GREAT JAPANESE NAVAL BASE AT KURE TODAY, BUT WHEN THEY LEFT WARSHIPS IN THE HARBOR WERE BURNING, THE AIR GROUP COMMANDER ABOARD THIS CARRIER SAID.

"WE DID A BEAUTIFUL JOB," DECLARED CMDR. V. A. HERRELL OF (107 DARTMOUTH STREET) WEST NEWTON, MASS. "WE REALLY SMACKED 'EM."
HERRELL SAID THE JAPANESE CHANGED THEIR ANTI-AIRCRAFT TACTICS TODAY FROM THEIR WEDNESDAY DEFENSE AND MADE THE GOING ROUGH FOR THE AMERICAN H LOTS.

"ON WEDNESDAY THEY STARTED FIRING BEFORE WE GOT INTO THE TARGET," HE EXPLAINED. "TODAY THEY WAITED UNTIL WE GOT OVER THE SHIPPING AND THEN GAVE IT TO US."

JUL 29 1945

"WE HAD NO AIRBORNE OPPOSITION OVER KURE BUT THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT CONCENTRATION WAS GREAT."

SANDY-HAIRED LT. (JG) J. B. RICHARDSON OF (801 NORTH UMBERLAND AVENUE) ROANOKE, VA., STOOK HIS HEAD AS HE DISPLAYED A FRAGMENT OF A JAPANESE HEAVY MACHINE GUN BULLET. "I PULLED THIS OUT OF THE TAIL ASSEMBLY WHERE IT WAS STUCK. THEY THREW LOTS OF STUFF AT US."

LT. (JG) JOE HUBER OF (5204 RASPE AVE.) BALTIMORE, MD., SAW SOME JAP PLANES ON YONAGO, WHICH APPEARED TO BE NEW. HE LEFT THREE OF THEM BURNING.

TWO BETTYS WERE SPIED UNDER CAMOUFLAGE NETTING BY LT. (JG) D. C.

SABIN OF JONESBORO, TENN., IN THE ATTACK ON YONAGO. "THEY APPEARED IN GOOD SHAPE," HE SAID. "WE STRAFED THEM DURING THE RUN BUT I DID NOT SEE WHAT WE DID TO THEM. I SAW NO JAP PLANES AIRBORNE, BUT THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE SEEMED PRETTY ACCURATE."

HE SAID HE SAW ONE OR TWO SMALL FIRES BURNING AT MIHO SHORTLY AFTER "WE SET FIRE TO THE HANGAR AT YONAGO."

FR626ACW

BY RICHARD O'MALLEY

JUL 29 1945

ABOARD ADM. MCCAIN'S FLAGSHIP, OFF JAPAN, JULY 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT. (JG) FRANCIS SHOEN OF (72 FORREST STREET) UNIONVILLE, CONN., TOUCHED JAPAN AND BROUGHT BACK A BIT OF IT.

RETURNED FROM A RECENT MISSION HE GRINNED, A TRIFLE DEWILDERED, AS CREWMEN SCRAPED GRASS AND WEEDS FROM THE WHEEL WELLS OF HIS PLANE.

"I'M NOT SURE JUST HOW IT HAPPENED," HE SAID AS HE LOUNGED AGAINST THE CORSAIR. "I WENT INTO A DIVE AT 6,000 FEET AND KEPT RIGHT ON THE TARGET. THE GROUND CAME UP AWFULLY FAST BUT I WAS BUSY. THE NEXT THING I KNEW THERE WAS BARELY TIME TO PULL OUT AND AS I DID THERE WAS AN AWFUL BUMP."

"THAT WAS MADE BY MY BELLY TANK BEING RIPPED OFF. IT WAS A PRETTY CLOSE CALL, I GUESS."

SHOEN IS A LITTLE GENT WITH A LITTLE MUSTACHE AND SHORT BLOND HAIR. HIS MATES THINK HE'S QUITE A PILOT.

FR617ACW NM ASKT

30.24 - 28743

JUL 29 1945

A72FX

VVFLEET SEPARATE (150)

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

WITH THE U.S. THIRD FLEET OFF JAPAN. JULY 28-(AP)-ADMIRAL HALSEY'S CARRIER PLANES--STRIVING TO ERASE PERMANENTLY THE RUINS OF JAPAN'S NAVY--ROARED OVER THE KURE NAVAL BASE TODAY AND LEFT SEVERAL WARSHIPS FLAMING FIERCELY AND PROBABLY OUT OF ACTION FOR THE DURATION.

IT WAS THE THIRD ATTACK OF THE WEEK BY THE U.S. THIRD FLEET AGAINST KURE, JAPAN'S LARGEST NAVAL BASE. AND PRELIMINARY REPORTS OF PILOTS INDICATED THAT IT WAS DEVASTATING.

BUT THE GOING WAS NOT EASY. THE AMERICAN PLANES HAD TO FIGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH A HEAVY CURTAIN OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND THE ENEMY SENT UP A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF FIGHTERS TO OPPOSE THE NAVAL FLIERS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT RICHARD O'MALLEY REPORTED FROM VICE ADMIRAL JAMES S. MC CAIN'S FLAGSHIP THAT THREE OF THE FIRST FOUR HELLCATS ATTACKING KURE SHIPPING LANDED 1,000-POUND BOMBS ON WARSHIPS ALREADY HARD HIT IN RAIDS OF TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

O'MALLEY SAID PRELIMINARY REPORTS LISTED SCORES OF JAPANESE PLANES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED. NUMEROUS ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN AIR COMBAT.

NW445APW

JUL 29 1945

A460FX (SPOT)

MAERIAL SEPARATE (120)

OKINAWA. JULY 28-(AP)-SOME OF MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT'S EXPERT JAPANESE KILLERS FROM CHINA HAVE FLOWN HERE AND ARE TELLING COMRADES OF THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE SOME OF THE FINER POINTS OF EXTERMINATING ENEMY PILOTS.

A TEAM OF CHENNAULT'S CHINA-BASED AIR FORCE ARRIVED HERE JULY 21 AND BY DUSK OF THE SAME DAY FIVE PLANES WERE BACK AT THEIR OLD JOB OF HECKLING THE GENTLEMEN WHO FLY FOR THE MIKADO.

IN THE OLD DAYS, IT TOOK 2.2 POUNDS OF BOMBS AND 2.5 GALLONS OF GASOLINE--LUGGED INTO CHINA LABORIOUSLY OVER THE HUMP OR BY HIGHWAY FROM INDIA--TO SINK A TON OF JAPANESE SHIPPING.

NOW, THE CHINA-WISE PILOTS NEED NOT WORRY ABOUT SUPPLY. ALL THEY HAVE TO DO IS TELL THE NEWCOMERS TO THIS WAR IN THE PACIFIC HOW THEY KNOCKED OFF THE JAPANESE WHEN THEY DIDN'T HAVE ANY SUPPLY.

UM355APW

A22KX

-95-

NIGHT LEAD BROADCAST-B-29

SAN FRANCISCO. JULY 28-AMERICAN B-29S STRUCK TODAY AT SIX OF 11 JAPANESE CITIES NAMED IN ADVANCE BY THE 20TH AIR FORCE AS NEXT ON THE FIRE BOMBING LIST, NBC AND MUTUAL BROADCASTS REPORTED.

NBC'S RAY CLARK, ON ONE OF THE BOMBERS. NIGHT SUPERFORCES WERE CARRYING PROBABLY THE GREATEST LOAD OF BOMBS EVER DROPPED ON JAPAN. HE SAID GREAT FIRES WERE BEING STARTED IN THE BEFORE DAWN RAID.

THE ATTACKS CAME ON SUNDAY. (JAPANESE TIME), 24 HOURS AFTER 1,500 AMERICAN AND BRITISH CARRIER PLANES OF ADMIRAL HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET BLASTED THE LAST BIG SHIPS OF THE

A116KX

JAPCAST (210)

SAN FRANCISCO. JULY 28-(AP)-A TOKYO RADIO SPEAKER WHO WAS INTRODUCED AS TOYOHICO KAGAWA, JAPANESE CHRISTIAN LEADER, ACCUSED THE UNITED STATES TODAY OF "HORRIBLE CRUELTY" TO JAPAN BUT CONTENDED THAT "RECONCILIATION STILL WAS POSSIBLE."

THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST, AIMED AT THE UNITED STATES AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID, "IF AMERICA HAS NOT LOST THE SPIRIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AND ABRAHAM LINCOLN, HER LEADERS WILL CEASE THE CRUEL PERSISTENCE OF THIS WAR AGAINST JAPAN."

THE SPEAKER ASSERTED THAT "AMERICAN CAPITALISTIC AMBITIONS FOR THE DOMINATION AND CONTROL OF ORIENTAL MARKETS" WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR WHICH THE AMERICANS WERE PROSECUTING WITH THE MOST "HORRIBLE CRUELTY" SINCE GENGHIS KHAN. AS AN EXAMPLE OF THIS ASSERTED CRUELTY HE SAID 100,000 CIVILIANS BURNED TO DEATH IN TOKYO MAY 10 AS A RESULT OF AN AMERICAN AIR RAID.

DESPITE ALL THIS, HE SAID THERE STILL WAS "SUFFICIENT GROUND FOR AMERICA AND JAPAN TO RECONCILE" IF THE UNITED STATES WOULD PLAN "TO GIVE FREEDOM TO CHINA, TO LIBERATE THE PHILIPPINES, TO CUT OFF THE IRON CHAINS OF INDIA AND TO GIVE INDEPENDENCE TO INDONESIA."

KAGAWA, 52, OFTEN QUOTED BEFORE BY THE TOKYO RADIO BUT NEVER INTRODUCED AS A SPEAKER, HAS LECTURED WIDELY IN THE UNITED STATES, WHERE HE ONCE WAS A PRINCETON UNIVERSITY STUDENT.

JG926PCW

(180) NIGHT LEAD MANDL

BUENOS AIRES JULY 28-(AP)-FREDERICK (BETZ) MANDL, FORMER AUSTRIAN MUNITIONS MAGNATE, RETURNED TO BUENOS AIRES TODAY AFTER URUGUAYAN POLICE HAD DENIED HIM PERMISSION TO STAY IN MONTEVIDEO.

ARGENTINE OFFICIALS WHO HAD PERMITTED HIM TO LEAVE FOR URUGUAY SEVERAL DAYS AGO AFTER HE HAD BEEN DETAINED HERE FOR SEVERAL MONTHS UNDER A PRESIDENTIAL ORDER, WERE UNDECIDED ABOUT THEIR NEXT MOVE.

"I DON'T KNOW WHAT STEPS WE'LL TAKE UNTIL I CONFER WITH OTHER AUTHORITIES," SAID LT. COL. MANUEL CHIEF CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY.

MANDL SAID HE EXPECTED TO GO "TO SOME RANCH IN THE INTERIOR."

"THEY SAY I AM A NAZI YET I HAVE NOT SET FOOT IN GERMANY SINCE 1933," HE SAID IN A PRESS CONFERENCE IN HIS HOME TONIGHT. "IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND I TOLD EVERYONE WHO WOULD LISTEN TO ME ABOUT THE NAZI PERIL. I SAW THE NAZI PERIL, FOUGHT AGAINST IT, AND HAVE TRIED TO MAKE THE WHOLE WORLD SEE IT."

"I AM NOT A MAKER OF ARMAMENTS, BUT ONLY OF MUNITIONS," HE SAID, ADDING THAT "THE SALE OF MUNITIONS IS A PEACETIME JOB." AND "WE SOLD BULLETS TO BRAZIL, CHILE AND BOLIVIA FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE MILITARY TARGET PRACTICE."

HE SAID HE HAD BEEN "THE VICTIM OF MUCH TOM-FOOLERY" IN THAT NEWSPAPERS CONTINUALLY LINKED HIS NAME WITH THAT OF HIS FORMER WIFE, MOVIE ACTRESS HEDY LAMARR, FROM WHOM HE WAS SEPARATED IN 1937.

KK908PCW

A59

(240)

MONTEVIDEO, JULY 28-(AP)-FREDERICK (FRITZ) MANDL, FORMER AUSTRIAN MUNITIONS MAGNATE, ARRESTED BY URUGUAYAN POLICE ON HIS ARRIVAL BY PLANE FROM BUENOS AIRES, HAS DECIDED TO RETURN TO ARGENTINA, OFFICIALS SAID LAST NIGHT.

(IN BUENOS AIRES, IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT A DECREE OF PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARRELL, DATED JULY 23, AUTHORIZED MANDL TO LEAVE ARGENTINA AND MANDL'S WIFE, BARONESS VON SCHNEIDER, SAID HER HUSBAND LEFT WITH THE PERMISSION OF FARRELL.)

JUAN CARBAJAL VICTORICA, URUGUAYAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, SAID HE HAD LONG AGO GIVEN ORDERS FOR THE ARREST OF MANDL "IF AND WHEN HE ARRIVED IN URUGUAY." MANDL WAS TOLD BY POLICE CHIEF JUAN CARLOS GOMEZ FOLLE TO CHOOSE BETWEEN LEAVING THE COUNTRY OR SUBMITTING TO A SPECIAL COURT DEALING WITH ANTI-URUGUAYAN ACTIVITIES AND RISK BEING TURNED OVER TO THE ALLIED POWERS.

MANDL, WHO AUTHORITIES SAID LANDED IN URUGUAY WITH "PLENTY OF CASH", AT ONE TIME WAS A CHIEF STOCKHOLDER IN A MUNITIONS AND PLANE MANUFACTURING PLANT IN BUENOS AIRES.

(A DISPATCH FROM BUENOS AIRES SAID MANDL HAD BEEN RELEASED FROM A MOUNTED POLICE BARRACKS WHERE HE HAD BEEN UNDER DETENTION FOR SOME MONTHS ONLY SO THAT HE COULD LEAVE THE COUNTRY.)

(THE DISPATCH SAID CERTAIN ARGENTINE OFFICIALS "SHOWED UNDISGUISED RELIEF" WHEN HE LEFT BUENOS AIRES YESTERDAY, AND THAT HIS DEPARTURE WAS REGARDED AS A SOLUTION OF THE PECULIAR PROBLEM. HE IS A NATURALIZED CITIZEN, AND UNDER THE CONSTITUTION COULD NOT BE DELIVERED DIRECTLY TO BRITAIN OR THE UNITED STATES BY THE GOVERNMENT.)

W653AEW

IN MONTEVIDEO MANDL WAS INFORMED BY POLICE CHIEF JUAN CARLOS GOMEZ FOLLE HE MUST CHOOSE BETWEEN LEAVING URUGUAY OR SUBMITTING TO TRIAL BEFORE A SPECIAL COURT DEALING WITH ANTI-URUGUAYAN ACTIVITIES.

MT1111AEW

JUL 29 1945

BY JOHN SCALI

WASHINGTON, JULY 28-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINES WILL SEEK A CLARIFICATION OF ITS STATUS UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION TO DETERMINE IF IT IS ELIGIBLE FOR 150 TO 200 MILLION DOLLARS IN ASSISTANCE, JAIME HERNANDEZ, PHILIPPINE SECRETARY OF FINANCE, SAID TODAY.

IN AN INTERVIEW, HERNANDEZ DISCLOSED HE WAS DRAWING UP A TENTATIVE ESTIMATE OF THE SCOPE OF UNRRA RELIEF DESIRED BY HIS COUNTRY AND HOPED TO HAVE THE MATTER DECIDED AT THE UNRRA LONDON COUNCIL MEETING HE

WILL ATTEND AUGUST 7.

WHETHER THE PHILIPPINES WILL HAVE TO PAY FOR ALL UNRRA HELP OR NOT HINGES ON WHAT A SPECIAL FIVE-MAN UNRRA COMMITTEE WILL DECIDE AFTER EXAMINING THE PHILIPPINES' FINANCIAL CONDITION, HE SAID.

HERNANDEZ SAID HE WAS "PARTICULARLY ANXIOUS" TO HAVE THE MATTER SETTLED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SINCE THE UNITED STATES ARMY WILL CEASE RELIEF ACTIVITIES IN THE ISLANDS SEPTEMBER 1.

THUS FAR THE ONLY HELP THE PHILIPPINES HAVE RECEIVED FROM UNRRA, HE SAID, WAS AN EMERGENCY \$1,000,000 SHIPMENT OF FOOD AND MEDICINES SENT AFTER PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA CABLED AN URGENT APPEAL FOR IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE.

JUL 29 1945

AD1225PEW

UNDATED GREEK (110)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ATHENS RADIO SAID YESTERDAY (SATURDAY) THAT ADM. PETROS VOULGARIS, PRIME MINISTER OF THE BRITISH-SUPPORTED GOVERNMENT OF GREECE SINCE LAST APR. 8, HAD SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION TO THE REGENT, ARCHBISHOP DAMASKINOS.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE INDICATION OF ANY CONNECTION BETWEEN THE MOVE AND THE RESULTS OF THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

THE ATHENS DOMESTIC BROADCAST, MONITORED BY THE FCC, SAID ONLY THAT THE PREMIER, "WISHING TO MAKE IT EASIER FOR THE REGENT TO TAKE ANY INITIATIVE WHICH THE LATTER MIGHT CONSIDER SUITABLE, PUT THE RESIGNATION OF HIS GOVERNMENT AT THE REGENT'S DISPOSAL."

JOHN SOFIANOPOULOS, FOREIGN MINISTER IN THE VOULGARIS CABINET, RESIGNED LBUI

JOHN SOFIANOPOULOS, FOREIGN MINISTER IN THE VOULGARIS CABINET, RESIGNED LAST MONDAY SAYING HE FELT "GREECE NEEDED A FULLY REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT."

SK745PEW

AS4KX

SEATTLE, JULY 28-(AP)-ALL LAST EASTER DAY, THE 13TH NAVAL DISTRICT DISCLOSED TODAY, THE NAVY ATTACK TRANSPORT ALPINE HAD BEEN BACKING UP ASSAULT FORCES AS HUNDREDS OF SHIPS POURED TROOPS AND SUPPLIES AND HEAVY GUNFIRE ON OKINAWA.

JUST AT DUSK, THREE JAPANESE SUICIDE PLANS ROARED OUT OVER THE ISLAND, AND THEN ALL HELL BROKE LOOSE AS THE DAY, SACRED TO THE PRINCE OF PEACE, ENDED WITH THE ENTIRE FLEET AND THE GUNS ASHORE THROWING UP A DENSE CURTAIN OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

A CRUISER KNOCKED DOWN ONE. THE ALPINE'S OWN GUNS NAILED A SECOND, BUT THE THIRD KAMIKAZE CLOSED IN, CIRCLING THE ALPINE'S

JUL 30 1945

JUL 29 1945

30.24-28745

U.S. and British Warships Hit Hamamatsu as Carrier Planes Attack Tokyo Again

TWIN BLOWS RIP ENEMY HOMELAND FROM SEA AND AIR

Nimitz Discloses Jap Battle Fleet Wiped Out by Kure Base Bombings.

HALSEY HITS AGAIN **SPENDER** Makes Surprise Attack on Industrial Center; Planes Blast Transport.

GUAM, Monday, July 30.—(AP) The American and British fleets shelled the Japanese city of Hamamatsu and sent their carrier planes in a new heavy assault on the Tokyo area today as Admiral Nimitz announced that Saturday's great inland sea raid knocked out at least 196 enemy surface vessels and 393 aircraft.

The once-mighty Japanese battle fleet was now a ghost navy, its heavy remnants worked for the duration of the war by the Saturday blow at Kure naval base which accounted for at least seven large warships.

Swinging away from that blasted, charred area as if certain his job against the enemy fleet was complete, Admiral Halsey took his Third Fleet and its British allies up to Hamamatsu in the darkness this morning and poured more than 1,000 tons of explosive shells into

eight enemy planes on the ground and damaging 26.

Allied plane losses have not yet been tabulated, but Nimitz emphasized that in none of these attacks did the enemy do any damage to Allied surface ships.

The Japanese, who had broadcast that the American and British forces were still cruising just off Honshu, their main island, had not long to wait for proof.

Attack Before Daylight

Before daylight a powerful force which included the American battleship *Massachusetts*, the British battleship *King George V*, the American heavy cruiser *Quincy*, the British cruiser *Newfoundland*, and the American destroyers *Abbot* and *Hale*, shelled Hamamatsu, a city of 166,000 which already had been badly hit by three great Superfortress raids, the most recent on June 18.

Nimitz named these ships, and there was the possibility that others of the world's greatest fleet also participated.

There was no mention of opposition to the shelling as the once awesome enemy fleet's heavy remnants lay burning, beached and capsized in Kure yards. American naval authorities said destroyers alone could cope with what was left of the Japanese navy.

The new carrier plane strikes against the Tokyo area gave added pertinence to the declaration of Rear Adm. D. C. Ramsey, chief of staff of the Fifth Fleet, that the invasion of Japan had, in effect, already begun.

Fires still smoked in six enemy cities set ablaze Sunday by 550 to 600 Superfortresses, which now had all of Japan within their range because of an ingenious "filling-station" use of Iwo Jima.

Despite the fact that all these cities were among the 11 warned on Friday by leaflets that they were to be destroyed, opposition was slight, and Maj. Gen. Curtis Lemay, chief of the 20th Air Force, made a radio talk today in which he left no doubt whatever that the

remaining five would be hit.

The warning-system will be used again also, Lemay implied, giving the Japanese civilians a chance to flee if they will take it.

Warns of Invasion

Admiral Ramsey, in a broadcast to the United States from Guam, said "the most overwhelming forces ever concentrated in military history" would invade Japan, but that from the standpoint of the tightening air blockade and the gigantic bombings now in progress, the invasion operation already had begun.

The British and American carrier planes already have "put the finishing touches on the job of rendering inoperational practically every major Japanese combatant ship" in a whirlwind 19 days of assaults, he asserted.

"Japanese news agencies," he said, "have declared in effect that Japan prefers utter destruction to surrender. It is a harsh fate which the enemy has chosen. In all world history there is no more glaring example of a nation imposing disaster upon itself."

MacArthur's Air Force Wrecks Jap Battleship

Bombs Blast Haruna in Follow-Up of Attack by Navy Planes.

MANILA, Monday, July 30.—(AP) Liberators of the Army's Far East Air Force scored four one-ton bomb hits on the Japanese battleship *Haruna*—previously reported damaged by Navy planes—and ripped it apart amidships Saturday, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Admiral Nimitz Sunday declared that on the same day part of his 1,500-plane carrier air fleet hit the

Haruna in a smash at the Kure naval base and left it burning after inflicting light damage on the battleship three days previously.

At Admiral Nimitz' headquarters it was explained that the blows by Army and Navy pilots were coordinated and that high-altitude Army Liberators scored their hits about 3 p. m., Japanese time. The big old battleship was beached in late afternoon.

An aircraft carrier also was damaged in the Liberator raid on Kure, while fighter pilots reported they probably destroyed an escort carrier and a light cruiser in a strike at the base of Sasebo, on the west coast of the southern home island of Kyushu.

The pilots said that both ships were rocked by terrific explosions after their bombs struck home.

18 Ships Destroyed

In all, 18 ships were destroyed or probably destroyed and six others were damaged in far-flung raids from Japan to Malaya and southern Borneo, in which more than 700 sorties were flown.

More than 40 Mustangs and

Haruna, while heavies of the Fifth Air Force struck the carrier. In blows against four airdromes,

fighters and medium bombers of the two air forces destroyed or damaged 10 enemy planes on the ground, hit barracks, oil storage tanks and other installations.

Only three enemy planes rose to meet the attackers. Six American planes failed to return to their Okinawa bases.

On Friday, more than 60 Liberators of the Fifth and Seventh Air Forces heavily bombed Kagoshima, important industrial center and port in southern Kyushu, and smoke rose 8,000 feet over the Yoshima iron works.

An area a sixth of a mile square was reported a solid mass of flame in the Yoshima area.

Smash Bridges, Factories

More than 150 Thunderbolts of the Seventh Air Force bombed bridges, tunnels, factories and power plants in the Kumamoto area, a bottleneck of west central Kyushu.

Part of the force roaring over Kagoshima Bay set three transports afire.

During this time, Formosa was not neglected and Seventh Fleet air patrols destroyed a freighter and four luggers off the northern coast.

Reconnaissance bombers ranged over the Asiatic coast from Korea to Malaya. At Fusan, in Korea, a freighter and two flying boats were destroyed.

A Seventh Fleet Liberator set afire a shipyard at Kuantan, Malaya, where three small freighters were caught on the ways.

For the fourth straight day, more than 20 Mitchells of the 13th Air Force struck Japanese radar and other installations on Ito Aba island in the middle of the South China sea.

8,000-Plane Attack Mapped

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The all-out air attack on Japan will be waged by at least 8,000 Army planes.

The bomb load of B-29's taking off from the close-in base of Okinawa "very soon" will be triple the load carried by Superfortresses now operating from the Marianas.

These facts came to light today in a series of Army Hour broadcast addresses by high air force commanders.

Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Far East Air Forces, said that airplanes under his control "will soon number over 5,000." General Kenney's complement of planes does not include B-29's, which are operated by the Twentieth Air Force, but it does have

fighters in low-level attacks on Kagoshima Bay set five small freighters afire and strafed a destroyer and four other freighters. One Mitchell bomber flew so low it was destroyed by the blast from its own bomb striking a ship.

No Pacific waters were safe for enemy craft. An additional toll was taken of smaller craft ranging from a schooner downward to luggers.

More than 70 Liberators participated in the smashing raid on Kure, which was the heaviest Far East Air Force blow against Japan. Other raiders raked Japanese railroads, communications, factories, airdromes and grounded planes.

The Seventh Air Force hit the

STERN AND TURNING INTO A DIVE. HE CAREENED OVER THE PORT WING OF THE SIGNAL BRIDGE, SLASHED THROUGH THE RIGGING, LEFT A WING AND PART OF HIS LANDING GEAR IN THE FORWARD STARBOARD WINCH AND THEN CRASHED A GREAT HOLE THROUGH THE STEEL DECK.

TWENTY-FIVE ARMY MEN AND THREE SAILORS NEVER KNEW WHAT HIT THEM, AND 37 ADDITIONAL ARMY MEN WERE WOUNDED AS A THUNDEROUS EXPLOSION SHOOK THE ALPINE FROM STEM TO GUDGEON AND A GAPING HOLE APPEARED IN THE TRANSPORT'S SIDE. A FEW INCHES ABOVE THE WATERLINE, AMMUNITION CASES WERE CATCHING FIRE AT EVERYTHING IN SIGHT. DISREGARDING THEIR OWN SAFETY, FACED TONS OF BURNING EXPLOSIVES WITH THEIR FIRE HOSES. THE FLAMES SPREAD TO AN AFTER HOLD, BUT WERE CONTROLLED BY THE SHIP'S CARBON DIOXIDE EXTINGUISHER SYSTEM.

WHEN THE FIRES WERE CONTROLLED VOLUNTEERS TURNED TO THE TASK OF RESCUING THE WOUNDED FROM THE TWISTED, SMOLDERING WRECKAGE. MORE THAN 250 CREW MEMBERS LOST ALL CLOTHING AND PERSONAL POSSESSIONS. THE JAP PILOT'S REMAINS WERE FOUND AND BURIED AT SEA THE FOLLOWING MORNING.

DAMAGE CONTROL PARTIES FOUND STEEL BULKHEADS RIPPED LIKE TIN CANS. THE SHIP'S REFRIGERATION SYSTEM DESTROYED AND TONS OF FOOD RUINED. PIPING AND WIRING WERE REDUCED TO JUMBLED MASSES OF JUNK. BUT THE ALPINE LIVED AND SOON WILL BE SEEKING HER OWN REVENGE. THE NAVY ASSERTED.

JQ613PCW

B-32's, nearly as big.

Recently Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of the Eighth Air Force based on Okinawa, estimated that 1,000 Superfortresses would be required for his force and more would be sent out if needed.

Doolittle, in his scheduled broadcast today, said the first B-29's supported by long-range Thunderbolt fighters, would be flying from Okinawa "in a very few weeks." Explaining how this comparatively short haul would triple the striking power of each B-29, the general said that reduction of the required fuel load automatically would increase the possible bomb load.

Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May, present commander of the Twentieth Air Force, who will become Chief of Staff of the Strategic Air Forces on Wednesday, said:

"If Japan elects to remain in the war, she has nothing to look forward to except the total destruction—at an early date—of her entire industrial system, including the industrial portions of her cities."

Hamamatsu 3 Miles Inland

Guam, Monday, July 30 (AP)—Hamamatsu, hammered by 1,000 tons of big shells from Allied warships before dawn today, is an important rail bottleneck that previously has been hit only by B-29's. The city is not a seaport; it lies 3 miles from the coast.

Its factories, which once turned out musical instruments, textiles and light machinery, had been converted to manufacture airplane propellers, naval ammunition and a variety of other weapons.

The city of 166,000 population, located 120 miles southwest of Tokyo, is on the only double-track railway line between Tokyo and industrially important Nagoya. Destruction of Hamamatsu's two large bridges.

Major Nippon Warships

Declared Knocked Out

Aboard Admiral McCain's Flagship Off Japan, July 28 [AP—Delayed]—The 3d Fleet's carrier plane smash at the enemy naval base of Kure today—the third in five days—left Japan without a single major warship in operational condition.

All now have been sunk or damaged.

The devastating smashes by the planes of Task Force 38, taking advantage of excellent weather, left the battleships Haruna and Ise beached and battered, capsized the 10,000-ton cruiser Oyodo, and crushed other warships of the fleet that once were the scourge of the Pacific.

Two Carriers Damaged

The heavy cruiser Aoba was left afloat and with her stern on the bottom, the cruiser Tone was set

afire, an older heavy cruiser was capsized and two large aircraft carriers, the Amagi and Katsuragi, were heavily damaged.

Three submarines caught in a cove were sunk and the battleship Hyuga, damaged in a previous raid, was found with decks awash and superstructure burned out.

In addition, the enemy lost many merchant ships and suffered damage or destruction of 249 planes. (With the British carrier plane successes added, the enemy planes knocked out numbered 283.)

Railroads Also Targets

Railroads and shore installations did not escape as the carrier planes continued their "doomsday bombing" of Japan.

At least thirteen locomotives were blown up and two damaged, four oil tanks were destroyed, and ammunition storage facilities and three hangars were damaged.

The only Japanese air opposition was a brief flurry south of Honshu, where a handful of Japanese planes took the air and eighteen were shot down.

U.S. Losses Lighter

The American airmen flew through heavy blankets of flak, but American losses were not as heavy as on Tuesday, when 32 planes

failed to return. Rescue planes and other facilities saved a number of flyers.

Photographs taken over Kure clearly show the sprawling ruins of the enemy fleet.

In a bay near neatly terraced hills beside a winding road lies the big cruiser Oyodo, on its side, its bottom rearing high.

Not far off is the battleship Hyuga, squatting ridiculously in shallow water, its decks awash and its superstructure blackened by fire.

Not Subject Of Controversy

The battleship Haruna, once reported sunk by Capt. Colin Kelly on December 10, 1941, is not now in any position to be the subject of a controversy. She lies beached near a tiny jetty, burned out fore and aft.

"This is the Japanese Pearl Harbor," said a returned American pilot as he spooned ice cream aboard this flagship. "That crack may be elderly, but, brother, this time it sure fits."

Another officer, summing up the tremendous damage done on this and the two previous raids on Kure, said quietly, "This is it; this is the end of the Japanese Navy. They haven't a thing left of any importance."

Lemay Says B-29 Warnings Aimed at Shortening War

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29—(AP) Warning selected Japanese cities that they are next on the list of B-29 targets was begun "so that all Japanese people must realize that further resistance is senseless," Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay asserted tonight in a broadcast from Guam.

The 20th Air Force commander implied that the warning practice would be continued. The broadcast was made via the American Broadcasting company.

"Returning crews report that bombing was good to excellent and that Japanese opposition was slight" as Superfortresses task forces Saturday night struck six of the first 11 cities to receive warnings, he said.

"On Friday night, Superfortresses of the 20th Air force dropped pre-strike warning leaflets on the 11 cities. In addition, throughout the day and evening the OWI in broadcasts beamed toward Japan repeated the warning some 70 times," Lemay explained. "We took the means of notifying the Japanese that in the next few days the military installations of these 11 cities would be destroyed."

"We further explained that, in accordance with America's humanitarian policy, civilians were being urged to evacuate those cities."

The risk to B-29 crewmen was "very carefully considered," but Japanese opposition in the selected urban areas "is not heavy," he added. "The cities were so selected and the missions so planned that pre-strike announcement of our plans involved no additional risk to our crews."

Crewmen returning from the six-city strike termed Japanese air opposition "slight" and anti-aircraft fire ranged from none to "meager." They said "conflagrations" enveloped more than half their targets, with large fires breaking out amid the others.

Attacked were Aomori, Tsu, Ichinomiya, Ujima and Ogaki on Honshu, and Uwajima on Shikoku. Untouched—as yet—were these remaining five of the 11 fore warned cities:

Hakodate, on Hokkaido; Kurume, on Kyushu; and Koriyama, Nagasaki and Nishinomiya, on Honshu.

JAPS ARE WARNED OF HEAVIER RAIDS

All-Out Attack by 8,000 Planes Forecast by Air Force Chiefs.

WASHINGTON, July 29—(AP) The all-out air attack on Japan will be waged by at least 8,000 Army planes.

The bomb load of B-29s taking off from the close-in base of Okinawa "very soon" will be triple the load carried by Superfortresses now operating from the Marianas.

These facts came to light today in broadcast addresses by high Air Force commanders.

The gigantic force of Army planes—ranging from huge bombers down through fighters—does not include the thousands of planes launched from the Navy's carriers, currently hurling repeated attacks at the enemy homeland.

General George C. Kenney, commander of the Far East Air forces, said that airplanes under his control "will soon number over 5,000." This complement of planes does not include B-29s, which are operated by the 20th Air Force, but it does have B-32s, nearly as big.

Recently, Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of the 8th Air Force based on Okinawa, estimated that 1,000 Superfortresses would be required for his force and more would be sent out if needed. The

total of Superfortresses operated by the 21st Bomber Command from Mariana bases is assumed to be substantially larger, perhaps twice as size mentioned for Doolittle's 8th.

Doolittle, in his scheduled broadcast today, said the first B-29s, supported by long-range Thunderbolt fighters, would be flying from Okinawa "in a very few weeks." Explaining how this comparatively short haul will triple the striking power of each B-29, the general said that reduction of the required fuel load automatically increases the possible bomb load.

Warned Cities Give B-29 Pilots 'Easiest Run'

Superfort Crewmen Report

Fires Raging in 6 Cities; Smoke Rises 18,000 Feet

GUAM, July 29 (AP)—Superfortress crewmen saw fires "blazing through building windows" as they swept early today over Ichinomiya, one of the eleven Japanese cities pre-marked for destruction by bombing.

The returning crews confirmed earlier reports of meager opposition, despite the fact that the six cities, selected for the first strike out of the eleven warned of eventual destruction, had more than twenty-four hours to prepare for the blasting. All of the B-29s returned.

It was the "easiest run we ever made," commented Staff Sergeant Nelson Burbank, top gunner, of Reading, Mass., who was in the flight which hit Aomori, important harbor city on northern Honshu.

"We saw no flak or fighters, just a lot of smoke from the fires," said Technical Sergeant Robert Becker, tail gunner, of Hornell, N. Y.

Eyewitness accounts rated Ogaki, twenty-five miles northwest of Nagoya, as the most strongly defended of the six cities struck. The Ogaki area and Uwajima on Shikoku were fire bombed by the 314th Wing.

"There was one big fire, with some others scattered around," Staff Sergeant Hector P. Beattie, of Sanford, Me., gunner on the City of Charlottesville, said. "Clouds of smoke must have been 18,000 feet high."

The Ogaki raiders ran into Japanese fighters. Captain Frederick

D. Webber, of 137 South Bayview Avenue, Amityville, L. I., commander of the City of New York, reported that the Japanese interceptors were waiting for the superforts at the target.

"More than twenty-five lights picked us up. As the bombs went away four fighters made passes, and they came within seventy-five yards, shooting away part of our left wing," he said.

Crews of the 315th Wing spread demolition bombs over the Shimotsu oil refinery area on Honshu.

"We all knew about the new idea of 'calling our shots' and telling the Japanese just what cities we are going to destroy," said Technical Sergeant Earl H. Huse, a flight engineer from Eau Claire, Wis., "but it seemed weird to be heading into the target and hear our Marianas radio station calling out the Japanese cities slated for destruction one by one, over and over again."

The Japanese admitted the blows, named a total of ten cities hit and said the flames raged out of control for as long as seven hours.

Aomori, Tsu, Ichinomiya, Ujima and Ogaki on Honshu, and Uwajima, on the southern home islands of Shikoku, were hit, as well as an oil refinery near Shimotsu, forty-five miles south of Osaka.

The Japanese admitted all seven raids and said the three Honshu cities of Taira, on the east coast, Kainan, south of Osaka, and Yaizu likewise were attacked.

Spatz, at Guam, Plans Doubled Bomber Strikes

By The Associated Press. GUAM, Monday, July 30—Fleets of 1,000 Superfortresses will be available for single strikes against Japan after the Army builds its Strategic Air Forces of the Pacific to full strength, Gen. Carl A. Spaatz said on his arrival to assume command of those forces.

Waves of B-29's almost double the number now used in single strikes will be sent against Japan, he said, adding that "the greater the force you can throw against them the quicker they are liable to call it quits."

General Spaatz said he planned to tour the western Pacific area, including the Philippines, in the near future, and that afterward he could say more accurately what the USASTAF would do toward helping to knock Japan out of the war.

Army Press Aide Falls Asleep, Nap Delays News of B-29 Raid

GUAM, July 29—(AP) Maj. Frederick N. Finney, 20th Air Force public relations officer, said one of the men in his office went to sleep this morning, thus delaying for more than four hours the release of newspaper stories of the Superfort bombing of six Japanese cities.

The war correspondents prepared their stories after the B-29 squadrons left their bases on Guam and nearby islands for the strike with 3,500 tons of fire bombs.

Censors approved the stories but held them until receiving the "bombs away" flashes from leader

of the seven Superfort task forces. The planes reached their targets before dawn (about 2 p.m. Saturday, U. S. E.W.T.).

Release of the stories depended upon a member of Finney's staff

who was in the control room to intercept the flashes and pass the word of release to the radio transmission office.

But this man "failed and fell asleep," Finney said. Men in the control room failed to note his absence and so did not themselves notify the transmission room. When the man awakened the press radio had lost contact with San Francisco and it was 7:10 a.m. (5:10 p.m. Saturday E.W.T.) before the written stories could be transmitted to the United States. All were cleared within the next hour.

Finney said he had believed his press release system, heretofore satisfactory, was "fool-proof," but that now he sees the need for additional safeguards. These will be supplied, he assured correspondents.

Killing Of Jap

Admiral Laid To Yank

Flyers' Stratagem

With American Forces in Northern Luzon, July 29 (P)—The mysterious death of Admiral Osoroku Yamamoto more than two years ago was partly clarified today by a captured Japanese war correspondent, who said American flyers outwitted Japanese escort planes and shot the admiral's bomber down over Shortland Island.

The correspondent, Shizuo Sugura, of the Tokyo paper Asahi, said the Japanese believed that American foreknowledge of the admiral's flight was responsible for his death.

Admiral's Boast Recalled

Yamamoto, commander of the Japanese combined fleets, had boasted that he would dictate peace in the White House.

In April, 1943, said Sugura, Yamamoto flew from Truk to Rabaul and then to Shortland on an inspection tour in a two-motored navy bomber escorted by 30 fighters.

When the admiral's plane reached Shortland and began circling the airfield, the fighter escort departed for Rabaul without waiting to see the actual landing.

Shot Down In Flames

Just as the bomber came down, American planes dived out of the sun and shot the admiral down in

ment that the admiral "died gallantly in action in southern regions while directing combat from a plane."

Actually, said the correspondent, the admiral's plane was wrecked without firing a shot at the Americans, who never have confirmed Yamamoto's death.

Flyer Uses Wing Tip To Knock Off Gas Tank

Guam, July 29 (AP)—Lieut. Denny O'Hearn was in a tight fix flying back from a Tokyo raid yesterday, and it looked as if he'd had to land in the Pacific instead of on Iwo Jima.

A wing tank refused to be jettisoned, and that meant his P-51's gasoline consumption was so high his tanks would be empty before he reached the island.

Just then Capt. Francis B. Clark, Grand Rapids, Mich., who led a flight of army fighters in the Tokyo raid, flew alongside, knocked the tank loose with his wingtip, and O'Hearn made it on in safely.

SAIPAN WING BOMBERS WIN IN NINTH AT GUAM

GUAM, July 29—(AP) Studied with baseball stars, the 73rd Wing Bombers team of Saipan defeated the 58th Wing Wingman from Tinian, 4 to 3, yesterday on a ninth inning home run by Ferris Fain, formerly of the San Francisco Seals.

The game at Saipan opened an 18-game round-robin among three wings of the 20th Air Force after 36 former major leaguers were transferred from Honolulu to provide entertainment for forward area troops.

Stan Rojek, former Brooklyn Dodger infielder now with the Bombers, rapped out a home run off Chubby Dean, formerly of the Philadelphia Athletics, to give his team an early lead in the fourth.

Joe Gordon of the New York Yankees put the Wingmen in a temporary 2 to 1 lead with a home run in the sixth.

Tex Hughson of the Boston Red Sox, jerked from the lineup for a pinch-hitter in the seventh, was relieved by Bill Schmidt of the Sacramento Solons who received credit for the victory.

WITH THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION, Okinawa, July 29—(AP) There's still plenty of fireworks on the southern tip of Okinawa—five weeks after the U. S. Navy announcement proclaiming the end of organized resistance on this island in the shadow of the Japanese homeland.

Day and night, Yanks with rifles, machineguns and grenades are busy rooting Japanese soldiers—many of them holding Okinawa women as captives—from their manifold caves and interlocking tunnels in the sharp "Hari kiri" escarpment facing the Pacific. It's called "Hari kiri" because that is where Lt. Gen. Ushijima, Japanese army commander, and his senior officers disemboweled themselves or leaped to their deaths from the sheer cliff rather than surrender.

The coral covered graves of Ushijima and other Japanese lie atop the hill near a sign proclaiming the spot as the official end of the Okinawa campaign.

Lt. Donald D. Fitzgerald, Union, Iowa, who has been working over the territory for weeks, said "It probably will take months, even years, to get the 75 to 100 enemy left here." "They can go from one interconnecting tunnel to another almost endlessly. We would have to blow the mountain apart to kill them all." He said the average daily bag is about a half a dozen.

MANY G. I.'S SEE TEXAN WIN FIGHT AT MANILA

MANILA, July 29—(AP) Ezell Valentine, Houston, Tex., middleweight, won a three-round decision last night from Jimmy Villeneuve, 148-pound Philippine Army slugger, before an overflow soldier audience.

The khaki-clad customers filled Rizal stadium, still bearing the bullet scars inflicted when it was a battlefield last February.

Sailor Tommy Murray, 173-pounder from Dorchester, Mass., knocked out Joe Brown of Galveston, Tex., in one minute and 50 seconds of the last round of another three-round bout.

BRITAIN DELAYS NEW PARLIAMENT

LONDON, July 29—(AP) The

The postponement from the originally-scheduled opening Aug. 8 was not unexpected in view of the Labor party's victory and Prime Minister Clement Attlee's departure for Potsdam to resume the talks with President Truman and Premier Stalin begun by Winston Churchill.

The delay will allow Attlee to finish the Potsdam talks leisurely and complete his cabinet appointments.

Since the King's speech will embody the Labor government's policies, suggestions already had appeared that there was insufficient time for it to be prepared and for the victorious Labor party to ready itself for parliamentary formalities.

Once Parliament has opened, it will sit until Aug. 24, when it will recess for the summer holiday. The United Nations charter likely will be considered in the brief working session along with the King's speech. It was believed the King's address would touch on housing, the nationalization of various industries, finance, and the demobilization of service men and women.

Britain's new Labor ministers spent the week-end working on the consolidation of their party organization.

The Sunday Observer suggested that such bitter Labor critics of the former Coalition and caretaker cabinets as Emanuel Shinwell and Aneurin Bevan might be given high positions in the new cabinet, with Shinwell possibly receiving the tough job of minister of fuel and power.

Attlee Voices Gratitude

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee expressed "gratitude" for the messages of congratulation and good wishes he had received on the Labor party victory in the British election.

A statement at 10 Downing Street said:

"The Prime Minister wishes to thank all his many friends and well-wishers in this country, the empire and abroad, who have been kind enough to send him messages of congratulation on his assumption of office.

"He much regrets that owing to the pressure of work he is not able to reply to them all. He hopes, however, that they will accept this message as an expression of his gratitude for their good wishes."

a mixed Polish and Soviet commission had found a mass grave containing the bodies of 80,000 prisoners of war, mostly Russian, in the Falkenberg (Niemodlin) district of Silesia.

The broadcast added that medical evidence showed the victims stacked mostly nude in three layers, had died from starvation, but "witnesses say that many of those killed were murdered by members of the Hitler Youth Movement."

FRENCH ASSEMBLY REBUKES DEGAULLE

New Constitution, with Authority Over Executive, Favored.

By WILLIAM FRYE

PARIS, July 29—(AP) The French consultative assembly overwhelmingly rejected Gen. Charles de Gaulle's constitutional proposals tonight and adopted a Left-Wing counter-proposal to create a unicameral assembly which would draft a new French constitution and, while doing it, exercise complete authority over the executive.

De Gaulle had proposed a national referendum on whether France should enact a new constitution or modify the constitution of 1875. Under his plan, if the electorate favored a new constitution, it would be asked whether it wanted the assembly to have complete sovereignty while it was drafting the constitution or whether it preferred to have the powers divided between the legislative and executive branches.

Plan Badly Beaten

The assembly voted 210 to 19 against the De Gaulle plan in a sharp rebuff to the general soon after he had bluntly warned that he would "stick to his guns" in the controversy.

Some delegates had construed his statement as a threat to resign if the assembly failed to support him. These delegates said the statement

might also mean that he would force the dismissal of some members of the cabinet if his plan was defeated.

The assembly's actions are not binding upon the government since it is purely a consultative organization.

Its plan provided for representation of French colonies in the projected legislature.

The votes were taken during an acrimonious session lasting until

the project stirred strong Left Wing opposition when it was submitted to the assembly for study. Strong support developed for a one-house national legislature with complete authority. The committee on state reform has approved the Left Wing counter-proposal, and the assembly is now debating the committee's report.

De Gaulle declared a sovereign assembly would expose the nation to grave confusion and might imperil the entire Democratic process. "That is why," the general said, "the government intends, after having listened to your recommendations—and you may be certain it will take them into account—to propose a provisional regulation of powers."

The regulation he suggested would be designed to prevent the former instability of French governments—he referred to a "cascade of ministries before the war"—with complete responsibility of the executive department to the legislative department, but under conditions recognizing the country's vital needs.

HITLER'S ART CHIEF HELD WITH TREASURES

PARIS, July 29—(AP) Art treasures have been found in the possession of Karl Haberstock, Hitler's art agent, and efforts will be made to find the rightful owners, American Seventh Army headquarters said today.

The treasures were discovered near Heidenheim, 20 miles north of Ulm. Haberstock, now under arrest, made many command trips all over Europe for Hitler and other top Nazis in search of art works.

A Seventh Army officer said Haberstock's most notorious purchase was two Rembrandts bought through the German Embassy at Paris in 1942 for 60,000,000 francs (1,200,000 at the military exchange rates).

Works of art found in the caches and known to have been looted from Paris include the "Flower Painting" by Jan Brueghel, and "Portrait of a Man" by Van Dyck

PARLEY OF BIG 3 MAY FINISH SOON

Truman Says He Is Opposed to Bringing Soldiers' Wives to Europe.

POTSDAM, July 29—(AP) President Truman expressed opposition today to bringing American soldiers' wives and families overseas, declaring he did not want Americans to "settle in Europe."

The problem of soldiers' separated families can best be solved by getting the soldiers back home, Mr. Truman said in an interview with the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes. He said the American occupation of Europe was temporary but must be continued until there is no danger that withdrawal would jeopardize peace.

In the meantime, Mr. Truman declared, the Army will continue its policy of bringing low-point men overseas to replace those with higher point scores.

The President's views were disclosed as he and the other two members of the Big Three entered the final round of their world planning at Potsdam. An official statement said the "work of the conference is progressing satisfactorily."

It was believed that virtually all the major questions on the agenda have been thoroughly discussed by Mr. Truman, Premier Stalin and the new British Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, who was a member of the British delegation before he replaced Winston Churchill.

May End Soon

The task remaining before the Big Three now appeared to bring together in a single document their numerous tentative agreements. It would surprise no observer here if the Potsdam meeting ended within two or three days.

President Truman again observed the Sabbath here by attending a morning Baptist service conducted by two battlefield chaplains of the Second Armored division. After that his day was governed by business demands.

With the end of the conference in sight, world interest was intensified in a final communique in which the Big Three would reveal what framework of future collaboration has been built here.

There were no authoritative grounds for anticipating that the

kept officially secret. The United States Senate's 89 to 2 ratification of the United Nations charter was a timely boost for the position taken at Potsdam by the President. A quick victory over Japan and strong support for humanitarian principles were in Truman's program as enunciated here.

Australia Asked

As yet there was no ripple of official reaction to an announcement by Australia's Minister of External Affairs, H. V. Evatt, that Australia was unable to subscribe to the Potsdam ultimatum to Japan because it was too lenient and Australia was not consulted when it was drawn up.

French sensitivity to the exclusive manners of the Big Three is known to be especially keen. Neither Gen. de Gaulle's government nor any other outside of the select three co-hosts of Potsdam has sent a spokesman here to argue its case, according to official reports thus far.

(The Luxembourg radio, however,

said a Polish delegation was in Potsdam.)

The only word from any member of the Big Three on the Pacific war came from President Truman in his Stars and Stripes interview.

The President declined to predict how soon Japan would collapse, the paper said, remarking:

"No man is smart enough to answer that one."

Referring to the ultimatum to the Japanese, Truman said he was "doing my part" by offering the Japanese a last chance to surrender.

The interview also carried a promise by Mr. Truman that returning American service men wanting work would have "no serious trouble." The President said employers wanted to cooperate in rehiring veterans, and that there also was government machinery to see that they do so.

However, the President added, "it is still up to the individual" to make his own effort to get resettled.

Mr. Truman described Gen. Omar N. Bradley's appointment as head of the Veterans' Administration as a move to modernize policies of the bureau to meet return veterans' needs.

The President scoffed at any notion that veterans have to be "re-adjusted" to civilian life and said they do not want to be "coddled."

Veterans Want "Square Break"

"All they want is a square break, and that's what they're going to get," the President said.

He remarked that soldiers are "a

JUL 30 1945

not more level-headed than some of the people who represent them."

Mr. Truman, recalling the First World War when he was an artillery captain in Europe, said he wanted to go home when the war was over, just like American soldiers in Europe now.

"You fellows this time have the same gripes and the same problems we had the last time," he declared. "As a matter of fact, even the songs of this war are carry overs from World War I."

The President declined to discuss peacetime military conscription, explaining he intended to put his military policy views before Congress in the fall.

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[The Luxemburg radio, however, said a Polish delegation had arrived in Potsdam, and a British broadcast heard by the National Broadcasting Company said the

Truman, Stalin and Attlee Talks May Close Within Three Days

Statement Calls Big Three Progress Satisfactory; Writing of Report Believed To Be Only Task Left; Polish Delegates Reported in Potsdam

By The Associated Press

POTSDAM, July 29.—President Truman, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee entered today the final round of their world planning here. An official statement said the "work of the conference is progressing satisfactorily."

It was believed virtually all the major questions on the agenda have been discussed thoroughly and the Big Three's task now appeared to be to bring together in a single document their numerous tentative agreements. It would surprise no observer here if the Potsdam meeting ended within two or three days.

There were no authoritative grounds for anticipating that the Asiatic war would be mentioned specifically in the final communique. The only word from any member of the Big Three on the Pacific war came from President Truman in an interview with "Stars and Stripes."

The President declined to predict how soon Japan would collapse, the paper said, remarking: "No man is smart enough to answer that one."

Referring to the ultimatum to the Japanese, Mr. Truman said he was "doing my part" by offering the Japanese a last chance to surrender.

There was no immediate official reaction to an announcement by Australia's Minister of External Affairs, Herbert V. Evatt, that Australia was unable to subscribe to the Potsdam ultimatum to

delegation was headed by Premier Edward Osobka-Morawski.]

President Truman again observed the Sabbath here by attending a morning Baptist service conducted by two battlefield chaplains of the 2d Armored Division. Last Sunday he attended Catholic and Protestant military services.

Today no reference was made to the presence of the President at the chapel service, in which Chaplain Ernest E. Northern Jr., of Midlothian, Va., officiated. The chaplain took his sermon from the twelfth verse of the Epistle of Jude.

[The twelfth verse of the General Epistle of Jude, according to the King James version of the Bible, reads as follows:

"These are spot, in your feasts of charity, when they feast with you, feeding themselves without fear: clouds they are without

water, carried about of winds; trees whose fruit withereth, without fruit, twice dead, plucked up by the roots."]

Chaplain Northern pointed out the similarity between some of today's churchgoers and those of Jude's day, saying both were Christians outwardly, but not in their hearts.

The President was accompanied by Major General Floyd L. Parks, commander of American troops in the Berlin area; Major General Harry H. Vaughan Jr., his military

aide, and Fred Canfil, an old friend who lives in Kansas City.

NAZI TOLL PUT AT 4,064,438

Reinecke Papers List Casualties Up To Last Nov. 30

Berlin, July 29 (P)—Germany's army, navy and air force casualties from the start of the war until last November 30 totaled 4,064,438, according to documents seized in the Berlin home of Gen. Hermann Reinecke.

A British intelligence officer who disclosed their contents today said he had no reason to doubt their authenticity. Reinecke, captured in Flensburg recently, was described as propaganda chief for the German Army. The figures included killed, missing, prisoners and those discharged because of permanent disabilities, but excluded wounded men who had returned to service.

[Latest United States casualties total 1,058,842, the War Department reported July 26. They were given as less than 550,000 last November 30, just before the German Ardennes offensive of last December—the last big Nazi push of the war.]

1,911,300 Listed As Dead

Charts kept by Reinecke failed to list the wounded who returned to action—a figure which certainly ran into hundreds of thousands. The chart did show that on November 30 there were 774,148 from the three services in hospitals for all causes.

A total of 1,911,300 were listed as killed or fatally wounded in the three services.

Over-all casualty figures for the Army were 3,630,269, the Air Force 290,839 and the Navy 94,470. The Army reported 593 desertions, the Navy 107 and the Air Force 32. Listed in addition were 9,313 executions for all causes. The remainder of the grand total was made up of figures listing miscellaneous causes.

Losses On Russian Front

Army casualties on the Russian fronts cost the Nazis 1,419,000 killed and 907,000 missing or captured, all but a small per cent of total losses up to November 30.

One column in the chart listed 270 casualties for which the cause was blacked out. These were possibly personnel executed for treason. In July, 1944, when the attempt was made on Hitler's life, the entries totaled 132.

From the war's start until D-day the Western front casualties were given at 66,000. From D-day until the end of November there were

54,000 killed and 338,000 missing or captured.

Peak Reached In July, 1941

In June, 1941, when Hitler attacked the Russian Army, casualties on the Eastern front included 21,000 killed. In July they hit 50,000 killed. The monthly average from then on was fairly static, at 40,000 killed and 4,000 missing until August, 1942.

With the Allied invasion in Normandy in June, 1944, Western front casualties for that month totaled 26,000 killed and 33,000 missing. That number increased to 48,000 killed and 115,000 missing or captured in July and 63,000 killed and 102,000 missing or captured in August.

These figures of army losses were listed for the following campaigns: Stalingrad, 37,000 killed and 126,000 missing or captured; Caucasus, 54,000 and 10,000; Africa, 12,000 and 90,000; Italy, 48,000 and 97,000; Balkans, 24,000 and 12,000.

There was no breakdown of air force or navy losses by campaigns. German army losses inside Germany—from causes undisclosed but presumably from Allied air attacks—were placed at 64,000 killed and 10,000 missing.

Chicago Wife Upsets Romance Of Captain And WAC In Berlin

Berlin, July 29 (P)—Acting on the plea of a Chicago woman that she was the wife of airborne Captain Carl G. Schultz and the mother of his two children, Army authorities placed the captain under detention and called off his planned church wedding tonight to WAC Sgt. Kanella Koulouvaris, of Brooklyn.

The inspector general's office said the action was taken pending an investigation of "certain alleged facts." Sergeant Koulouvaris said she and Schultz were married at a civil ceremony in Berlin last Monday, "but as far as the two of us were concerned, we planned to make our home together only after the military ceremony, today."

"Told Me He Was Not Married" The WAC, who was described by her commanding officer, Capt. Cynthia Warner of Hartford, Conn., as "terribly upset," said that she met Schultz in England in December, 1944.

"He told me he was not married," she said in a statement. "On February 14, 1945, we announced to all of our friends that we were engaged."

"We left England for France late last month and almost immediately

making plans to get married. We filled out some army forms making application to marry. This form states that to the best knowledge available that the applicants are free to marry. Later he informed me he had had a wife but that she died May 12, 1945 in an accident. I was upset and it was not until sometime after that that our plans to get married were renewed.

"It was not until Friday evening, July 27, when word was received that someone was claiming to be Mrs. Carl G. Schultz, of Chicago, that we had any indication the wedding would be postponed."

Records on file in the town hall of Zehlendorf, a Berlin suburb in the American zone, show that Schultz and the WAC went through a civil ceremony performed last Monday by the Mayor. The civil ceremony was not publicized at the time but it was announced Thursday the couple would have a church ceremony today.

When news of the approaching wedding was published in the United States, Mrs. Ruth Priscilla

Schultz, of Chicago, the same address as given on the captain's service records, said she was the

wife of the officer and the mother of his two children.

Mrs. Schultz said: "Only a few days ago I had a letter from my husband saying he was being sent to the Pacific and would not be home to see me and the children. I've cabled him to try and straighten this out."

Heard Wife Was Dead, He Says Captain Schultz said he had received information through the Red Cross that his wife had been killed in an automobile accident last May. The Inspector General's office is checking the Red Cross for a copy of this message.

The order placing Schultz under detention was issued by the 1st United States Airborne Army Headquarters two hours before the church ceremony was scheduled. After this action Schultz declined to comment.

Captain Warner said Sergeant Koulouvaris had been in her own barracks quarters every night since the civil ceremony Monday.

Feels "Sorry" For The WAC In Chicago, Mrs. Schultz declared she would "stick" with her husband "even though he must be out of his head." She said she would refuse to divorce him and added:

"I've sent him a letter a week for

the last six weeks and received \$100 check from him only last week. I feel sorry for the WAC who has been taken in by the whole thing." He's gone on toots—but nothing like this.

Mrs. Schultz said she had talked by telephone with Olga Koulouvaris, sister of the WAC, who told her Sergeant Koulouvaris wrote home describing her meeting with "the ideal man," and of accepting his engagement ring as they stood beneath the Eiffel Tower in Paris on St. Valentine's day.

The captain's wife and two children, Frederick, 3, and Priscilla Louise, 16 months, whom he has never seen, live with his parents, who declared they could not understand how their son could have been misinformed that his wife was dead.

The younger Mrs. Schultz said their married life before her husband left here was "extremely happy."

TRIALS TO START SOON FOR BELSEN BRUTALITY

WITH BRITISH FORCES IN GERMANY, July 29—(AP) Investigation of charges of brutality against 33 men and 15 women who were guards at the Belsen concentration camp has been completed, the Judge Advocate General's office said today, and their trials as war criminals are expected to start in about three weeks.

Seventy-seven former employees of the notorious camp have been imprisoned at Celle for the last month. Twenty-nine not accused of brutality will be transferred to prisoner-of-war cages. Most of them worked in the Belsen office and had no direct contact with the inmates.

The Judge Advocate General's office said many of the guards had been stationed at the Auschwitz camp which was moved intact from Poland to Belsen ahead of the advancing Russians.

NAZIS ON WAY OUT

PLOEN, Germany, July 29—(AP) Some Nazi officials still hold positions in the British-occupied Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein areas but Lt. Gen. E. H. Barker, Eighth Corps area commander, said today they were being "eradicated as quickly as conditions permit."

An immediate purge of Nazi officials would have resulted in a complete breakdown of local government machinery, Barker said.

In a statement to the civilian population Barker declared "the chief Nazi officials have been removed and replaced by men with trust."

RELUCTANT TO GO HOME, POLES POSE PROBLEM

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN GERMANY, July 29—(AP) Some 500,000 Polish refugees who refuse to return to their homeland remain in the British occupation zone. The question of what is to become of them likely is under discussion at Potsdam.

British authorities said today that 1,000,000 displaced persons had been repatriated from the British zone since Germany surrendered, but that none in this official transfer was a Pole.

Several thousand Poles have returned to Poland unofficially, on their own accord, but Polish troops attached to British units said many of them had returned to Germany.

British authorities said nearly 1,225,000 refugees remained to be repatriated—almost one-third of them Poles.

SALE OF BALL PLAYERS 'SLAVERY' TO GERMANS

MAINZ, Germany, July 29—(AP) Lt. John S. Hilliard of North Hollywood, Calif., said today that the Nazis cited the sale of players by American baseball clubs in teaching German school children that slavery still existed in the United States.

Hilliard, a member of a military intelligence unit and former student at Heidelberg University, said numerous Germans had told him the story.

GI GETS NEWS HE FEARED

New Yorker Learns His Grandmother Died in Buchenwald

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, July 29 (P)—Pfc. Mark Herman of the American Army hitch-hiked 200 miles to Frankfort today to learn what he long had feared—his grandmother had died in the Buchenwald concentration camp.

Private Herman, who formerly lived here but fled with his parents to the United States in 1939 to escape Nazi persecution of the Jews, learned the news of his 85-year-old grandmother from a rabbi. The rabbi was in Buchenwald at the same time and reported burying her in 1942.

Private Herman said the rabbi had told him that only 365 Jews were left in Frankfort, which at one time had a Jewish population of 31,000.

Under the fraternization order Private Herman was allowed to talk with the rabbi, a German, on the doorstep, but could not enter

his home. The soldier's parents live at 160 West 168th Street, New York.

7th Army Wins European Title In Swim Event

Team Collects 84.5 Points as Air Forces Is 2d at 80.5 in Meet at Nuernberg

NUERNBERG, Germany, July 29 (AP).—The 7th Army piled up 84.5 points today to capture the European Theater of Operations team swimming championship.

More than 5,000 troops jammed the area around the Soldiers' Field pool to see the 300 natators compete in the first all-European tournament staged by the Army. The athletes were the best the United States could produce here, all having undergone regional championships for the right to enter the finals.

The Air Forces squad (USSTAF) was second with 80.5 points. The Ground Forces Replacement Center (GFRG) was third with 64, followed by Communications Zone's 56. The 3rd Army tallied 32, the 16th Corps 9, while the Navy failed to place a man in the finals.

Private Andrew Dimant, of Pawtucket, R. I., who won the 1,500-meter final yesterday, became a double winner by annexing the 400-meter free style in 5:34.3. The Air Forces' ace copped the 1,500 in 23 minutes and 22 seconds, beating Private First Class Royd Legaly, of Cincinnati, 7th Army, by two seconds. Sergeant Adin Merrow, of Nyack, N. Y., was third in the 1,500.

Another double winner was Private First Class David Brockway, of Marshalltown, Iowa, who won both the one-meter low board and three-meter high board diving titles for the Ground Forces.

Private First Class John Tsukano, one of the six American soldiers of Japanese descent who participated in the two-day event, won the 100-meter free style championship. The Hawaiian soldier, competing for the Communications Zone squad, also took second in the 50-meter free style won by Captain Charles Barker, of Tampa, Fla. Barker is a former University of Michigan athlete.

Major Taylor Drysdale, of Detroit, won the 100-meter back-

stroke crown and then swam a fast anchor leg in the 800-meter relay to beat the 7th Army's Anthony Bernabei in one of the most spectacular events on the program. Bernabei, of Trenton, N. J., was a member of Princeton's 1944 swimming team.

Sergeant Thomas Anders, of Sandusky, Ohio, captured the 400-meter breast-stroke crown for the 3d Army in 6:51.2.

BRITISH DISBAND FAMOUS 8TH ARMY

ROME, July 29 — (AP) Britain's famous Eighth army was disbanded today, ending a four-year career in which it pushed back the enemy 3,000 miles from El Alamein to Austria.

The British Fifth Corps becomes the "British Forces in Austria," remaining under command of Lt. Gen. Richard L. McCreery, Eighth Army commander for the last several months. The 13th corps, which destroyed Italian Marshal Graziani's army in Libya during the winter of 1941, was transferred to Allied headquarters command under Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander.

"No army in this war—and probably never before—has advanced so far in so short a time, and fought so many battles, every one of which was a victory," Alexander told its men. "Proud indeed may the soldier be who in years to come is able to say, 'I fought with the Eighth Army.'"

The Eighth army went into action as a unit Nov. 17, 1941, under Lt. Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, when it crossed the frontier of Cyrenaica from Egypt to meet Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Africa Corps. In the following years, under six commanders, it fought across North Africa, up through Sicily and Italy, and finally into Austria.

Its soldiers came from the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, South Africa, India, Poland, Palestine, France, Greece, Yugoslavia and other lands.

De Seversky Reveals Nazis Had 725-Mile Jet Plane

By JAMES J. STREBIG
Associated Press Aviation Editor
ROME, July 29—Alexander De

Seversky, noted aircraft designer, said today that the Nazis had built but apparently not flown a jet-propelled fighter plane designed for a top speed of 725 miles an hour.

Seversky, in Europe to study strategy, tactics and equipment as a special consultant of the U. S. Secretary of War, also declared the Germans had contemplated making the Messerschmitt 262 bomber into a jet-propelled craft by substituting turbo-jets for reciprocating engines with the idea that it could cross the Atlantic. However, he said, they never solved the fueling problem.

The designer, interviewed by travelling aviation writers, said he believed the United States had made excellent use of its air equipment in Europe and that Germany's weakness was attributable to three major errors, which he listed as:

1. German aircraft's shortage of fire power and bomb carrying capacity.

2. The Germans' decision to switch to the manufacture of fighters and abandon bombers when they should have continued the strategic bombing of England.

3. Failure to coordinate more closely their underground aircraft manufacturing establishments.

Seversky said the Nazis' underground factory plan could not have succeeded because individual factory units were too widely scattered, leaving their communications lines open to Allied attack.

Of Germany's contemplated jet fighter, he said its engine horsepower would be about twice as powerful as that in Me 262's, Germany's best jet plane.

On the basis of his studies in Europe, Seversky reiterated that he was convinced the United States should have had a separate air force years ago.

If it had, he said, "our ground effort would have been much smaller in this war than it was."

"We started behind our enemies and finished in front," he said, "because our military leaders were responsible to the people and subject

to criticism. Therefore we had a dynamic situation through which we advanced. Progress and change was possible because critics in and out of the military could express their views without fear of liquidation."

DEGRELLE PLOT FOILED

Spain Blocks Attempt to Kidnap Interned Belgian Fascist

MADRID, July 29 (AP)—An attempt to kidnap Leon Degrelle, Belgian Fascist leader, from a military hospital in San Sebastian has been foiled by Spanish police, an official source said tonight.

Guards have been increased at the hospital where Degrelle has been interned since his collarbone was broken in the forced landing of a German plane bringing him from Norway. Authorities said that the kidnap plot had apparently been engineered by his enemies, who planned to take him "for a one-way ride across the French frontier," and not by any friends hoping to save him from possible danger.

FALANGE LEADER NAMED

Vivar Tellez Elevated by Spain's State Party—Arrese Gets Post

MADRID, July 29 (AP)—A Falange bulletin said tonight that Rodrigo Vivar Tellez, vice secretary, was assuming leadership of Spain's State party under Generalissimo Francisco Franco. He will retain his post as vice secretary.

Gen. Jose Luis de Arrese, whose replacement as secretary general July 20 left the party leadership vacant, has been named a member of the Falange directing body, the announcement said.

Spanish Censor Bans 'Watch On The Rhine'

Tangler, July 29 (AP)—The Spanish censor today banned the American film "Watch on the Rhine," on the ground it was anti-Fascist.

General Varela, recently appointed high commissioner of Spanish Morocco, ordered removal of Falangist insignia from public buildings here. Headquarters of the Falangist party, the only political party permitted in Spain, were closed but will reopen soon under the name Casa de España (Spanish House).

British, French and American representatives will meet in Paris August 6 to discuss returning Tangier to full international status. Soviet Russia also has asked to participate in the discussions.

RUSSIANS ARE IRKED BY GERMAN PAPERS

MOSCOW, July 29—(AP) A review of international affairs printed in today's Pravda said that German language newspapers, published "unhindered" in Chicago, New York and St. Paul, are "campaigning against" the Soviet Union.

The reviewer added that one paper in Chicago was "calling upon Americans and Englishmen for war against the Soviet."

"Of course," he concluded, "the disciples of Goebbels will never achieve that which their master failed to achieve. But isn't it time to muzzle Hitler's disciples?"

ARABS, JEWS PROTEST PALESTINE WAR TAX

JERUSALEM, July 29 — (AP) Palestine announced today a 10 per cent war profits tax against companies and cooperative societies, designed to yield \$8,000,000 annually.

An increase individual income tax rates and various custom and excise duties was proclaimed earlier.

Complaints over the increased taxes came from both Arabs and Jews. The latter contended they were loaded with taxes out of proportion to the country's needs and ability of Jewish inhabitants to pay as compared with other inhabitants.

Government estimates placed total 1945-46 expenditures at \$76,000,000 and total revenue at \$60,000,000.

BRITISH TROOPS CLOSE IN ON FOE IN SOUTH BURMA

CALCUTTA, July 29—(AP) Britain's new "Fighting Twelfth" army hunted down the remnants of the beaten Japanese 28th Army in southern Burma today in an effort to halt their flight to Thailand.

The two-month-old army, whose appearance in Burma has just been revealed, continued aggressive patrolling between the Rangoon-Man-dalay road and the Sittang river, a communique said, in a mop-up of some 4,000 Japanese troops

which have succeeded in crossing the river.

The new army of British and Empire troops under the command of Lt. Gen. Sir Montagu Stopford, which killed or captured more than 4,500 enemy troops in the last week, ran into tough opposition at points.

Artillery-supported Japanese attacked a British-held village 28 miles northeast of Pegu within the bend formed by the old Sittang river channel. Admiral Lord Mountbatten's headquarters said. The enemy troops managed to establish themselves in the northern half of the village.

Enemy Fights Back

Strong opposition also was encountered by the British in open country eight miles northeast of Pyu, 120 miles northeast of Rangoon, while 150 miles north of the capital, British artillerymen engaged Japanese positions on the Japanese escape highway to Thailand at a point 23 miles east of Toungeo.

Allied planes joined the mop-up which was being intensified following the virtual destruction of the Japanese 28th Army. British front dispatches said that a Japanese attempt to break out of the Pegu hills west of the Rangoon-Man-dalay railroad, cross the railroad and the Sittang river and drive into Thailand had been crushed. Four thousand enemy troops of an original 8,000 to 10,000 were all that managed to cross the Sittang.

Bomb Foe's Strongholds

Spitfire and Thunderbolt fighter-bombers, a communique said, attacked Japanese troop strongpoints and villages northeast of Pyu on the Kyaukkyl-Shwegyin road, east of the Sittang, virtually wiping out one village.

Other fighter bombers east of the Sittang river estuary left a Japanese headquarters in flames at Billin.

Front dispatches said the 221st Tactical Air Force group flew 136 sorties Saturday despite monsoon weather, bombing and strafing targets on the Japanese breakout front and farther east along the Sittang river.

Dispatches identified the partly enemy-held village for which fighting was raging northeast of Pegu as Letpanthobin and said that a number of Australian officer volunteers had arrived at the front's forward area to join the fight against enemy suicide groups known as "Tiger boys."

CHINESE MAKE 23-MILE GAIN

Old Flying Tigers' Airfield At Lingling Is Next Objective

MOOSA
Chungking, July 29 (AP)—Hard-hitting Chinese troops, swiftly capitalizing on the liberation of Kweilin, have advanced 23 miles northeastward and are driving toward their next major objective, the old Flying Tigers' airfield at Lingling, the Chinese high command disclosed tonight.

Pounding on the heels of the withdrawing Japanese who abandoned the triple-airfield city of Kweilin Friday, Chinese columns yesterday reached the walled town of Lingchwan in a 14-mile push from Kweilin, the capital of Kwangsi province 360 miles south-east of Chungking.

While one force laid siege to Lingchwan, another by-passed the town on the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad and swept on another 9 miles, reaching Tajungkiang, 85 miles southwest of Lingling, a communique said.

Lingling Deserted Last Year

Lingling was abandoned by the United States 14th Air Force September 7 last year. Its recapture by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's troops would clear the way for a drive toward the key railroad hub of Hengyang, on Tokyo's transcontinental corridor from Korea to Hong Kong.

Chinese veterans, sweeping to the outskirts of Tajungkiang, drove within 124 miles southwest of the long-embattled airbase town of Shaoyang, west of Hengyang. If they maintain the present rate of their advance, the major units of China's armies of the south fighting from Kweilin, may be able to relieve the Shaoyang attackers in little more than a month from now.

Still Fight Outside Kweilin

Chinese rear guards, meanwhile, were mopping up Japanese remnants still putting up a fight outside Kweilin. Front dispatches said that Kweilin, formerly the biggest American air base in south-central China, had been almost completely destroyed by the vengeful enemy. The Japanese blew up or set fire to practically every building in the rubble provincial capital.

Japanese rear guards in the western and southern suburbs were cleared out yesterday while a few Japanese units offering sporadic resistance in the northern outskirts

JUL 30 1945

and on the east bank of the Li River were being wiped out, headquarters said.

The high command said that reports that all of Kweilin's three airfields had been recaptured were premature.

Japs Overrun Kishui

Three hundred and forty miles northeast of Kweilin, the Chinese were engaged in a bitter struggle with forward elements of a trapped force of Japanese troops, originally estimated at 20,000 men, which was striking north from southern Kiangsi province toward the Yangtze River port of Nanchang.

Vanguards of the Japanese "floating pocket" overran the town of Kishui, 100 miles south of Nanchang, and then stabbed toward Yungfeng, 14 miles northeast of Kishui, Chinese headquarters reported.

Americans Join Fighting

Joining the fighting on the Kiangsi province battlefield, American Mitchell bombers and Mustang fighter-bombers blasted enemy shipping in the Kan River valley, destroying or damaging 72 Japanese boats. Sixty-seven Japanese-occupied buildings were destroyed and 43 damaged in the same area.

Other United States 14th Air Force fighters and fighter-bombers attacked enemy shipping and rail lines from the Peiping area to Indo-China in widespread raids Saturday, an American communiqué said.

One Japanese force yesterday made a fresh attempt to cross the Li River west of Kian, 110 miles south of Nanchang, but was repelled. In the wake of the Japanese, Chinese elements were reported advancing on Kian.

A small Japanese relief force at the same time was knifing into Kiangsi from Hunan Province to protect the flank of enemy forces withdrawing toward Nanchang. A communiqué said that the relief force had advanced rapidly from points west of Changsha and reached Ifeng, seventy miles west-southwest of Nanchang.

Another column of the relief force drove to the area of Feni, thirty-five miles south of Ifeng. The gain put the enemy within forty-eight miles northwest of Chishui.

Australia Hits 'Leniency' In U. S. Ultimatum to Japs

SYDNEY, Australia, July 29—(AP) The Allied surrender ultimatum to Japan was issued without consulting the Australian govern-

ment and without its concurrence, although the declaration is of fundamental importance to the Commonwealth, Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian minister of external affairs, said today.

Since 1941 the Australian government has maintained that Australia as an active belligerent has had the status of a "party principal" to every armistice and peace arrangement in the European and Pacific wars, and the Potsdam ultimatum makes it necessary to restate that position, Evatt asserted.

"All that need be said about actual terms foreshadowed by the ultimatum, is that they appear inclined to treat Japan more leniently than Germany, despite the fact that the slightest sign of tenderness to Japanese imperialism is entirely misplaced and disregards the outrageous cruelties and barbarities systematically practiced under the imperialist regime."

Evatt claimed Australia has the same right as China to participate in all relevant deliberations and conferences.

No Comment on Australia

POTSDAM, Germany, July 29 (AP)—There was no official reaction here to an announcement by Australia's Minister of External Affairs, H. V. Evatt, that Australia was unable to subscribe to the Potsdam ultimatum to Japan because it was too lenient and Australia was not consulted when it was drawn up.

NAVY PLANES RETURN GERMAN WHO GAVE UP

BUENOS AIRES, July 29.—(AP) Two U. S. Navy transport planes left here today for the United States carrying approximately half of the 54-man crew of the German submarine U-530 which surrendered July 10 to Argentine naval authorities.

Two other American naval planes were enroute to Buenos Aires to pick up the remainder of the crew.

Authorities at the naval base at Mar Del Plata said they were investigating a report that a submarine had been sighted off the coast near Necochea, a summer re-

sort 400 miles southwest of Buenos Aires. A police officer at the resort reported he saw the conning tower of a submarine 1,000 yards out at sea and that the vessel submerged about 20 minutes later.

DIFFICULTIES SEEN AHEAD ON CHARTER

WASHINGTON, July 29 — (AP) The Foreign Policy association today predicted "difficulties" when congressional discussion turns to implementation of the United Nations charter.

"Ratification of the charter is only the first, and easiest step" toward international cooperation by the United States," the private research organization said in a statement, because it required "no concrete action by the United States which might be interpreted by critics as 'sacrifice' of national interests."

Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, research director of the association, who attended the San Francisco conference, said in a report that the charter itself "does represent a remarkably wide area of agreement on highly controversial issues," but that three points may arouse more debate in Congress.

These she outlined as: "Specification of the armed forces the United States will place at the disposal of the United Nations by a special agreement or agreements to be negotiated with the Security Council; the scope of the authority to be exercised by the American delegate to the Security Council, who may be called upon to vote for the use of American forces against an aggressor; and the provisions in the chapters on non-self governing peoples which call for periodic reports to the United Nations organization by member states — provisions that may bring objections if applied to Puerto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska, but especially to islands in the Pacific placed under trusteeship."

Senate Asks Delegates For Peace

Washington, July 29 (AP)—The Senate wants to be dealt in at the peace table just as it was represented in the San Francisco conference.

Leading senators made this plain today as they surveyed with satisfaction the 89-to-2 vote by which

the chamber yesterday ratified the United Nations Charter. Only Senators Langer (R., N.D.), and Steiwer (R., Minn.) voted against it.

Senator George (D., Ga.), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, told a reporter it seems logical to him that the Administration's experience in winning approval of the 50-nation agreement ought to make it almost certain that senators will be among the delegates when the map of the world is remade by the victors.

Austin Asks Representation

A Republican member, Senator Austin, of Vermont, said he thought it highly important that the Senate be "brought in on the ground floor" in the peace in order to promote better understanding of the terms when they are submitted for a ratification action that requires a two-thirds vote.

"The constitutional provision that treaties may be made by the advice and with the consent of the Senate ought to mean that its advice is taken during the negotiations," he declared.

Chairman Connally (D., Texas), of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, chairman of the Republican conference, were the Senate's representatives on the eight-member delegation to the San Francisco conference which drafted the agreement for formation of a world peace-keeping organization.

Byrnes In Major Position

Because of the experience in diplomatic negotiations they gained there, they are regarded as most likely to be chosen if President Truman decides to take congressional representatives along to the final peace meeting.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes will have a great deal to say about the choice of delegates. Since both Mr. Truman and he are former Senators, the possibility that the Senate will have a hand seemed strengthened.

If Mr. Truman follows President Roosevelt's precedent, he might also name Chairman Bloom (D., N.Y.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Representative Eaton (R., N.J.) to represent that branch of Congress.

The Senate's action yesterday in approving the Charter apparently cleared the way for early consideration of the 50-nation agreement by other countries.

George Pictures Delay

While speed may mark the setting up of this organization, Senator George said a formal peace conference may face some delay. The Georgia Senator said he had no doubt that President Truman, Premier Stalin, Prime Minister Attlee and former Prime Minister Churchill had made decisions at

the Potsdam conference that will go a long way toward establishing the trend of the peace settlements.

They may even have gone so far as to agree among themselves on such questions as the future boundaries of Germany, he said.

But George added there remains the possibility that a formal conference will be postponed, especially, he said, if Russia enters the war against Japan.

"I think it is logical to assume that the Russians knew in advance of the three-power surrender ultimatum to the Japanese," George said. "The conditions under which it was issued certainly carried the implication that it was offered as a last chance for the Japanese to quit before they face an encircling war with Russia at their backs."

If Russia joins the fight, George said Premier Stalin might desire to postpone any European settlement at this time for a final conference in which decisions also would be made on Asiatic problems.

The Senate's approval of the Charter, which President Truman said in a message from Potsdam "substantially advances the cause of world peace," left other questions to be settled later by Congress.

SINGLE CONTROL OF WAR AGENCIES ASKED IN SENATE

Mead Committee Urges Many Units Be Integrated Under Snyder.

HITS AT 'CONFLICTS'

Strengthening of Civilian Economy for Peace Held Major Goal.

WASHINGTON, July 29—(AP) The Senate War Investigating committee called today for a shake-up of the war agencies to place them under direct, supervisory control of War mobilization Director John W. Snyder.

In an annual report to the Senate, the committee said a wartime econ-

omy "requires closely knit central control," yet the Office of War Mobilization "has functioned mainly as an over-all policy body and referee rather than an operating agency."

"As a result," it continued, "the operating agencies have continued their conflicts and disputes although most of these now eventually reach the Office of War Mobilization for settlement. The Office of War Mobilization has not attempted to run war mobilization."

The change proposed would make each agency head, such as War Production Board Chairman J. A. Krug, War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt and Defense Transportation Director J. Monroe Johnson, a "direct subordinate," in the words of the committee, of the war mobilizer. Under the War Powers act, President Truman could make the change by executive order.

"The number of these subsidiaries should be reduced to a minimum," the committee declared.

Would Aid War Effort

"By converting the top agency into an active supervisor and by building strong lines of authority down into the subsidiary operating agencies, the entire war-production effort would be considerably strengthened."

"In preparing for peace, the Office of War Mobilization should have a strong reconversion division with actual operating functions."

The report also made these other formal recommendations:

"1. The various civilian agencies dealing with foreign governments and peoples should be integrated under the Secretary of State."

"2. We must now utilize and divert into peacetime channels our productive capacity that is not needed for our military production. There should be the most careful consideration possible given to, and the coordinated efforts of all war agencies concentrated on, the release now from the armed forces of a limited number of men whose services are essential to early reconversion of industry. Among the principal industries needing workers in this category are lumbering, transportation, coal mining, cotton textiles and, to a limited but important extent, steel. War production programs should be cut back as soon as possible, with more advance notice to industry than in the past."

Employment Data Sought

"3. In order to direct workers to the places where jobs will be available and to provide the types of workers needed where industry is short of labor, accurate information must be gathered and made available to workers and employ-

ers throughout the country.

"4. Surpluses must be declared and move more expeditiously and with a more definitely coordinated policy concerning the objectives to be attained in their disposition."

"5. Attention must be given to the conservation of the country's resources, to the accumulation of stock piles of strategic materials, and to technological research."

Releasing the 20,000-word report, Chairman Mead (D-NY) said that while nothing needed must be withheld from the war against Japan, a "major goal" now is to "strengthen

our civilian economy and divert production into peacetime endeavor to the greatest extent possible consistent with full war production."

Cites Reconversion Needs

"In this connection," Mead added, "our committee has found that the reconversion job to date has not moved nearly fast enough."

The committee report, in discussing reconversion, suggested that OPA hasten price-fixing on civilian items so as not to cause delays.

"To the extent that slightly higher prices might be obtained in this way than would be allowed if very careful analysis were made," the report said, "the public will be compensated by the increased speed of reconversion. As rapidly as goods approach normal supply price controls should be removed."

WAGNER DEMANDS ACTION NOW FOR JOBS AFTER WAR

WASHINGTON, July 29—(AP) Senator Wagner (D-N.Y.) declared today that "the time for action to prevent unemployment is while there are still jobs for all, not after a crash."

He made this comment in a statement as a Senate Banking subcommittee appointed by him prepared to open hearings on a bill which would have the Federal government step in with a program of public works when private enterprise is unable to furnish full employment.

The bill is sponsored by Wagner, Senators Murray (D-Mont.), Thomas (D-Utah), O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), Morse (R-Ore.), Tobey (R-N.H.)

Aiken (R-Vt.) and Langer (R-N.D.).

Meanwhile Senator Thomas said that legislation to boost the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards act from 40 to 65 cents an hour is "one of the first important measures" for consideration when Congress reconvenes in the fall.

Its enactment, Thomas said in a statement, "will provide a firm foundation for the wage structure of American industry which will in itself go far toward counteracting the deflationary forces inherent in the process of reconversion to a peacetime economy."

Wagner said the Employment Stabilization act passed in 1932 had proved insufficient to cope with the problems of the depression at that date, and contended that:

"Public works planning by itself, is not enough to maintain full employment."

"Federal action to stabilize employment is ineffective unless fully integrated with the plans of state and local governments."

"No program for employment stabilization can be successful unless based upon widespread public understanding and public participation."

Murray and O'Mahoney will testify for the bill tomorrow, Thomas and Representative Patman (D-Tex.) Tuesday. The hearings then will be recessed until the Senate reconvenes.

Urges Wage Boosts

Thomas said there are "a number of signs which indicate that wages can be raised substantially" without setting off price increases.

Among these signs, he listed:

1. A reduction in the hours of weekly work with consequent reduction of overtime.
2. Increased labor productivity.
3. "The substantial relief which Congress has provided employers in the revenue acts."

The Congress of Industrial Organizations said in a statement that it is urging its members to encourage senators and representatives to back both the employment bill and the minimum wage measure.

Members of Congress also will be urged, the C.I.O. said, to sign a petition asking President Truman to restore War Labor Board authority to order substantial wage adjustments.

Elliott Roosevelt Asks Release from Active Duty

War Dept. Statement Says Application 'Not Yet Acted Upon.'

WASHINGTON, July 29 — (AP) Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, son of the late President, has asked release from active duty. The application has not yet been acted upon.

This was disclosed tonight by the War department in the following announcement:

"The office of the commanding general Army Air forces has received an application from Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt asking his release from active duty. General Roosevelt's application has not yet been acted upon."

No explanation was given in the brief statement.

An inquiry into financial affairs of young Roosevelt has been under way for weeks, originating from reports that he received a \$200,000 loan from John Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea company, which was settled for \$4,000.

Representative Doughton, (D-N.C.) chairman of the House Ways and Means committee, asked the Internal Revenue bureau for information on the reports. He indicated that when he received it he will place it before the House, probably in a floor speech.

Probe Continues

Indications are several weeks will be required. Congress is not expected to hear from the investigation until the House reconvenes in the autumn.

Doughton, together with Representative Knutson (R-Minn.), senior Republican on the Ways and Means committee, said their only interest was in seeing that government revenues are protected, in connection with deductions claimed on bad debts.

Hartford's 1942 income tax return has been under study. Doughton told the House the Treasury advised him the return contained a \$228,500 "bad debt" item had not yet been approved. Hartford's attorney has said the \$198,000 unpaid loan balance was written off in

1942.

Other reported borrowings by the 34-year-old second son of Mr. Roosevelt were included in an expansion of the inquiry into his dealings, it developed early this month.

Doughton said in a statement that "further angles" are being explored in several parts of the country. The Internal Revenue bureau submitted a partial report to the committee after checking into the Hartford loan. Committeemen said questions were asked in the closed meeting about reports of other investments obtained by Roosevelt.

They said the study probably will lead into several states, including Texas.

Silent On Quiz

Roosevelt has declined to comment on the investigation.

Young Roosevelt, who has seen

action in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, Britain and France in command of photographic reconnaissance units, has received the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal and the Legion of Merit. He also was made a commander of the Order of the British Empire for outstanding work in the North African campaign.

At the time he was commissioned brigadier general he had 1,100 flying hours, including 300 on combat missions. He piloted his own craft on 30 combat missions.

Being a storm center is not new to the tall, husky former Texas radio executive.

He was elevated to general officer rank last Feb. 12, hard on the heels of a congressional storm that broke over an "A" priority assigned his dog "Blaze."

The dog, which had been flown from England, was shipped from Washington to Roosevelt's actress bride, Faye Emerson, in California. The priority caused three servicemen to be "bumped" from the Army transport plane at Memphis, Tenn.

Roosevelt went into uniform Sept. 23, 1940, more than a year before Pearl Harbor, when he was commissioned an Air Corps captain. That action, too, led to criticism on Capitol Hill and elsewhere. The contention was that the President's son had been favored over other young men who were being drafted into the Army.

The newly-commissioned captain shortly afterwards sought to resign and register for the draft saying he thought his being commissioned might injure the Selective Service program. His commanding officer, however, declined to accept the resignation, saying Roosevelt's services were needed.

U.S.S. Intrepid: A Carrier That Foe Can't Sink

Most-Battered Ship of Type Is Still in Action With 80 Craft to Her Credit

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP).—Eighty enemy ships and 650 planes have been destroyed by planes and guns of the aircraft carrier U. S. S. Intrepid.

She took a terrific pounding to do it. The Navy said today the Intrepid has been hit more frequently than any other of our aircraft carriers.

Four times this Essex-class carrier suffered battle damage within fifteen months of lively Pacific operations. But she is back in action again.

The eighty ships sent to the bottom by the Intrepid's pilots included an aircraft carrier. They helped sink the Japanese super-battleship, the 45,000-ton Yamato. They probably sank thirty other enemy vessels and damaged 179 more.

The Intrepid's latest brush with disaster came on last April 16 while her airmen were carrying the war to Japan's home islands again, after having helped to send the Yamato to the bottom with two dozen bomb and torpedo hits.

Plane Crashed Into Ship

One of five enemy suicide planes broke through the screen of anti-aircraft fire and crashed into the flight deck, parts tearing into the hangar deck. The explosion which followed killed nine men and wounded twenty-one.

Fires destroyed more than thirty-six of the carrier's planes, though they were not fueled or loaded, and no further explosions resulted. In fifteen minutes the crew of the Intrepid had the flight deck fires under control and the hangar deck fires in fifty minutes.

While the fires raged the ship, commanded by Captain Giles E. Short, of Tacoma, Wash., stayed with her task force, fighting off attacking planes, maneuvering with the formation and continuing flight operations.

She successfully took aboard her own aircraft, but her damage

forced her return to the Hunter's Point, Calif., drydocks for repairs. The 27,000-ton carrier, named for the American ketch on which Stephen Decatur Jr. sailed into Tripoli Harbor Feb. 16, 1804, to send the captured U. S. S. Philadelphia to the bottom, suffered her first battle damage off Truk 140 years to the day after Decatur's historic action.

Japanese land-based air power in the Carolines had been virtually eliminated by fast carrier task force attacks when a lone enemy plane slipped through the screen and dropped a torpedo which bathed her decks in flames and damaged her steering mechanism and hopelessly jammed her rudder.

While fire-fighting parties brought the flames under control, her skipper, Rear Admiral (then captain) Thomas L. Sprague, of Coronado, Calif., used his engines to steer the stricken ship. A sail was rigged on the foremast, the ship's planes were spotted forward to trap the wind, and all possible cargo weight was shifted aft to put the stern low in the water. Thus the Intrepid returned to Pearl Harbor.

After repairs, the Intrepid returned to carry on her fight until Oct. 29, 1944, off Luzon, when she was hit by one of the first successful Japanese suicide planes.

A Japanese Judy plummeted into the flight deck, slithered into a gun gallery, killed ten gunners and started a fire which was quickly brought under control. For continuing to man their guns despite painful burns, six steward's mates serving as gunners received Bronze Star medals.

Fought Despite Damage

This time, commanded by Captain Joseph F. Bolger, of Arlington, Va., the Intrepid repaired her own damage and continued to fight with her sister carriers in setting the stage for the return of General Douglas MacArthur to the Philippines.

Less than a month later, on Nov. 25, 1944, during the pre-invasion strikes, the Intrepid was hit again while operating off Luzon. A Japanese Zeke rocketed into her flight deck, its bomb exploding in the unoccupied pilots' ready room. However, thirty-two men in an adjoining compartment were killed.

Flames covered the hangar deck, destroying aircraft and fuel and wounding scores of the ship's crew. Minutes later, as the first fires were being fought, another suicide plane penetrated the anti-aircraft

screen and crashed into the flight deck, killing and wounding additional personnel and starting fresh fires. Arrangements were made with other ships to pick up survivors when it appeared probable the ship would have to be abandoned.

But while some died in the flames, others continued to fight the fires heroically, and in thirteen minutes the flight deck fire was under control and in two hours and thirty-eight minutes the hangar deck fires were extinguished. Two gaping holes in the flight deck made landing operations impossible, and sister ships took her air-borne planes aboard.

In that action, a second major conflagration was narrowly averted when the ship's executive officer, Captain (then Commander) Roland Phillip Kauffman, of 410 Park Avenue, New York City, discovered a previously "killed" fire which had taken on new life and was threatening the ship's rockets readied for firing.

Repairs were made in near record time, and the Intrepid was back in action in time to join in the fast Carrier Task Force 58 strike in which the Franklin was damaged.

Award Winners Named

Among those to receive awards for their performances during the Intrepid's actions were the following from the general New York area:

Navy Cross: James Eddie Dockery, Steward's Mate, First Class, of 28 Barclay Street, Newark, N. J.; Que Gant, Steward's Mate, First Class, of Atlantic City, N. J.; Alonzo A. Swann Jr., Steward's Mate, First Class, of Steelton, Pa. Silver Star: Capt. (then Commander) Roland P. Kauffman of 410 Park Avenue, New York City. Navy and Marine Corps Medal: Howard F. Noble, Pharmacist's Mate, First Class, of Homestead Park, Pa.

Bronze Star: Lieut. Richard E. Moot of Buffalo, N. Y.; Richard B. Diehl, Electrician's Mate, First Class, of Plainfield, N. J.

Purple Heart: Ernest F. Fleshman, Electrician's Mate, Second Class, of Albany, N. Y.; Frank J. Fodor, Seaman, First Class, of Northampton, Pa.; Edward C. Quimby, Private, First Class, USMC, of 31-75 Twenty-ninth Street, Astoria, Queens; Dean McK. Lesnett, Corporal, USMC, of Bridgeville, Pa.; Edward J. Fern, Boatswain's Mate, Second Class, of 142 North Ninth Street, Newark, N. J.; Edward C. Clark, Seaman, First Class, of North Brunswick, N. J.

JAP PREMIER SCORNS REPLY TO ULTIMATUM

Suzuki Quoted By Radio But Scheduled Speech Is Not Given

San Francisco, July 29 (AP).—Premier Suzuki of Japan scorned today as unworthy of official notice the Allied Potsdam surrender ultimatum. He asserted Nipponese aircraft production had been increased and tossed into the laps of the Mikado's strategists complete responsibility for the defense of the empire.

Radio Tokyo extensively quoted Suzuki's statement, purportedly issued at a "Cabinet press section conference, but a scheduled broadcast the Premier was supposed to have made last night to the Japanese nation on the "coming battle of the streets" failed to materialize.

Acknowledges Heavy Attacks

The Japanese radio acknowledged Saturday's heavy British and American carrier strikes against Nipponese targets and the huge B-29 fire raid which set aflame six cities of the eleven which the United States 20th Air Force previously announced it would attack.

Suzuki claimed, the FCC-monitored broadcast reported, that the Potsdam ultimatum was "merely an expansion of the Cairo declaration," and "so far as the Imperial Government is concerned" no notice of it will be taken.

The Premier paid much attention to the purportedly increased airplane production in the Nipponese underground factories and brushed over with a single sentence questions as to the defense against heavy air-naval attacks.

Called "Above Expectation"

Plane production is "far above that anticipated," he said, but admitted that "should this production quota have been completed just a bit earlier, we would have avoided causing much worry to various circles."

Actual production was withheld as a military secret, but "if you

JUL 30 1945

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JUL 30 1945

think that it is in the several thousands, all in all, however, that is no mistake," Suzuki said.

The underground plants are connected by a "considerably long" underground waterway, Suzuki explained, adding that because of close attention being given to health of the workers, increased efficiency had resulted.

The Premier's statement followed similar expressions of scorn for the surrender ultimatum by Gen. Jiro Minami, president of the powerful Political Association of Great Japan, and various unnamed "spokesmen" who unanimously charged the Potsdam pronouncement was issued as home propaganda to relieve the "war weariness" of the Allied peoples.

Food Cut For Long War

Suzuki took notice of the recent ten per cent cut in Japanese food rations, which he said was a measure to "prepare ourselves for a prolonged war," but promised his Government would make every possible effort to increase the islands' food supply and "eventually to bring the quota back to its original figure."

Japanese fishermen, on whom the empire has depended for a substantial portion of its food supply and who have largely been driven back from the seas by American planes and ships, are the next occupational group which will be drafted into the people's combat corps, radio Tokyo reported.

The fishermen would form an offshore patrol, scour the potential invasion areas for foodstuffs and in event of "extraordinary emergency" form part of the "army for national defense."

In line with their leaders' publicized statements rejecting the surrender declaration, Japanese stock market operators took new courage and securities on the Tokyo bourse "climbed sharply" yesterday, Tokyo radio reported.

ITALIAN TROOPS WILL RETURN HOME

WASHINGTON, July 29—(AP)

The Army will send home 1,530 members of Italian service units in the next three months "as a reward for faithful service in aiding the United States to prosecute the war against Germany and Japan."

This was announced tonight by Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, provost marshal general.

The service units were formed from volunteers from among Italian prisoners taken while Italy was an

Axis partner. They performed non-combat duties.

Any hope the service unit members might have held for visiting relatives in this country before sailing for home was scotched by General Lerch. He said a War department policy prohibiting prisoners from visiting relatives "will be strictly adhered to."

The first 500 of the service unit personnel, from outfits in the First, Second and Third Service Commands, will leave in early August. A second group of the same size and coming from the South and Midwest will leave early in September and the final group, from the Far West, in October.

FBI TRACKED DOWN 494,774 EVADERS

12,559 of the Cases Resulted
in Convictions Totalling
32,406 Years

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which has pursued draft evaders in haylofts, clothes closets and across ice floes, stated today that despite the fantastic excuses offered, 494,774 cases were closed.

Of these, 12,559 resulted in convictions totaling 32,406 years, four years and twenty-three days, and fines aggregating \$1,038,481, Nat J. L. Pieper, special FBI agent, reported.

"The vast majority of the remaining cases were concluded when those involved were made available to the armed forces," he said.

But scores of them produced their laughs. Mr. Pieper described some of them.

Julius Caesar Changed Name

First there was the delinquent who said that while on his way to the induction station someone told him of the food shortage, so he took a job as a milkhand instead.

One California evader explained: "I looked around and saw no fighting and heard no guns, so I went home." He was sent to the recruiting station again—this time with an escort.

Another registered under a false name because, he explained, "I'm ashamed of my real one."

Asked by the judge what it was, he muttered dejectedly: "Julius Caesar."

A delinquent pitching hay in a barn disappeared as agents approached. An agent noted a human hand protruding from the hay

and yanked the man out.

One missing person was really glad to be brought to time, for he found "that the investigation was responsible for \$21,000 in cash and several thousand dollars in bonds to which he was entitled." The unexpected inheritance came from an older sister's estate.

And then there was the case of two draft evaders whose trial was interrupted when their attorney was inducted.

Wild moose helped spot two defiant fugitives during a spectacular airplane and snowshoes chase along the base of Mount McKinley in Alaska during 26-below-zero weather. The denizens of the snow ignored the airplane but kept their eyes on the fleeing men to aid FBI to get their men after twenty-seven landings on snowfields.

In the East that winter FBI engaged in another snow chase afoot. The suspect—a 200-pounder—attempted to skip across an ice pack, crashed through three times and was fished out and arrested.

While one delinquent was explaining he was "too busy dodging my wife," to report, another vehemently explained he hadn't registered because "Danged if I'm going to fight in any war I didn't start."

Still another said he was only "kidding" when he furnished his draft board with an address which proved to be a cemetery.

TAX EVADERS FACE TROUBLE

Black Market Also Target In
Four-Way U.S. Drive

Washington, July 29 (AP)—An integrated attack by four big Federal agencies on black-market activities and tax chiselers is in the making, it was disclosed today.

The Treasury, the Department of Agriculture, the Office of Price Administration, and the Department of Justice will coordinate their forces to combat war-born illegal markets and tax evaders.

Attorney General Tom C. Clark announced that he, Treasury Secretary Fred M. Vinson, Agriculture Secretary Clinton P. Anderson and Acting OPA Administrator James G. Rogers, Jr., will meet Monday noon to discuss their enforcement plans.

Memorandum Made Public
Simultaneously Secretary of the Treasury Vinson made public a

memorandum to Joseph J. O'Connell, Jr., general counsel for the Treasury, and Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., commissioner of internal revenue, in which he stated:

"As one of my first official acts as Secretary of the Treasury, I want to make clear my firm determination that the Treasury Department drive against tax evaders shall be prosecuted to the utmost. 'I am going to back this drive all the way.'"

Often Same Person

Clark, who disclosed last week that he had alerted United States attorneys throughout the country to bear down on black-market prosecutions, said in a statement issued today:

"The black-market man and the income-tax dodger are often the same person. And inquiries into both types of violation may run together. Many, many times it has come to the attention of this department that individuals and firms guilty of black-market dealings have held back taxes to cover up."

Assistant United States Attorney T. Vince Quinn of the Eastern district of New York, has been designated by Clark as head of the Justice Department's co-ordinating unit in the black-market drive.

Wants Vigorous Prosecution

Declaring that "the black market is reaching such proportions that it alarms me," Clark said he had directed in a letter to every United States attorney in the nation:

"I am anxious for the department to do all it possibly can to stop it. 'The most effective way to do this is by prompt and vigorous prosecution of all cases, followed by substantial jail sentences."

"With this in mind, I want you to give priority in your office to such prosecutions."

On the tax-evasion front, Clark said the department's criminal section of the tax division is being strengthened and expanded to bring about prompt and vigorous prosecution of the increasing volume of cases.

Examples Of Stepped-Up Drive

As examples of this already stepped-up drive, Clark said a Milwaukee grand jury will hear evidence this week concerning an alleged \$1,000,000 tax fraud by a firm holding war contracts; at least one case of "unusual magnitude" will be presented before a Federal grand jury in New York "soon," and that a Wichita (Kan.) grand jury, which last month returned eight indictments in evasion cases involving taxes and penalties totaling \$275,000, will reconvene late next month to consider other cases.

"There is no such thing as equality of sacrifice," Clark said, "when some men must give their lives to win the war, but the Government can at least see to it that the financial burden of the war is fairly and equally distributed among all taxpayers."

West Coast Academy For Navy Is Urged

Washington, July 29 (AP)—The Washington Post in a page one editorial tonight urged a Naval Academy on San Francisco Bay.

"Let half of our Navy boys get their training on the Pacific Coast," the Post said. "Perhaps better, let our Navy boys get half of their training on the Atlantic Coast and half of it on the Pacific Coast."

CHAPLAINS IN ARMY OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY

WASHINGTON, July 29—(AP) Army chaplains remembered today as the 170th anniversary of their organization.

On July 29, 1775, the Continental Congress granted the first formal recognition to chaplains in the Army. It was a small organization in a small army in a small war.

Today the Chaplain Corps has approximately 3,400 men serving overseas. More than a score have been killed in battles in the European and Pacific theaters. These clergymen of the Army, who bear no arms, have won a variety of decorations for heroism under fire—Distinguished Service Crosses, Legions of Merit, Silver Stars, Bronze Stars and the Purple Heart for wounds.

The casualties to the corps in this war far exceeded those of World War I when five died in battle and six of wounds.

COAST GUARD RESCUED 1,658 TORPEDO VICTIMS

BOSTON, July 29—(AP) The Coast Guard announced today it had rescued 1,658 victims of enemy torpedoings along the Atlantic coast, Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean during the European phase of World War II.

In the North Atlantic 810 were saved, the Coast Guard said, and in the Mediterranean, 115.

In addition, 1,660 invaders were hauled to safety by invasion rescue cutters in the English Channel during the assault on Normandy.

The Coast Guard also reminded that it was engaged in rescuing war casualties nearly seven months before America's entrance into the war.

In May of 1941 the British steamer Marconis was torpedoed 260 miles southeast of Greenland. The Coast Guard cutter General Greene, on international ice patrol, sped to the scene and although handicapped by 47 hours of dense fog and 33 hours of hurricane-force wind located a lifeboat containing 39 survivors.

JUL 30 1945 HOUSE FOOD LEADER URGES EXPORT CURB

NEW YORK, July 29—(AP) Representative Stephen Pace (D-Ga.) said today "the armed forces have first claim on all foreign shipments of food; American people second claim and, in the absence of surpluses, exports should be strictly limited to the needs required to meet the call of humanity."

Pace, a member of the House Agriculture committee and head of a special committee to investigate food shortages, was one of 17 government representatives who left by plane for London.

They will attend a United Nations council meeting beginning Aug. 7 at which the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's future role in Europe and the Far East will be determined.

Donald Gilpatrick, chief of the War Areas Economic division in the State department, who also was interviewed, said UNRRA "is ready to undertake very extensive relief operations in the Far East, particularly China, as soon as ports are open and transportation is available."

5,849 TROOPS RETURN

NEW YORK, July 29—(AP) The transport Argentina brought home 5,849 officers and troops from Europe today, most of them members of the 15th Air Force. An additional 87 men arrived on four other ships—the Stephen Mallory, Sea Adder, Sun and Saturn.

TROOPS ARRIVE TODAY

NEW YORK, July 29—(AP) Four ships carrying 641 military personnel are scheduled to arrive from Europe tomorrow, the New York Port of Embarkation said today.

Ships due to dock are the Joseph Hewes with 552 troops aboard; the Empire McKendrick, 57 troops; the Rosemont, 18; and the Lunsford Richardson, 14 men.

TEXAS BOY OF 14 HOME FROM WAR

BOSTON, July 29—(AP) A 14-year-old Texan with two battle stars and the Purple Heart—probably America's youngest battle-scarred G.I.—was among the 1,963 officers and men aboard the S.S. Claymount Victory which docked

at the Army base today.

Pvt. Robert Kelso of Houston, called "junior" by his mates returning from the European theater of operations, told reporters that he went to a Houston draft board July 28, 1944, declared himself 18 that day, and volunteered.

He said he went to Fort Sill, Okla., for training before his mother discovered that he was in the Army and not at a Y.M.C.A. camp.

"Mom was going to report me to Army authorities but dad fixed everything," he said smiling.

"It's his life. Let him live it," Pvt. Kelso quoted his father as saying philosophically.

So, Pvt. Kelso fought in France and Germany with the 342nd Armored Field Artillery and was bayoneted while "mopping up" Oppenheim, Germany. He was hospitalized six weeks.

Ribbed about shaving by a reporter, the youth who spent six months overseas retorted quickly:

"Naw, I just brush it off with a soft brush or put a little milk on it and let the cat lick it off."

He reached into his barracks bag and pulled out a picture of a pretty little blonde.

"That's Gloria, the girl friend," he said. "She's cute," he added gazing fondly at the photo. He declined to identify her further.

He disclosed that he had been hearing from his girl friend in Texas regularly until about three months ago when the letters suddenly stopped.

"I hope there isn't anything wrong," he said anxiously. "I'll look her right up when I get home. You know I bought her some perfume from Paris."

Jap Village Used At Camp Wheeler

Camp Wheeler, Ga., July 29 (AP). A new Japanese village constructed at the infantry replacement training center here gives trainees all the realism of battle.

Maj. Gen. T. G. (Lor.) Tom Hearn, former chief of staff to General Stilwell in the China-Burma-India theater of war and now IRTC commander at Wheeler, ordered construction of the village soon after V-E day.

It replaces the old Nazi town on which trainees practiced before going into combat.

Every Weapon Used

In the training, every infantry weapon in the book is thrown into the fight with nothing missing but the enemy himself—and he's simulated. Tanks support the doughboys in their attack on the village while overhead a radio-controlled plane contributes make-believe

JUL 30 1945

30.24-28753

strafing.

Machine guns, bazookas, flame throwers and mortars, Browning automatic rifles and grenades, smoke screens and artillery bursts all combine to teach the doughboys-in-the-making just what to expect when they reach the Pacific in a month or two.

The men undergo fifteen weeks of training before they are put on this combat course. A platoon of trainee-riflemen, supported by troops of the heavy weapon platoon—60 men in all—go into the attack. Sticks of dynamite judiciously placed in the area and detonated from a control tower simulate enemy artillery shells.

The village includes a mammoth Buddha and pagoda and a high stone wall which infantrymen must dynamite to let tanks and troops through. The buildings are authentic Japanese architecture. Signs on the stores are in Japanese characters.

speech.

Interested In Ceramics

Sheila, shy and quiet, is deeply interested in California ceramics and intends to continue creating them with the new kiln her parents

have promised to give her in England. She confessed she had learned to play baseball and much preferred to be pitcher.

"But there won't be anyone to play with," Craig interposed. "There isn't any use to even take a ball and bat. It'll be cricket there."

The boy's personal treasures with which he couldn't bear to part were piled high in a corner—a thermometer, barometer, telescope, postcards, comics and books, books, books.

California Booster

"Most of them are on California," he volunteered. "Why do you know we've got the largest telescope re-

AP12

LONDON, JULY 29-(AP)—THE LUXEMBOURG RADIO, IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY BBC, SAID A POLISH DELEGATION ARRIVED TODAY IN POTSDAM TO TAKE PART IN THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE.

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LONDON, JULY 29-(AP)—THE MOSCOW RADIO, QUOTING A TASS

NEWS DISPATCH FROM WARSAW SAID TODAY THAT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HAD OPENED A MUSEUM AT MAIDANEK, SITE OF A NAZI HORROR CAMP NEAR LUBLIN.

THE DISPATCH SAID THAT THOUSANDS OF PERSONS ALREADY HAD VIEWED EXHIBITS WHICH INCLUDE DOCUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHS, LETHAL GAS CHAMBERS, CREMATORIALS, AND GRAVE OF MAIDANEK VICTIMS.

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JUL 30 1945

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JULY 29--(AP)--THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY THE APPOINTMENT OF AIR VICE MARSHAL FRANK LINDEN HOPPS AS AIR OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH AIR FORCES OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY. HE HAS BEEN AIR OFFICER COMMANDING GROUP 16 OF THE COASTAL COMMAND.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P. M., EDT, TODAY, JULY 29)

Three English Children Going Home As California Boosters

Berkeley, Cal., July 29 (AP)—Three of Britain's wartime transplanted children are going home to London's Berkeley Square to join their mother, a new brother and small sister—but they're not sure they are going to like it.

Sheila, 14; Sonia, 7, and Craig, 12, who came over in July, 1940, with their American grandmother, Mrs. E. P. Pond, of Berkeley, are the children of Mr. Kay Harrison, managing director of Technicolor Films for Great Britain.

Craig, whom even the most casual observer would unhesitatingly call California's greatest booster, is only consoled by his father's promise to return some day.

Top Hat After Jeans

"California has everything," he mourned. "Why I'm on the beam now and father says I'll be going to Westminster School where I'll wear a silk top hat every single day to school. Here I wear jeans."

"Yes," said his grandmother laughingly, "but you've forgotten about how when you first came out here to Berkeley and I told you the boys wore jeans to school you said: 'Fancy that, just fancy wearing jeans. Why we would only wear those to a turkey farm.'"

The children hooted just as any other American child would. The only noticeable trace of England was in the preciseness of their

fractor lens—the population of San Diego before the war and now." . . . he rattled on in boy fashion.

"It's going to be an experience," their father admitted. "for our Americanized children back in England again. I do hope, though, that they keep some of their Americanisms."

Jap Minister To Russia Back At Moscow Post

San Francisco, July 29 (AP)—Goro Morishima, Japanese Minister to Russia who had been "confering on very important matters" with members of the Government in Tokyo, returned to his post in Moscow last Wednesday. Radio Tokyo reported in a broadcast monitored by the Federal Communications Commission.

Naotake Sato is Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union and Morishima's superior.

VULGARIS REMAINS AS GREEK PREMIER

Federal Communications commission monitors said yesterday that the Athens radio had repudiated a report of the resignation of Greek Premier Peter Voulgaris which it had broadcast Saturday.

"The Voulgaris government remains and continues to exist," the Sunday broadcast said.

LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 30-(AP)—ANOTHER COMPLAINT THAT U.S. SOLDIERS WERE ABUSED BY GUARDS AT AN AMERICAN ARMY GUARDHOUSE IN ENGLAND WAS PUBLISHED TODAY IN THE LETTERS COLUMN OF THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES.

"I WAS COURT-MARTIALED AND SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS IMPRISONMENT

JAN. 29, 1944 AND RELEASED JUNE 1, 1944 DURING WHICH TIME I SAW DONE TO OTHERS AND HAD DONE TO ME THINGS I WOULD NEVER HAVE BELIEVED BEFORE," SAID A LETTER SIGNED "JUST A DISILLUSIONED SOLDIER."

"THE INCIDENTS BROUGHT TO LIGHT SO FAR ARE ONLY A MILD VERSION OF THE TORTURE AND ABUSE I WAS SUBJECTED TO, NOT ONLY AT THE TENTH REINFORCEMENT DEPOT BUT AT OTHER DTC'S.

"I WISH TO STATE THAT AT ANY TIME I WILL GLADLY GIVE EVIDENCE AND TESTIFY AGAINST THOSE RESPONSIBLE."

ARMY OFFICIALS, FOLLOWING PUBLICATION OF PREVIOUS COMPLAINTS, DISCLOSED THAT SOME PERSONNEL AT DETENTION CAMPS HAVE BEEN REMOVED AND THAT INVESTIGATIONS ARE UNDERWAY.

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PETAINE (476)
BY BELMAN MORIN
PARIS, JULY 29-(AP)-THE DAUGHTER OF A MURDERED FRENCH MINISTER WILL BE CALLED TO TESTIFY AGAINST AGED MARSHAL HENRI PHILIPPE PETAINE TOMORROW WHEN THE TRIAL OF THE FORMER CHIEF OF THE VICHY STATE ENTERS ITS SECOND WEEK.

SHE IS ALICE MANDEL, DAUGHTER OF EX-COLONIAL MINISTER GEORGES MANDEL. MICHEL CLEMENCEAU, SON OF FRANCE'S FAMOUS WORLD WAR 1 LEADER, YESTERDAY INDIRECTLY ACCUSED PETAINE OF THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR MANDEL'S MURDER.

PETAINE IS CHARGED WITH HAVING BETRAYED FRANCE THROUGH INTELLIGENCE WITH THE GERMAN ENEMY AND WITH HAVING PLOTTED AGAINST THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

ALICE MANDEL'S FATHER, BESIDES BEING A MINISTER IN THE GOVERNMENT OF 1940 WHEN FRANCE COLLAPSED UNDER THE NAZI MILITARY STEAMROLLER, WAS ONE OF PREMIER PAUL REYNAUD'S CLOSEST FRIENDS AND ADVISORS.

BOTH MANDEL AND REYNAUD WERE ARRESTED BY PETAINE'S VICHY GOVERNMENT FOR THEIR OPPOSITION TO THE FRANCO-GERMAN ARMISTICE. BOTH WERE HANDED OVER TO THE GERMANS LATER.

REYNAUD LIVED. BUT MANDEL, IN STILL UNEXPLAINED CIRCUMSTANCES, WAS SHOT TO DEATH ON THE TRAIN TAKING HIM TO GERMANY.

MLLE. MANDEL PRESUMABLY HAD BEEN SUMMONED BY PROSECUTOR ANDRE MORNET TO RELATE THE STORY OF HER FATHER'S ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT, AND
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MLLE. MANDEL PRESUMABLY HAD BEEN SUMMONED BY PROSECUTOR ANDRE MORNET

TO RELATE THE STORY OF HER FATHER'S ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT, AND WHATEVER DETAILS SHE MAY KNOW OF HIS DEATH.

BUT IT WAS BELIEVED HERE THAT SHE MAY HAVE EVIDENCE MORE CLOSELY RELATED TO SPECIFIC CHARGES AGAINST PETAINE. THE LAST TWO WITNESSES CALLED BY CRIZZLED, LITTLE MORNET BOTH SPOKE OF A "CONSPIRACY" FORMULATED IN 1939 AND EARLY 1940 TO BRING PETAINE TO POWER AND OVER THROW THE THIRD FRENCH REPUBLIC.

BOTH WITNESSES TESTIFIED THAT THEY PLACED THEIR INFORMATION IN THE HANDS OF MANDEL.

THAT PLOT, THEY SAID, WAS TO BE BASED ON FRANCE'S MILITARY DEFEAT BY THE GERMANS. THE RESPONSIBILITY WOULD BE PLACED ON THE GOVERNMENT HEADS AND ON THE INSTITUTION OF FRENCH DEMOCRACY AS SUCH. THE CONSPIRATORS, THEY SAID, THEN INTENDED TO MAKE PETAINE HEAD OF A DICTATORIAL REGIME.

GERMANS AND ITALIANS AND SOME SPANIARDS WERE SAID TO BE INVOLVED AND THE NOW-FUGITIVE PIERRE LAVAL, WHO BECAME PETAINE'S RIGHTHAND MAN, WAS SAID TO BE THE CHIEF PROPONENT OF THE SCHEME.

ALL THIS INFORMATION, THE WITNESSES TESTIFIED, WAS GIVEN TO MANDEL.

JUL 30 1945

A72
MANDEL AND REYNAUD WERE IMPRISONED TOGETHER. CLEMENCEAU, SON OF THE "TIGER" OF WORLD WAR 1, VISITED THEM IN A CLOONY, GRANITE CASTLE AND FOUND THEM "GUARDED BY 80 GENDARMES ARMED WITH TOMMYGUNS." "ALL THIS," HE SAID YESTERDAY, "TO GUARD TWO MEN WHO WERE THE NO. 1 ENEMIES OF GERMANY."

BUT WHEN THE TWO MEN WERE TAKEN TO GERMANY, ONLY REYNAUD SURVIVED THE JOURNEY. MANDEL WAS MURDERED EN ROUTE. TWO MEMBERS OF THE VICHY GESTAPO HAVE BEEN EXECUTED FOR HIS MURDER. A THIRD WAS IMPRISONED FOR 20 YEARS.

WHEN THE COURT RECONVENES IN THE PALACE OF JUSTICE TOMORROW, THE LAST MAJOR PROSECUTION WITNESS, FORMER PREMIER EDOUARD HERRIOT, ALSO IS EXPECTED TO TESTIFY. MORNE IS EXPECTED TO WIND UP HIS CASE BY EVENING, AND THE EXAMINATION OF 46 DEFENSE WITNESSES PROBABLY WILL BEGIN TUESDAY.

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(100)
NANCY, FRANCE, JULY 29-(AP)-FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FIVE YEARS MEMORIAL SERVICES WERE HELD TODAY IN THE ALLIED CEMETERY OF THE ARGONNE FOREST, WHERE 140,000 ALLIED SOLDIERS INCLUDING MANY AMERICAN DEAD OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR ARE BURIED.

FRENCH NAVY MINISTER LOUIS JACQUINOT PRESIDED AND TOOK THE SALUTE OF A FRENCH INFANTRY REGIMENT FOLLOWING THE RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES. U.S. AMBASSADOR JEFFERSON CARRERY WAS REPRESENTED BY THE NAVAL ATTACHE FROM THE EMBASSY IN PARIS.

AFTER THE MAIN CEREMONY, THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN OFFICIALS ATTENDED SERVICES IN FRONT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE MONUMENT AT VARENNES-EN-ARGONNE.

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JUL 30 1945

AP17

POTSDAM, JULY 29-(AP)-IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT "THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE IS PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY" IN THE POTSDAM AREA WHERE THE BIG THREE, WITH PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AS A REPLACEMENT FOR WINSTON CHURCHILL, IS MEETING.

OUTSIDE OF THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT, WHICH GAVE NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON THE MATTERS UNDER DISCUSSION, NO COMMENT CAME FROM THE CONFERENCE AREA.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN WENT TO CHURCH TODAY, ATTENDING GENERAL PROTESTANT SERVICES, BEFORE RESUMING MEETINGS WITH GENERALISSIMO STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUNDAY CHURCH-GOING HAS NOW BECOME AN ESTABLISHED PART OF HIS POTSDAM CONFERENCE ROUTINE. LAST SUNDAY HE ATTENDED BOTH PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC SERVICES HELD IN THE CONFERENCE COMPOUND.

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POTSDAM-- ADD TRUMAN BUDGET X X X IN THE FALL.

MR. TRUMAN'S PRACTICE OF GOING TO CHURCH ON SUNDAY HAS BECOME A REGULAR PART OF HIS POTSDAM CONFERENCE ROUTINE. LAST SUNDAY HE ATTENDED CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT ARMY SERVICES.

TODAY NO REFERENCE WAS MADE TO THE PRESENCE OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE CHAPEL SERVICE IN WHICH CHAPLAIN ERNEST E. NORTHERN, JR., OF MIDLOTHIAN, VA., OFFICIATED. THE CHAPLAIN TOOK HIS SERMON FROM THE 12TH VERSE OF THE BOOK OF JUDE.

STAFF SGT. FRANCIS K. MARSHALL, 328 FOURTH STREET, NORTHUMBERLAND, PA., SANG "IF WITH ALL YOUR HEARTS," A RECITATIVE HYMN FROM THE ORATORIO "ELIJAH."

THE ORGANIST WAS CORP. ALLAN P. RAMSAY OF WILKES-BARRE, PA. CHAPLAIN NORTHERN POINTED OUT THE SIMILARITY BETWEEN SOME OF TODAY'S CHURCHGOERS AND THOSE OF JUDE'S DAY, SAYING BOTH WERE CHRISTIANS OUTWARDLY, BUT NOT IN THEIR HEARTS.

EVERY PERSON, THE CHAPLAIN ASSERTED, MUST "EXAMINE WITHIN HIMSELF" TO DETERMINE WHETHER HIS FAITH IS GENUINE OR SUPERFICIAL.

NORTHERN WAS ASSISTED BY CHAPLAIN LAWRENCE NELSON, SARASOTA, FLA., WHO PREACHED LAST SUNDAY AT THE PROTESTANT SERVICE ATTENDED BY MR. TRUMAN.

ALWAYS AN EARLY RISER, THE PRESIDENT ARRIVED AT THE CHAPEL SHORTLY BEFORE 10 O'CLOCK, ACCOMPANIED BY MAJ. GEN. FLOYD L. PARKS, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE BERLIN AREA; MAJ. GEN. HARRY H. VAUGHAN, JR., HIS MILITARY AIDE, AND FRED CANFILL, UNITED STATES MARSHAL IN KANSAS CITY AND AN OLD FRIEND OF THE PRESIDENT.

JS419FEW

JUL 30 1945

BELGRADE, JULY 29- (AP)- UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATES ON 1945 FOOD PRODUCTION INDICATE THAT AT LEAST HALF OF YUGOSLAVIA WILL FACE SEVERE SHORTAGES THIS WINTER.

XXXXXX EASTERN YUGOSLAVIA, WHICH NORMALLY PRODUCES A SURPLUS

FOR EXPORT, EXPECTS CROPS BARELY SUFFICIENT FOR FEEDING THE PEOPLE AT

HOME, AND THE 7,000,000 PEOPLE IN WESTERN YUGOSLAVIA EXPECT ONLY HALF

ENOUGH GRAINS AND BUT A FRACTION OF THEIR NEEDS IN MILK, MEAT AND SUGAR

THIS YEAR'S GRAIN CROPS ARE ESTIMATED AT 2,620,000 TONS,

COMPARED WITH 5,100,000-TONS AVERAGE FOR THE YEARS 1935 TO 1938. MEAT

PRODUCTION MAY REACH 80,000 TONS A COMPARED WITH 310,000 TONS DURING

PREVIOUS YEARS.

OTHER FOOD STUFFS ESTIMATES AND PREVIOUS ANNUAL AVERAGE

PRODUCTIONS INCLUDE: MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING CHEESE) 837,000

TONS A AGAINST 2,830,000 TONS; FATS AND OILS, 48,000 TONS, 144,000 TONS;

SUGAR, 20,000 TONS, 71,000 TONS.

A RECENT UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION FIELD

REPORT STATED THAT MALNUTRITION IS WIDE SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

THAT THERE~~XXX~~ WERE
BUT NO INDICATIONS OF TOTAL STARVATION IN SOME AREAS WITH PLENTY FOR
ALL IN OTHER SECTIONS.

REPORTS HAVE REACHED HERE FROM GOSPIC IN THE ~~XXXX~~ LIKA
PROVINCE, HOWEVER, THAT THERE IS ENOUGH FOOD FOR 88,000 PEOPLE UNTIL
HARVEST, AND THAT THE MORE THAN 120,000 RESIDENTS OF THE TOWN ARE
SUPPLEMENTING THEIR DIET WITH GRASS.

JUL 30 1945

JCC - WILKINGS - 31515 THRU 3 - 730 PEW

ROME, JULY 29-(AP)-POPE PIUS X¹¹ RECEIVED SIX MEMBERS OF THE
AVIATION WRITERS' TOUR TODAY IN A SPECIAL AUDIENCE DURING WHICH HE
RECALLED HIS AIRPLANE TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1936, THREE YEARS
BEFORE HIS ELEVATION TO POPE.

THOSE PRESENT INCLUDED JAMES J. STREBIG OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS;
DAVID LEAVELL, FT. WORTH, TEX.; PRESS; MAURICE BOBBY OF THE CHICAGO
TIMES; CORT BERT, ALEXANDRIA, VA.; WAR DEPARTMENT PHOTOGRAPHER; AND
TWO OFFICERS CONDUCTING THE TOUR--MAJ. AUBREY COOKMAN OF ALEXANDRIA,
VA., WAR DEPARTMENT PUBLIC RELATIONS, AND ARTHUR SPAETH, WRIGHT
FIELD, OHIO; PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE
CLEVELAND, OHIO, NEWS. COOKMAN IS A FORMER CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
REPORTER.

MQ712PEW

(ADVANCE) ROME, JULY 29-(AP)-BRITAIN'S FAMOUS EIGHTH ARMY WAS DIS-
BANDED AT NOON, ITALIAN TIME (6 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME) TODAY, BRINGING
TO AN END A SPECTACULAR FOUR-YEAR CAREER IN WHICH IT DROVE THE ENEMY
BACK FROM EL ALAMEIN TO AUSTRIA.

WITH THE DISSOLUTION OF THE EIGHTH ARMY, THE BRITISH FIFTH CORPS

WILL BE KNOWN AS "BRITISH FORCES IN AUSTRIA" AND WILL REMAIN UNDER
THE COMMAND OF LT. GEN. SIR RICHARD L. MCCREERY, WHO HAS BEEN THE
ARMY'S COMMANDER SINCE JAN. 10.

THE 13TH CORPS, WHICH DESTROYED THE ITALIAN ARMY OF MARSHAL RODOLFO
GRAZIANI IN LIBYA IN THE WINTER OF 1941 BEFORE BECOMING PART
OF THE EIGHTH ARMY, WAS TRANSFERRED TODAY TO THE ALLIED FIELD HEAD-
QUARTERS COMMAND UNDER FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SUNDAY,
JULY 29).

JUL 30 1945

A192

COPENHAGEN, JULY 29-(AP)-ADM. HAROLD R. STARK, COMMANDER OF U.S.
NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS, ARRIVED FROM OSLO TODAY AND
WAS RECEIVED BY KING CHRISTIAN. STARK SPENT A HALF HOUR WITH THE KING
AND CONVEYED GREETINGS FROM THE KING'S BROTHER, KING HAARON OF
NORWAY.

MQ1225ANW

A129FX

ADD GUAM - Fleet-Aerial xxx itelf

ADDED TO THE WEIGHT OF THE SUPERFORTRESS, CARRIER PLANE AND NAVAL
ATTACKS WERE THE FAR EASTERN AIR FORCES' OKINAWA-BASED SEVENTH AND FIFTH
ARMY AIR FORCES, WHICH GENERAL MACARTHUR SAID DESTROYED
OR PROBABLY DESTROYED 18 ENEMY SHIPS IN THEIR SATURDAY RAIDS
EXTENDING FROM KURE TO MALAYA.

30.24-28757

LAND-BASED NAVAL PLANES IN RAIDS FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SANK 13 ASSORTED SHIPS IN JAPAN'S HOME WATERS WHILE FAR EAST AIR FORCES HEAVYWEIGHTS DESTROYED NINE OTHERS, INCLUDING A SEVEN-SHIP CONVOY WIPED OUT IN LOW-LEVEL ATTACKS IN TSUSHIMA STRAIT BETWEEN KOREA AND JAPAN.

THE BIG TASK FORCE OF SUPERFORTS SET FIRES RAGING IN THEIR BLOWS SUNDAY, AND SMOKE COLUMNS TOWERED 15,000 FEET, RETURNING CREWMEN SAID.

THE JAPANESE ADMITTED THE BLOWS, NAMED A TOTAL OF 10 CITIES HIT, AND SAID THE FLAMES RAGED OUT OF CONTROL FOR AS LONG AS SEVEN HOURS.

THE TARGET CITIES--ALL ANNOUNCED BEFOREHAND IN U.S. PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE AS MARKED FOR ANNIHILATION--WERE AOMORI, TSU, ICHINOMIYA, UJIYAMADA AND OSAKI ON HONSHU, AND UWAJIMA, ON THE SOUTHERN HOME ISLAND OF SHIKOKU.

AN OIL REFINERY NEAR SHIMOTSU, 45 MILES SOUTH OF OSAKA, ALSO WAS ATTACKED WITH DEMOLITION BOMBS.

THE JAPANESE ADMITTED ALL SEVEN RAIDS AND SAID THE THREE HONSHU CITIES OF TAIRA, ON THE EAST COAST, KAINAN, SOUTH OF OSAKA, AND VAIZU LIKEWISE WERE ATTACKED.

JUL 30 1945

A47FX

RAMSEY IN HIS BROADCAST SAID THIS WAS ONLY THE BEGINNING, THAT BEFORE LONG THE SUPERFORT FORCES WOULD BE ALMOST DOUBLED, NOT TO MENTION THE VAST FLEETS OF SMALLER BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS NOW WITHIN RANGE OF JAPAN.

GENERAL MACARTHUR FROM MANILA DISCLOSED THAT TO THESE HUGE FORCES STRIKING JAPAN SOON WOULD BE ADDED THE WEIGHT OF THE B-32 SUPERBOMBER, WHICH IS ONLY SLIGHTLY SMALLER THAN THE SUPERFORTRESS.

JP1229PPW

MOSCOW--1ST ADD PRAVDA (A57) X X X HITLER'S DISCIPLES?"

JOSEPH MATT, EDITOR SINCE 1899 OF DER WANDERER, ONLY GERMAN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN ST. PAUL, CALLED THE PRAVDA

STATEMENT "AN UNQUALIFIED LIE".

"THE WANDERER WAS ONE OF THE FIRST PAPERS BANNED FROM GERMAN AFTER HITLER CAME TO POWER", MATT DECLARED, "AND IT HAS CONSISTENTLY FOUGHT NAZISM. I PERSONALLY DENOUNCED THE NAZI REGIME

IN A SPEECH AT AN ANTI-NAZI MASS MEETING IN 1938, SPONSORED BY THE PAPER. THAT RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF."

CC1010PCW NM

A35FX

(300)

JUL 30 1945

BY MURLIN SPENCER

GUAM, MONDAY, JULY 30-(AP)--THE INVASION OF JAPAN WILL BE MADE BY "THE MOST OVERWHELMING FORCES EVER CONCENTRATED IN MILITARY HISTORY," REAR ADM. D.C. RAMSEY, U.S. FIFTH FLEET CHIEF OF STAFF, SAID TODAY.

IN A SENSE, THE TIGHTENING OF THE BLOCKADE AND BOMBING OF URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS WITH INCREASING FEROCITY ALREADY HAS STARTED THE INVASION OF NIPPON, RAMSEY DECLARED IN A BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES.

"JAPANESE NEWS AGENCIES HAVE DECLARED IN EFFECT THAT JAPAN PREFERS UTTER DESTRUCTION TO SURRENDER," HE SAID. "IT IS A HENSHAEATHORCH THE E

PREFERS UTTER DESTRUCTION TO SURRENDER," HE SAID. "IT IS A HARSH FATE, WHICH THE ENEMY HAS CHOSEN. IN ALL WORLD HISTORY THERE IS NO MORE GLARING EXAMPLE OF A NATION IMPOSING DISASTER UPON ITSELF FOR THESE PEOPLE. THE LANGUAGE OF BOMBS AND GUNS APPARENTLY IS THE ONLY CONVINCING LANGUAGE."

RAMSEY SAID THAT SINCE JULY 10 THE U.S. FAST CARRIER TASK FORCE IN CONJUNCTION WITH CARRIERS OF THE BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET "HAS BEEN PUTTING THE FINISHING TOUCHES ON THE JOB OF RENDERING INOPERATIONAL PRACTICALLY EVERY MAJOR JAPANESE COMBAT SHIP."

"IN THE PAST 19 DAYS SINCE THE THIRD FLEET BEGAN ITS SWEEPS ALONG THE COASTS OF JAPAN THE FLEET HAS SUNK 74 SHIPS, DAMAGED 157 MORE, DESTROYED 411 ENEMY AIRCRAFT AND HAS BATTERED SEVERAL IMPORTANT COASTAL TARGETS WITH THE HEAVY GUNS OF BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS.

"WE ARE ENTERING THE STAGE IN WHICH THE ENEMY WILL FIND IT INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT TO NOT ONLY MAINTAIN SEA COMMUNICATIONS WITH KOREA, MANCHURIA AND THE COAST OF CHINA, BUT ALSO TO MAINTAIN OVER-WATER TRAFFIC AMONG HIS FOUR PRINCIPAL HOME ISLANDS.

"WITHIN THE NEAR FUTURE THE NUMBER OF B-29S WHICH THE U.S. ARMY STRATEGIC AIR FORCE WILL HAVE POISED TO STRIKE AT JAPAN WILL BE ALMOST DOUBLED. LARGE FORCES OF BOMBERS OF OTHER TYPES ALSO WILL BE ON HAND TO DESTROY TARGETS IN JAPAN WITHIN THEIR RANGE.

RAMSEY SAID THE ALLIED WERE ASSEMBLING FROM EUROPE GREAT NUMBERS OF TROOPS AND QUANTITIES OF ARMOR WHICH WILL BE USED IN FURTHER AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ENEMY.

"THE JOB CONFRONTING THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES AND OUR ALLIES IS CLEARLY DEFINED," THE ADMIRAL SAID. "IT WILL BE UNDERTAKEN WITH RESOLUTION."

JP1153APW NM

GUAM, MONDAY, JULY 30-(AP)--FLEETS OF 1,000 SUPERFORTS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR SINGLE STRIKES AGAINST JAPAN AFTER THE ARMY BUILDS ITS STRATEGIC AIR FORCES OF THE PACIFIC TO FULL STRENGTH, GEN. SPAATZ SAID ON HIS ARRIVAL TO ASSUME COMMAND OF THOSE FORCES.

WAVES OF B-29S ALMOST DOUBLE THE NUMBER NOW USED IN SINGLE

STRIKES WILL BE SENT AGAINST THE ENEMY, HE ASSERTED IN A PRESS CONFERENCE.

THE EIGHTH AND 20TH AIR FORCES WHICH COMPRISE THE NEW U.S. ARMY STRATEGIC AIR FORCES (USASTAF) WILL BE ABLE TO DROP TWICE THE TONNAGE OF BOMBS THAT THE EIGHTH AND 15TH AIR FORCES DROPPED ON A SINGLE MISSION IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, HE EXPLAINED.

JUL 30 1945

HIS BRIEF ANALYSIS OF WHAT LIES AHEAD FOR JAPAN IF SHE CONTINUES THE FIGHT LEFT NO DOUBT THE ENEMY EMPIRE WILL BE HAMMERED FAR HARDER THAN GERMANY.

"THE GREATER THE FORCE YOU CAN THROW AGAINST THEM THE QUICKER THEY ARE LIABLE TO CALL IT Q

QU-1 TS," SPAATZ OBSERVED.

HE SAID HE PLANNED TO TOUR THE WESTERN PACIFIC AREA, INCLUDING THE PHILIPPINES, IN THE NEAR FUTURE, AND THAT AFTERWARD HE COULD SAY MORE ACCURATELY WHAT THE USASTAF WOULD DO TOWARD HELPING TO KNOCK JAPAN OUT OF THE WAR.

HE SAID HE WAS CONVINCED ANY ISLAND CAN BE STARVED OUT BY THE COMBINED ARMY AND NAVY AIR FORCES. LACK OF GASOLINE--DUE TO SUCH A BLOCKADE--MUST BE ONE FACTOR IN THE ABSENCE OF JAPANESE AIR OP-

JUL 30 1945

POSITION TO CURRENT ATTACKS, HE ADDED.

ASKED HOW NEAR GERMANY WAS TO DEFEAT WHEN HER AIRFORCE WAS REDUCED TO AN EQUIVALENT OF PRESENT-DAY JAPAN'S, SPAATZ REMARKED:

"ON D-DAY IN EUROPE, AERIAL RESISTANCE WAS PRACTICALLY NIL-- AND IT TOOK ALMOST A YEAR TO FINISH GERMANY."

HW840PPW NM

DOUGLASS

GUAM, MONDAY, JULY 30-(AP)-AMERICAN AND BRITISH CARRIER PLANES ATTACKED JAPANESE TRANSPORT, AIRFIELDS AND OTHER MILITARY TARGETS IN THE TOKYO AREA TODAY.

DM500PPW

BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS OF THE U.S. THIRD FLEET AAND A BRITISH TAS FORCE OPERATING WITH IT BOMBARDED HAMAMATSU ON THE SOUTH COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN'S MAIN ISLAND, WITH 1,000 TONS OF SHELLS EARLY THIS MORNING.

AMERICAN SHIPS PARTICIPATING IN THE BOMBARDMENT, ADMIRAL NIMITZ ANNOUNCED, INCLUDED THE FAST BATTLESHIP MASSACHUSETTS, THE HEAVY CRUISER QUINCY AND THE DESTROYERS ABBOT AND HALE.

BRITISH SHIPS PARTICIPATING INCLUDED THE BATTLESHIP KING GEORGE V AND THE 6-INCH-GUN CRUISER NEWFOUNDLAND.

BESIDES TODAY'S DAWN STRIKE AT THE TOKYO AREA, NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THAT ON SATURDAY CARRIER BASED BRITISH AND AMERICAN PLANES RAIDED

SHIPPING AND INSTALLATIONS IN A WIDE AREA FROM KYUSHU THROUGH THE INLAND SEA AND SOUTHERN HONSHU.

DM505PPW

THESE STRIKES, ON WHICH NIMITZ HAD A PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY, LEFT THE BATTLESHIP HARUNA BEACHED AND THE BATTLESHIP ISE APPARENTLY RESTING ON THE BOTTOM AT THE KURE NAVAL BASE, TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE SAID.

GUNS OF THE CRUISER AOBA WERE SILENCED AND HER STERN WAS SITTING ON THE BOTTOM, AND THE CRUISER OYODO WAS LEFT LYING ON HER SIDE, AS WAS AN OLDER HEAVY CRUISER THAT HAD BEEN DAMAGED IN PREVIOUS ATTACKS.

THE SATURDAY STRIKES ALSO CAUSED A GREAT EXPLOSION ON AN ENEMY AIRCRAFT CARRIER, WHICH THREW DEBRIS INTO THE SKY FOR 1,000 FEET.

OTHER DAMAGE DONE IN THESE STRIKES INCLUDED 19 ENEMY AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN, 111 DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND 119 DAMAGED ON THE GROUND; THREE SUBMARINES AND ONE MEDIUM FREIGHTER SUNK; AND 30 OTHER CRAFT DAMAGED. THESE INCLUDED ONE ESCORT CARRIER, SEVEN DESTROYERS AND DESTROYER ESCORTS, NINE MEDIUM FREIGHTERS, EIGHT SMALL FREIGHTERS AND 14 SMALLER CRAFT.

THIS TOLL WAS BY AMERICAN PLANES ALONE.

THE BRITISH PLANES OPERATING WITH THE THIRD FLEET DESTROYED EIGHT ENEMY PLANES ON THE GROUND AND DAMAGED 26. THEY SANK ONE

30-24-28759
DESTROYER, TWO TANKERS, NINE SMALL FREIGHTERS AND 17 JUNKS.

A117FX

JUL 30 1945
THE BRITISH PLANES DAMAGED THREE DESTROYERS, TWO DESTROYER ESCORTS, TWO SUBMARINES, SEVEN MEDIUM FREIGHTERS, TWO SMALL FREIGHTERS, A TANKER AND 100 BARGES, JUNKS AND LUGGERS.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH PLANE LOSSES HAVE NOT YET BEEN TABULATED BUT NIMITZ SAID NONE OF THE ALLIED WARSHIPS WERE DAMAGED BY THE ENEMY DURING THESE ATTACKS.

DM511PPW

GUAM, MONDAY, JULY 30-(AP)-THE FIRST B-32 TO GO TO WAR WAS BROUGHT HERE BY COL. FRANK R. COOK, MAY 22, BUT ITS PRESENCE WAS KEPT A SECRET UNTIL TODAY, FOLLOWING GEN. MACARTHUR'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT

A SECRET UNTIL TODAY, FOLLOWING GEN. MACARTHUR'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE GIANT BOMBERS HAD GONE INTO OPERATION IN HIS THEATER.

COOK, OF 2080 FAIRFAX ST., DENVER, COLO., ALSO PILOTED THE FIRST B-29 OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES. THE B-32, NAMED "HOBOSUGAR, 11" HAS THE SAME NAME AS THE FIRST B-29.

CAPT. BRYON K. BEOTTCHER, 7831 HILLCREST DRIVE, WAUWATOSA, WIS., WAS CO-PILOT, AND MASTER SGT. LLOYD G. PEARCE, 16 THOMPSON ST., NEW HAVEN, CONN., WAS RADIOMAN.

FJ1207ACW

B24KX (Q)

INS - Guam - Raid (LANDSBERG) after paragraph 50
AS THE JAPANESE PILOT WAS PULLING OUT, THE SUPERFORT'S LEFT

GUNNER, STAFF SGT. CHARLES B. WILKINSON, JR., 924 COURT ST.,
LYNCHBURG (NO STATE GIVEN), TURNED FOUR QUICK BURSTS ON THE
ENEMY PLANE AND THE FIGHTER BROKE INTO FLAMES, WEBBER SAID. IT
FELL APART ON THE WAY DOWN. THE OTHER THREE FIGHTERS STAYED NEAR THE
SUPERFORTRESS FOR 10 MINUTES BUT DID NOT PRESS THEIR ATTACK.

STAFF SGT. OSROW S. MAHLER, TAI

GUNNER OF THE "CITY OF

ALBANY" WHO IS FROM COLOMAE MICH., COMMENTED TERSELY IT WAS HIS
LAST MISSION AND THAT

JUL 30 1945

STAFF SGT. OSROW S. MAHLER, TAIL GUNNER OF THE "CITY OF
ALBANY" WHO IS FROM COLOMA, MICH., COMMENTED TERSELY IT WAS HIS
LAST MISSION AND THAT "I SAW SOME SEARCHLIGHTS AND A FEW FIGHTERS.
THE FLAK WAS MEAGER."

AT TSU, LT. WILLIAM E. MCQUEEN, A BOMBARDIER FROM 1315
48TH ST., DES MOINES, IA., SAW ONLY A FEW BURSTS OF AUTOMATIC
WEAPONS FIRE. "OUR BOMBS FELL ON THE CENTER OF THE TOWN," HE SAID.

GUAM, JULY 29-(AP)-P-51 MUSTANGS FROM IWO JIMA ROAMED
OVER THE TOKYO AREA FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR SATURDAY, STRAFING
AND ROCKETING JAPANESE AIRFIELDS, SHIPPING, GROUND INSTALLATIONS
AND POWER PLANTS, WITHOUT SIGHTING A SINGLE ENEMY INTERCEPTOR.

THEY DESTROYED ONE FIGHTER AGROUND, PROBABLY DESTROYED THREE
BOMBERS AGROUND, AND DAMAGED 12 OTHER PARKED PLANES; KNOCKED
OUT TEN LOCOMOTIVES, DAMAGED TEN RADAR AND RADIO STATIONS, AND SHOT
UP A VARIETY OF OTHER GROUND INSTALLATIONS INCLUDING HANGARS AND

BUILDINGS OF MOBORA AND CHOFU AIRFIELDS.

ONE DESTROYER ESCORT AND A SMALL COASTAL VESSEL PROBABLY WERE
DESTROYED AND 20 OTHER SMALL BOATS AND A DREDGE WERE DAMAGED.

SEVEN MUSTANGS WERE LOST, PRESUMABLY TO ACKACK, BUT THREE OF
THE PILOTS WERE RESCUED.

JUL 30 1945

PM1208APW NM

ADD WASHINGTON AIR-WAR XXX BOMB LOAD

"FOR EXAMPLE," SAID HE, "SUPPOSE THAT INSTEAD OF FLYING A 3,600-
MILE ROUND TRIP, CARRYING 13 TONS OF GASOLINE AND ONLY FOUR AND
ONE-HALF TONS OF BOMBS, WE FLY AN 1,800-MILE ROUND TRIP.
THE GASOLINE LOAD IS THEN REDUCED TO NINE TONS AND THE BOMB LOAD
IS INCREASED TO 13 1/2 TONS. THREE TIMES THE ORIGINAL LOAD."
(THE MILEAGE FIGURES MENTIONED BY DOOLITTLE ARE THE APPROXIMATE
DISTANCES FOR THE ROUND TRIP FROM THE MARIANAS AND FROM OKINAWA TO
TARGETS ON HONSHU).

KENNEY, IN HIS TALK TODAY, SAID:

"THE JAPANESE DON'T LIKE EARTHQUAKES. WE DON'T LIKE THE JAPANESE.
SO WE ARE GOING TO GIVE THEM EARTHQUAKES 24 HOURS A DAY UNTIL THEY
QUIT."

MAJ. GEN. CURTIS E. LEMAY, PRESENT COMMANDER OF THE 20TH
AIR FORCE WHO WILL BECOME CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE STRATEGIC FORCE ON
AUGUST 1, HAD THIS TO SAY:

"IF JAPAN ELECTS TO REMAIN IN THE WAR, SHE HAS NOTHING TO LOOK
FORWARD TO EXCEPT THE TOTAL DESTRUCTION--AT AN EARLY DATE--OF HER
ENTIRE INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING THE INDUSTRIAL PORTIONS OF
HER CITIES."

LEMAI SAID THE OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY OF THE B-29 HAD BEEN IN-
CREASED BY 400 PERCENT AND LOSSES CUT TO 18 PER CENT OF WHAT THEY
WERE SIX MONTHS AGO.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY,
SUNDAY, JULY 29)

GW102PEW NM

PIPS-BORNEO

MANILA, MONDAY, JULY 30-(AP)-AMERICAN FORCES MOPPING UP IN
THE PHILIPPINES KILLED AN ADDITIONAL 4,477 JAPANESE AND CAPTURED 587
DURING THE PAST WEEK. GENERAL MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE REPORTED
TODAY.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES FOR THE SAME PERIOD WERE 34 KILLED AND

73 WOUNDED.

IN EASTERN BORNEO AUSTRALIAN FORCES CONTINUED PUSHING CLOSER TO THE JAPANESE-HELD SAMARINDA OIL FIELDS. THE AUSSIE INFANTRYMEN WERE CLOSELY SUPPORTED BY AIR AS THEY STRUGGLED OVER THE RUGGED TERRAIN OF THE INTERIOR.

ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. SIXTH, 32ND, 37TH AND 38TH DIVISIONS ON LUZON ISLAND IN THE PHILIPPINES AND UNITS OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMY COMPRESSED THE BULK OF THE JAPANESE SURVIVORS IN THE KIANG-AN-DAKLAN-LOO SECTOR OF THE SOUTHERN CORDILLERA MOUNTAIN RANGES AND IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE SIERRA MADRE MOUNTAINS.

ON MINDANAO ISLAND WIDELY SCATTERED CLASHES WITH JAPANESE BANDS WERE REPORTED BY PATROLS OF THE 24TH AND 31ST DIVISIONS. IN THE UPPER REACHES OF THE AGUSAN RIVER VALLEY AND ALONG THE KIRAWETOLOMO TRAIL.

THIRTEENTH AIR FORCE AND AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE FIGHTERS BOMBED AND STRAFED ENEMY POSITIONS NORTH OF PONTIANAK IN BORNEO AND DESTROYED NUMEROUS JAPANESE RIVER CRAFT IN THE BALIKPAPAN DISTRICT.

SEVENTH FLEET PATROL BOMBERS SANK AA FREIGHTER-TRANSPORT AND TWO FREIGHTERS AND DEMOLISHED HARBOR BUILDINGS AT BANJERMASIN, SOUTHERN BORNEO.

EAST INDIES BOMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE DAMAGED LIMBOENG AIRFIELD IN THE SOUTHWEST CELEBES ISLANDS WHILE FIGHTERS AND SEVENTH FLEET LIGHT SURFACE CRAFT HARASSED COMMUNICATIONS AND COASTAL FACIL-

ITIES IN THE HALMAHERAS.

DM442PPW

JUL 30 1945

A76FX

BULLETIN

FIRST LEAD FAR EAST AIR

MANILA, MONDAY, JULY 30-(AP)-DAMAGING HITS WERE SCORED ON A JAPANESE BATTLESHIP AND AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER IN KURE NAVAL BASE IN WIDESPREAD BOMBER AND FIGHTER SWEEPS OVER JAPAN FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, GENERAL MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JW242PPW

A77FX

BULLETIN MATTER

MANILA--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD FAR EAST AIR XXX ANNOUNCED TODAY. SWEEPING OVER THE HOMELAND IN MORE THAN 700 SORTIES. HEAVY BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ALSO STRUCK THE RAILWAY CITY OF KAGOSHIMA ON SOUTHERN KYUSHU, STARTING RAGING FIRES WITH SMOKE TOWERING 8,000 FEET IN THE AIR.

A78FX

AGAINST THESE WIDESPREAD RAIDS, ONLY THREE ENEMY FIGHTERS TOOK TO THE AIR. AT LEAST TEN ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED ON THE GROUND. SIX PLANES WERE MISSING.

KURE ALSO WAS RAIDED SATURDAY BY 1,500 CARRIER PLANES OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN FLEETS. AND DAMAGE ALSO WAS REPORTED BY ADMIRAL NIMITZ ON TWO ENEMY BATTLESHIPS.

JW245PPW NM

MANILA, MONDAY, JULY 30-(AP)-MORE THAN 700 OKINAWA-BASED BOMBER AND FIGHTER SORTIES WERE FLOWN OVER JAPAN FRIDAY AND SATURDAY BY THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES, WITH HEAVY BLOWS LANDING ON THE RAILWAY CITY OF KAGOSHIMA IN SOUTHERN KYUSHU, GENERAL MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JW240PPW

YAMASHITA (470)

BY RUSSELL BRINES

WITH U.S. FORCES, NORTHERN LUZON, JULY 29-(AP)-JAPANESE GEN. TOKOYUKI YAMASHITA INHERITED NEGLECTED AND INADEQUATE DEFENSES IN THE PHILIPPINES, THEN WAS DUPED INTO BELIEVING HE COULD EXPECT MORE AERIAL SUPPORT THAN WAS AVAILABLE, A CAPTURED JAPANESE WAR CORRESPONDENT SAID TODAY.

JUL 30 1945

THAT, RELATED SHIZUO SUGIURA, FORMER CORRESPONDENT FOR THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER, ASAHI, WAS ONE OF THE MANY INNER DEVELOPMENTS WHICH JAPANESE WAR CORRESPONDENTS KNEW, BUT WERE NOT ABLE TO REPORT BECAUSE OF AIRTIGHT CONTROL WHICH ASSURES THAT THEIR STORIES CONFORM WITH GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA.

SUGIURA ASSERTED THAT, IN THE JAPANESE MIND, LT. GEN. KURODA, PLAYBOY PREDECESSOR OF YAMASHITA AS COMMANDER OF JAPANESE FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES, WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSS OF THE ISLANDS. HE SAID KURODA, WHO WAS THE THIRD JAPANESE COMMANDANT OF THE ARCHIPELAGO, NEGLECTED HIS COMMAND IN ORDER TO COLLECT SOUVENIRS AND WOMEN. WHEN RECALLED TO TOKYO, HE TOOK TWO TRUCKLOADS OF SOUVENIRS WITH HIM.

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID YAMASHITA OPENLY COMPLAINED TO THE STAFF ABOUT THE INADEQUACY OF PREPARATIONS WHEN HE ASSUMED COMMAND.

UNDER KURODA, THE JAPANESE BUILT NO NEW AIRFIELDS AND ESTA-

BLISHED RELATIVELY FEW FIXED FORTIFICATIONS.

SUGIURA SAID SUCH A FORMIDABLE SERIES OF CAVES AND TUNNELS AS THE SHIMBU LINE IN THE IPA AND WAWA DAM SECTORS WAS BEGUN IN NOVEMBER, 1944, AFTER THE AMERICAN INVASION OF LEYTE. PRESUMABLY, THEY WERE RUSHED WITH FORCED FILIPINO LABOR.

JUL 30 1945

THE CORRESPONDENT REPORTED THAT LT. GEN. KANJI TOMINAGA, COMMANDER OF THE FOURTH AIR ARMY, ASSURED YAMASHITA AFTER THE AMERICANS' PREINVASION RAIDS DESTROYED 1,500 NIPPONESE PLANES THAT HE COULD PROVIDE SUFFICIENT AIR COVER TO REPEL AMERICAN LANDING ATTEMPTS ON LUZON. HE SAID TOMINAGA ASSERTED THAT SURVIVING PLANES AND REINFORCEMENTS WOULD PROVIDE THIS AERIAL ARMADA.

THEN, ADDED SUGIURA, AMERICAN FORCES LANDED AND PROCEEDED TOWARD MANILA SO RAPIDLY THAT EVERYTHING WAS THROWN INTO CONFUSION. TOMINAGA FLEW TO ECHAGUE (CORRECT) IN THE CAGAYAN VALLEY, WHICH WAS DESIGNED AS A BASE TO RECEIVE THE ANTICIPATED PLANE REINFORCEMENTS BUT THE AIR COMMANDER THEN TOOK THE FIRST PLANE TO TOKYO, LEAVING HIS COMMAND IN CONFUSION.

SUGIURA, A 37-YEAR-OLD KOREAN WHO PROFESSED NO GREAT LOVE FOR THE JAPANESE, SAID HE WORKED FOR ASAHI EIGHT YEARS, INCLUDING SEVERAL AS WAR CORRESPONDENT AT SHANGHAI, RABAU AND MANILA.

ACTUALLY, HE SAID "WE WERE GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDISTS, NOT

WAR CORRESPONDENTS."

A179FX

ONLY ABOUT 20 PERCENT OF THE ACTUAL NEWS FROM THE FIELD WAS CONTAINED IN STORIES FINALLY PUBLISHED, SUGIURA STATED. WAR REPORTERS HANDED THEIR COPY TO ARMY INTELLIGENCE UNITS, WHICH MIGHT ALTER IT AS THEY SAW FIT. THEN THE STORIES WERE TRANSMITTED TO IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS IN TOKYO, WHICH ALSO WAS FREE TO REVISE AND CENSOR TO MAKE THE COPY CORRESPOND WITH PROPAGANDA. JUL 30 1945

IN THE FIELD, CORRESPONDENTS SUPPOSEDLY RANKED AS OFFICERS, BUT ACTUALLY THEY VIRTUALLY WERE PUT UPON THEIR OWN. THEY LIVED WHERE THEY COULD, USUALLY WITH ENLISTED MEN, AND COOKED THEIR OWN FOOD IN GROUPS. THE ARMY FAILED TO PROVIDE CLOTHING.

SUGIURA RETREATED IN JANUARY, 1945, TO THE CAGAYAN VALLEY. AFTER ROAMING SEVERAL WEEKS WITH HIS FILIPINA WIFE, HE CONTACTED FILIPINOS WITH A REQUEST THAT THEY TELL THE AMERICANS HE WANTED TO SURRENDER.

HW835PPW

HAMAMATSU EYEWITNESS (200 UP)
BY JAMES LINDSLEY

ABOARD U.S. BATTLESHIP OFF HONSHU, MONDAY, JULY 30-(AP)- WARSHIPS OF THE THIRD FLEET MADE THEIR FOURTH FULL DRESS BOMBARDMENT OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND WITHIN 15 DAYS LATE LAST NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY WHEN THEY ERUPTED HIGH EXPLOSIVE SHELLS ALL OVER HAMAMATSU AND ITS SPRAWLING INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONS.

GREAT FIRES LINING THE FOG-SHROUDED SHORE AND VISIBLE FOR MILES AT SEA ATTESTED TO THE MARKSMANSHIP OF THE GUNNERS OF THE GREAT BATTLESHIPS AND HEAVY CRUISERS WHICH POURED MORE THAN 1,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES INTO A SERIES OF TARGETS.

TARGETS INCLUDED VAST RAILWAY SHOPS, AND A ROUNDHOUSE. TWO BIG

30.24-28763
RAILWAY BRIDGES. IMPORTANT AIRPLANE PROPELLER PLANTS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT FACTORIES NOW ENGAGED LARGELY IN ARMS MANUFACTURE.

A205FX

THIS VESSEL'S PRIMARY TARGETS WERE THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY SHOPS AND TWO SPINNING PLANTS WHICH ALSO WERE TURNING OUT ARMS.

PRELIMINARY REPORTS FROM AIRPLANE SPOTTERS INDICATED ALL WERE BURNING FIERCELY WHEN THE BOMBARDMENT FORCE TURNED TOWARD SEA AFTER AN HOUR OF INCESSANT FIRING. THE FORCE INCLUDED THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP KING GEORGE V AND THE CRUISER NEWFOUNDLAND.

(ADM. NIMITZ' COMMUNIQUE ALSO IDENTIFIED THE U.S. BATTLESHIP MASSACHUSETTS, THE CRUISER QUINCY AND THE DESTROYERS ABBOT AND HALE AS PARTICIPATING.)

INASMUCH AS MOST OF THE TARGETS LAY ALONG THE TOKAIDO RAILROAD LINE, A WAR CONGESTED LINK BETWEEN TOKYO AND NAGOYA AND POINTS TO THE WEST, IT SEEMS LIKELY THAT A NUMBER OF AMERICAN-MADE MONKEY WRENCHES WERE TOSSED INTO THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, WHICH IS VITAL TO THE ENEMY'S PLANS FOR RESISTING EVENTUAL ALLIED INVASION.

A206FX

JUL 30 1945
THE ADMIRAL COMMANDING THIS BOMBARDMENT FORCE SAID THE OBJECT OF THE ATTACK WAS TO DEMORALIZE TRANSPORTATION. PRELIMINARY REPORTS INDICATED THIS AIM PROBABLY WAS ACHIEVED INsofar AS THE TOKAIDO LINE WAS CONCERNED.

THE SEA WAS LIGHTED UP FOR THOUSANDS OF YARDS AROUND AS THE BIG GUNS STARTED ROARING AT 11:20 P.M.

THERE WAS NO DEFINITE EVIDENCE THAT THE JAPANESE DID ANYTHING BUT LAY BACK AND TAKE IT. THERE WERE SEVERAL REPORTS OF UNIDENTIFIED PLANES AND ONE OF AN UNIDENTIFIED SHIP APPROACHING, BUT NOTHING CAME OF THEM.

ONE SHIP REPORTED WHAT APPEARED TO BE RETALIATING FIRE FROM SHORE, BUT IF IT WAS IT DIDN'T HIT ANYTHING.

AMERICAN SPOTTER PLANES AND THE COMBAT AIR PATROL REPORTED ENCOUNTERING NO OPPOSITION, ALTHOUGH THERE ARE NUMEROUS AIRFIELDS WITHIN A 20-MILE RADIUS OF HAMAMATSU AND MORE BETWEEN HAMAMATSU AND TOKYO.

A207FX

THESE AIRFIELDS AS WELL AS HAMAMATSU ITSELF HAVE BEEN GIVEN A THOROUGH GOING-OVER BY B-29S AND IT IS NOT KNOWN HOW MANY REMAIN OPERATIVE.

A FEW HOURS AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT THE FORCE HAD PULLED AWAY AT 12:20 A.M. THIRD FLEET CARRIER PLANES ROARED OVERHEAD. MOMENTS LATER THEY WERE ADDING THEIR BOMBS, ROCKETS AND MACHINEGUN FIRE TO THE DESOLATION WROUGHT BY WARSHIPS' GUNS.

BUT THIS TIME THE TARGETS WERE IN THE TOKYO AREA.

HW1031PPW NM

ABOARD ADM. MCCAIN'S FLAGSHIP, OFF JAPAN, JULY 28-(DELAYED)-

(AP)-ENS. GEORGE GASKILL, 21, OF THAYER, NEB., FORMER TEST

PILOT OF BALTIMORE, MD., CLAIMS TO HE SPENT MORE TIME OVER THE

JAPANESE NAVAL BASE AT KURE THAN ANY OTHER CARRIER PILOT OF TASK FORCE

38.

GASKILL, A TORPEDO BOMBER PILOT WHO ENTERED THE NAVY IN THE FALL OF 1942, HAS BEEN OVER THE CURRENT GRAVE OF THE JAPANESE NAVY FOUR TIMES.

HE SPENT APPROXIMATELY ONE HOUR DIRECTLY OVER THE TARGET AREA, WHERE THE ENEMY TOSSES UP INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. ONE BIG CHUNK OF FLAK TORE A 2 1/2-FOOT HOLE IN HIS WING.

LANKY, SCHOOL-BOYISH GASKILL REMARKS ONLY:

"I SURE KNOW MY WAY OUT OF THAT PLACE BY NOW."

FJ1213ACW

ADD OKINAWA - CAVES (CUSHING) A X CAMPAIGN

FROM THE TOP OF THAT SPINY CORAL ESCARPMENT, I WATCHED EIGHT-MAN PATROLS FAR BELOW KILL ENEMY REMNANTS IN CAVES AND FISSURES. OVER A WALKIE TALKIE BORROWED FROM CPL. FREDERICK C. HINDS, 620 NORTH FIRST STREET, RATON, NEW MEXICO, I OBTAINED AN INTERVIEW WITH ONE PATROL LEADER, LT. DONALD D. FITZGERALD, UNION, IOWA, 250 YARDS AWAY. HE HAD BEEN WORKING THE TERRITORY OVER FOR WEEKS.

"IT PROBABLY WILL TAKE MONTHS, EVEN YEARS, TO GET THE 75 TO 100 ENEMY LEFT HERE," FITZGERALD SAID. "THEY CAN GO FROM ONE INTERCONNECTING TUNNEL TO ANOTHER ALMOST ENDLESSLY. WE WOULD HAVE TO BLOW THE MOUNTAIN APART TO KILL THEM ALL."

HE SAID THE AVERAGE DAILY BAG IS ABOUT A HALF DOZEN. FITZGERALD DECLARED THAT NO YANKS HAD BEEN HURT FOR SEVERAL DAYS IN THE DANGEROUS JOB OF HURLING PHOSPHORUS GRENADES AND FIRING AUTOMATIC RIFLES INTO CAVE MOUTHS. SECONDS AFTER THE LIEUTENANT HAD FINISHED SAYING THIS, THE SHARP CRACK OF A JAPANESE RIFLE WAS HEARD AND A MEMBER OF A PATROL FELL WOUNDED.

A34FX

OTHER INFANTRYMEN ON THE HARA KIRI COMMAND POST WERE STAFF SGT. HERMAN DECHANT, WALLACE, KAS. AND CPL. WILBUR A. GERKEN, FAIRMONT, OKLA. THEY SAID THE JAPANESE FLUSHED FROM CAVES WERE PRIMARILY SERVICE TROOPS WITH LITTLE AMMUNITION LEFT AND APPARENTLY RECONCILED TO DEATH.

"SOMETIMES THEY DON'T EVEN TRY TO THROW OUR GRENADES BACK," SAID DECHANT.

A NUMBER OF OKINAWA WOMEN WERE TAKEN INTO THE CAVES BY THE JAPANESE. SOME MANAGE TO ESCAPE BY NIGHT.

JP1146APW

BY RICHARD CUSHING (250)

OKINAWA, JULY 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FLEET AIR WING ONE PRIVATEERS SANK FOUR FREIGHTERS AND DAMAGED ANOTHER IN JAPANESE WATERS AND SCORED HITS ON A DESTROYER ESCORT AND OTHER SHIPPING TODAY IN A

SPECIAL MISSION INVOLVING A LOW-LEVEL SWEEP OF CHEFOO HARBOR ON SHANTUNG PENINSULA OFF THE CHINA COAST.

LT. ROBERT D. JOHNSTON, 90 DEAN ROAD, WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS., SANK A FREIGHTER AND A TRANSPORT WITH TWO DIRECT HITS AND LATER SENT A SMALL CARGO SHIP TO THE BOTTOM.

JUL 30 1945

PRIVATEERS PILOTED BY LT. WESLEY P. HOWLAND, TAFT, CALIF.;

LT. THOMAS L. DODSON, RHOME, TEX., AND LT. H. J. DUBA, CORVALLIS, ORE., BOMBED AND STRAFED CHEFOO HARBOR, SCORING PROBABLE HITS ON A DESTROYER ESCORT, A FREIGHTER, A TRANSPORT AND OTHER VESSELS. THEY REPORTED THE AIR WAS FILLED WITH SPLINTERS AND CONSIDERABLE BLACK SMOKE. FLAK KNOCKED OUT DODSON'S ENGINE AND PUT HOLES IN THE WINGS OF DUBA'S PLANE BUT ALL RETURNED TO THEIR BASE.

LT. EARL A. LUEHMAN, MILWAUKEE, WIS., AND LT. ROBERT M. FINLEY, HOLDENVILLE, OKLA., PATROLLING THE WEST COAST OF KOREA, SANK A SMALL FREIGHTER AND DAMAGED ANOTHER WITH NEAR MISSES AND STRAFING.

LT. CMDR. JOHN M. MILLER, (NO ADDRESS), AND LT. ANDREW S. CHINCHILLO, PICARDY AVE., STOCKTON, CALIF., WRECKED THE FOREMAST OF A SCHOONER ON THE WEST COAST OF KOREA BY STRAFING.

VX1118PCW

JUL 30 1945

POINCE, PUERTO RICO, JULY 29-(AP)-SENATORS CHAVEZ

(D-NM) AND LANGER (R-N.D.) SAID TODAY THEY FAVORED ADMITTING

PUERTO RICO INTO THE UNION AS THE 49TH STATE.

SPEAKING BEFORE A "STATEHOOD CONGRESS," WHICH MET IN

CONNECTION WITH PUERTO RICO'S STATEHOOD CAMPAIGN FOR STATEHOOD,

BOTH CITED PUERTO RICO'S PART IN TWO WORLD WARS AND SAID THE UNITED

STATES MUST CONSIDER THE TERRITORY AS OF "EQUAL STATUS."

CHAVEZ SPOKE IN SPANISH

JSS 1040P AQ26 LPA

70.241

JUL 30 1945

A212KX

(WEST OUT)

JAPCAST

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 29-(AP)-THE JAPANESE RADIO TONIGHT ACKNOWLEDGED RESUMPTION OF ALLIED CARRIER AIR ATTACKS ON THE TOKYO AREA, SAYING THERE WERE 370 PLANES IN THE FIRST WAVE, 100 IN THE SECOND, AND THAT A THIRD WAVE OF UNDISCLOSED NUMBERS FOLLOWED. THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, ALSO CONFIRMED THE BOMBARDMENT OF HAMAMATSU BY SURFACE SHIPS.

FJ1251ACW

FLEET

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 29-(AP)-AMERICAN-BRITISH NAVAL SHELLING OF HAMAMATSU EARLY MONDAY (JAPANESE TIME) LASTED 72 MINUTES AND SET LARGE FIRES IN THE ENEMY INDUSTRIAL CITY. NORMAN BAIGER, AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED IN A BROADCAST FROM THE FLEET TONIGHT.

HE SAID THE JAPANESE OFFERED NO OPPOSITION UNTIL AFTER THE SHIPS HAD TURNED AWAY, AND THEN THEY INACCURATELY FIRED AT SPOTTER AIRCRAFT. HE SAW FLASHES OF WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN SHORE BATTERIES, ALTHOUGH NOTHING CAME CLOSE TO THE FLEET.

THE BOMBARDMENT WAS CARRIED OUT AT A DISTANCE OF SIX MILES, IN BRILLIANT MOONLIGHT, HE SAID.

HW928PPW NM ASKED

A159FX

-95-

BROADCAST

WITH FLEET

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 29--AMERICAN AND BRITISH WARSHIPS SHELLING HAMAMATSU AT DAWN MONDAY (JAPANESE TIME) "SEVERED AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY LINE" AND BLEW UP SEVERAL BRIDGES. JACK MANON, MUTUAL BROADCASTING COMPANY CORRESPONDENT WITH THE FLEET, REPORTED BY RADIO TONIGHT.

BUILDINGS IN AND AROUND HAMAMATSU WERE SET AFLAME AND THE BIG SHELLS "SMASHED ONE OF JAPAN'S LARGEST AIRPLANE PROPELLER FACTORIES," HE ADDED.

JW738PPW

T BROADCAST

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 29-(AP)-RADIO TOKYO REPORTED TODAY TWO AMERICANS AND ONE ENGLISHMAN WERE KILLED IN AN AIR RAID ON A JAPANESE PRISON CAMP. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY.

JUL 30 1945

THE DEAD WERE LISTED AS PAUL FRANKFORT HEMMELUAN, NEXT OF KIN WAS PAUL L. HEMMELUAN, 210 WASHINGTON ST., WAITSBURG, WASH., AND JOHN JULIUS BYALL, NEXT OF KIN, ESTELLE BYALL, 2906 DELANE AVE., NEW ORLEANS, LA., BOTH U.S. NAVY CORPSMEN, AND ALBERT KNIGHT, BRITISH SOLDIER FROM BEDFORD, ENGLAND.

BOTH AMERICANS DIED OF BURNS, SAID THE BROADCAST WHICH CLAIMED 10 OTHER ALLIED SERVICEMEN WERE INJURED IN THE RAID.

59PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 29-(AP)-SHOOTING DOWN OF 275 ALLIED PLANES IN THE TWO WEEKS ENDING LAST WEDNESDAY AND DAMAGING OF 143 MORE WERE CLAIMED TODAY BY JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ACCORDING TO A DOMEI AGENCY NEWSCAST DIRECTED TO OCCUPIED ASIA.

THE STATEMENT ASSERTED THAT THE PLANES WERE CASUALTIES FROM BOTH LAND AND CARRIER BASED CRAFT RAIDING THE JAPANESE HOMELAND.

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ALSO ASSERTED THAT JAPANESE AIR UNITS HAD ATTACKED THE UNITED STATES THIRD FLEET TASK FORCE AT DUSK AND LATER

AFTER DARK LAST WEDNESDAY, BUT DECLARED THE "WAR RESULTS HAVE NOT BEEN CONFIRMED."

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

SF5APW NM

JUL 30 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 29-(AP)-THE JAPANESE RADIO ADMITTED TODAY THAT FIRES STARTED SATURDAY NIGHT (JAPANESE TIME) IN THE AMERICAN B-29 DESTRUCTION RAIDS ON THE JAPANESE CITIES OF AOMORI AND TAIRA ON THE MAIN HOME ISLAND OF HONSHU RAGED UNCONTROLLED FOR SEVEN HOURS BEFORE THEY WERE CHECKED.

DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE WIRELESS DESPATCH DIRECTED TO THE UNITED STATES AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION LISTING AS ADDITIONAL SUPERFORT TARGETS THE CITY OF KAINAN AND UNIDENTIFIED CITIES IN THE TOKAI AREA IN CENTRAL HONSHU WEST OF TOKYO.

ALLIED PRESS REPORTS FROM GUM ON THE RAID LISTED AOMORI BUT MADE NO MENTION OF KAINAN OR TAIRA. LIKEWISE DOMEI DID NOT TELL OF THE ATTACKS ON UWAJIMA, TSU, ICHINOMIYA, UJIYAMADA OR OGACHI.

SF149APW NM

LEAD SUZUKI

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 29-(AP)-REJECTING THE ALLIED SURRENDER ULTIMATUM AS BEING UNWORTH OF REPLY, PREMIER SUZUKI WAS QUOTED TODAY DECLARING DEFIANTLY JAPAN WAS READY TO FIGHT A PROLONGED WAR, HER AIRPLANE FACTORIES HAD GONE UNDERGROUND AND PRODUCTION WAS

RISING.

BUT HE CURTLY BRUSHED OFF PRESS CONFERENCE INQUIRIES AS TO HOW JAPAN WAS MEETING THE ALLIED AIR AND FLEET BOMBARDMENT OF ITS HOMELAND, TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY, AND ASSERTED, "I LEAVE THIS WITH ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE IN THE HANDS OF OUR STRATEGISTS."

THE TOKYO RADIO'S JAPANESE LANGUAGE BROADCAST BEAMED TO THE UNITED STATES AND MONITORED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DECLARED THAT SUZUKI, ETC., PICKING UP IN SECOND GRAF.

SF140APW

JUL 30 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 29-(AP)-JAPANESE PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI PUT THE OFFICIAL REJECTION STAMP ON THE ALLIES SURRENDER ULTIMATUM TO THE JAPANESE NATION, THE TOKYO RADIO DECLARED TODAY IN A JAPANESE LANGUAGE BROADCAST BEAMED TO THE UNITED STATES AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE BROADCAST DECLARED THAT SUZUKI ASSERTED IN PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY THAT "SO FAR AS THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN IS CONCERNED, IT WILL TAKE NO NOTICE OF THIS PROCLAMATION" ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA. THE ULTIMATUM SIGNED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN, THEN PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL AND GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK ON BEHALF OF THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES DEFINED THE TERMS OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER AND WARNED THE JAPANESE NATION WOULD BE DESTROYED IF IT DID NOT IMMEDIATELY LAY DOWN ITS ARMS.

AP4FX (CQ)

TOKYO REPORTED PREVIOUSLY SUZUKI WOULD ADDRESS THE JAPANESE

NATION 6 P.M. YESTERDAY (JAPANESE TIME) ON THE COMING
"BATTLE OF THE STREETS BUT NO JAPANESE TRANSMISSIONS MONITORED BY
THE FCC THUS FAR HAVE MADE ANY REFERENCE TO THE SCHEDULED SPEECH.

SUZUKI FOLLOWED IN THE WAKE OF UNOFFICIAL JAPANESE SPOKESMEN AND OF GEN.
JIRO MINAMI, PRESIDENT OF THE POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREATER
JAPAN, ALL OF WHOM REJECTED THE SURRENDER ULTIMATUM WITH THE
ASSERTION IT WAS ISSUED MERELY FOR "PROPAGANDA PURPOSES" TO
OFFSET THE ALLIED NATIONS "WAR WEARINESS." THE PREMIER EXPRESSED
THE "DETERMINATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE PROSE-
CUTION OF THE WAR."

AP5FX

HE TERMED THE ULTIMATEUM "MERELY AN EXPANSION OF THE CAIRO
DECLARATION" AND DECLARED "THERE IS NO CHANGE WHATSOEVER
IN THE FUNDAMENTAL POLICY OF OUR GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO THE PROSECUTION
OF THE WAR."

QUESTIONED AS TO THE LARGE-SCALE ATTACKS ON THE JAPANESE MAIN-
LAND BY ALLIED SEA AND AIR POWER DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS, SUZUKI
ASSERTED ONLY, "I LEAVE THIS WITH ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE IN THE HANDS
OF OUR STRATEGISTS."

THE PREMIER PROMISED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD "EXTEND ALL
THAT IS IN ITS POWER" TO EFFECT AN INCREASE IN JAPAN'S FOOD
PRODUCTION. REFERRING TO A RECENT TEN PERCENT CUT IN STAPLE
FOODSTUFFS IN JAPANESE RATIONS, SUZUKI DECLARED THE DECREASE HAD
BEEN "EFFECTED TO PREPARE OURSELVES FOR A PROLONGED WAR."

SF110APW NM

30.24-28767
SAN FRANCISCO--FIRST ADD SUZUKI JAP BROADCAST (ORIGINAL)
XXX PROLONGED WAR."

JUL 30 1945

"AS THIS IS A MEASURE PUT INTO FORCE BY CALCULATING FOR THE
FUTURE, IT IS THE GOVERNMENT'S PLAN EVENTUALLY TO BRING THE
QUOTA BACK TO ITS ORIGINAL FIGURE," HE SAID.

SUZUKI INSISTED THE RECENTLY ENACTED WARTIME EMERGENCY MEASURES
BILL WAS DRAFTED TO EFFECT A "PERFECTED FORM OF APPLICATION OF THE
GOVERNMENT POLICIES" AND EXPRESSED HIS DETERMINATION TO ATTAIN
"THE QUICK AND EFFICIENT ENFORCEMENT" OF THE BILL. THE
"TRANSFER OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
GENERAL, THE UTILIZATION OF THE HIGH FIGHTING SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE'S
VOLUNTEER CORPS AND LIKE MATTERS" WERE ALSO DESIGNED TO
"PERFECT" THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES, HE ADDED.

AP8FX

ASSERTING THE PRODUCTION OF AIRCRAFT IN JAPAN TODAY WAS "FAR
ABOVE THAT ANTICIPATED," THE JAPANESE STATESMAN ADMITTED,
HOWEVER, THIS SHOULD HAVE BEEN BROUGHT ABOUT EARLIER.

"SHOULD THIS PRODUCTION QUOTA HAVE BEEN COMPLETED JUST A BIT
EARLIER," HE ASSERTED, "WE WOULD HAVE AVOIDED CAUSING MUCH WORRY
TO VARIOUS CIRCLES. THAT WE HAVE BEEN A LITTLE LATE IS SOMETHING
FOR WHICH WE HAVE NO WORDS OF APOLOGY."

HE NOTED AIRCRAFT FACTORIES HAD BEEN EVACUATED TO UNDERGROUND
PLANTS AND SAID JAPAN "HAS NO FURTHER NEED OF CONCERN.

"I CANNOT SAY HERE JUST WHAT PRODUCTION CAPACITY WE HAVE, FOR

IT CONCERNS THE WAR DIRECTLY. IF YOU THINK THAT IT IS IN THE SEVERAL THOUSANDS ALL IN ALL, HOWEVER, THAT IS NO MISTAKE. THE UNDERGROUND FACTORIES ARE CONNECTED WITH A CONSIDERABLY LONG UNDERGROUND WATERWAY AND THOUGH THERE ARE SIGNS THAT THERE IS A CONCERN FOR HEALTH, REPORTS GIVEN BY THOSE DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH THE WORK IN UNDERGROUND FACTORIES SAY THAT LABOR LASTING NINE HOURS IS SAFE."

SF146APW NM

JUL 30 1945

NEW YORK, JULY 29-(AP)--COL. E. F. GILLESPIE, ATC COMMANDANT AT LA GUARDIA FIELD, SAID ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS FOR INCOMING TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND PLANES WERE BROKEN TODAY WITH THE ARRIVAL OF 16 C-54 TRANSPORTS FROM OVERSEAS DURING A TWO AND ONE-HALF HOUR PERIOD.

THE MAJORITY OF THE MORE THAN 350 MILITARY PASSENGERS ABOARD THE PLANES WERE BEING TRANSPORTED FROM EUROPE UNDER THE ARMY'S REDEPLOYMENT PROGRAM, COL. GILLESPIE SAID.

MQ1018PEW

A29

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, JULY 29--EDWARD R. MURROW, CBS CORRESPONDENT, BROADCAST FROM LONDON TODAY: "THERE IS NO NEWS FROM POTSDAM EXCEPT THAT I BELIEVE THAT ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL NEGOTIATORS HAS STATED THAT HIS COUNTRY WILL GO TO WAR WITH JAPAN--AND SOON."

JS229PEW

UNDATED REDEPLOYMENT (240)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) THE FOLLOWING ARMY UNITS ARE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY (MONDAY) FROM EUROPE:

AT NEW YORK--THE 3236TH AND 3241ST QUARTERMASTER SERVICE COMPANIES AND THE 646TH QUARTERMASTER TRUCK COMPANY.

AT HAMPTON ROADS, VA.--734 ROTATIONAL TROOPS AND 17 OFFICERS, ALL

UNDESIGNATED UNITS.

JUL 30 1945

THESE UNITS ARRIVED YESTERDAY (SUNDAY):

AT NEW ORK--THE FOLLOWING UNITS OF THE 15TH AIR FORCE: HEADQUARTERS AND BASE SERVICE SQUADRON, 534TH AIR SERVICE GROUP; 784TH AND 787TH AIR MATERIAL SQUADRONS, 960TH AIR ENGINEER SQUADRON, 745TH, 746TH AND 747TH BOMB SQUADRONS, HEADQUARTERS AND BASE SERVICE SQUADRON, 537TH AIR SERVICE GROUP; 963RD AIR ENGINEER SQUADRON, 744TH BOMB SQUADRON, HEADQUARTERS AND BASE SERVICE SQUADRON, 530TH AIR SERVICE GROUP; 956TH AIR ENGINEER SQUADRON, 780TH AIR MATERIAL SQUADRON, HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT, 456TH BOMB GROUP; 736TH, 737TH, 738TH AND 739TH BOMB SQUADRONS, HEADQUARTERS, 454TH BOMB GROUP. ALSO ARRIVING AT NEW YORK WERE THE 41ST DEPOT SUPPLY SQUADRON, 151ST ORDNANCE BOMB DISPOSAL SQUADRON, 5TH MEDICAL SUPPLY PLATOON, 499TH, 576TH, 531ST AND 767TH ARMY POSTAL UNITS, 3136TH AND 3138TH QUARTERMASTER SERVICE COMPANIES.

AT BOSTON--3506TH, 3446TH, 3447TH ORDNANCE MEDIUM AUTOMOTIVE MAINTENANCE COMPANIES; 638TH TANK DESTROYER BATTALION, 342ND ARMORED FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION, 344TH HARBOR CRAFT COMPANY, 436TH MILITARY POLICE ESCORT GUARD COMPANY.

BZ 1105PEW

JUL 31 1945

30.24-28769

U.S. Destroyers Enter Gulf To Shell Honshu Town; MacArthur's Flyers Sink Or Damage 20 Jap Vessels

TASK FORCE UNITS BATTER SHIMIZU; ATTACK CONTINUES

Important Railroad Shops
and Textile Plants Shelled
by Warships.

AIRFIELDS TARGETS

Army Airforce Bombers Re-
new Assault on Naval
Base, Damage Carrier.

GUAM, Tuesday, July 31.—(AP) American destroyers boldly plunged into the confines of Suruga Gulf, 80 miles southwest of Tokyo, this morning and shelled the town of Shimizu while a 400-mile strip of Japan's coasts blazed from a fiery storm unleashed by 1,500 or more American and British carrier planes.

Adm. Nimitz said the carrier planes in their Monday strike against Tokyo and the area extending southwestward to Kyushu, destroyed 65 enemy planes, damaged 73, sank seven vessels and damaged 53.

This was based on preliminary reports, subject to later enlargement, but it was notable that none of the ships hit was a heavy naval vessel.

The Japanese navy already had been given its death blow by three successive raids on the Kure naval base and earlier blows at the Yokosuka naval base. Eighteen action-packed days cost the enemy 68 war-

ships, including three battleships, six aircraft carriers and six cruisers.

Nimitz also issued a terse preliminary report on the Monday morning shelling of Hamamatsu by American and British battleships, cruisers and destroyers.

Smash Railroad Shops

That industrial city, 120 miles southwest of Tokyo and 40 miles southwest of Shimizu, suffered damage to its important railroad shops, several of which were fire-gutted, and to its textile works and other buildings from 1,000 tons of American and British explosive shells. The shelling was unopposed.

There was no report as yet on results of the daring destroyer action at Shimizu shortly after midnight. The town, once a famed Japanese tea-exporting point but lately an aluminum producing center, was subjected to a B-29 fire raid on July 7. It sits picturesquely in a tiny bay with Japan's sacred Mount Fuji as a backdrop.

Nimitz named the Schroeder and Harrison as among the undisclosed number of American destroyers that shelled the town's military objectives.

The carrier-borne American and British planes meanwhile were striking hard at enemy airfields and lesser shipping. More than 60 airfields were among the targets. The Americans destroyed 58 enemy planes on the ground and damaged 68 while the British fliers shot two out of the air, destroyed five on the ground and damaged five.

One of the enemy airborne planes was destroyed near the fleet—the only mention of possible opposition to the strike that began at dawn yesterday.

The American planes, on the basis of the preliminary report alone, sank one enemy cargo vessel, two midget submarines and three small craft; damaged one escort aircraft carrier, one large transport, four destroyer escorts, one submarine tender, one large submarine, seven midget submarines, one gunboat, seven cargo vessels and 11 assorted small craft.

The British planes sank one lugger and damaged 12 cargo vessels, three destroyers and four destroyer

escorts.

Army Fliers Active

The only new report of striking any major enemy fleet unit came from General MacArthur's headquarters, which announced that on Sunday Far East Air forces Army bombers again attacked Kure naval yard and left a large aircraft carrier listing and down by the stern. This may have been one of the heavy ships knocked out the previous day by the Third fleet's carrier planes.

Its work on the enemy navy evidently done, Admiral Halsey's Third fleet and the British task force then turned northward and made their devastating Monday morning gunfire attack on Hamamatsu.

It was disclosed incidentally in a day in Washington that the new American battle cruiser Guam, a 20,000-tonner with 12-inch guns, has been participating for six months in the Okinawa and Japanese operations.

Heavy fleet units swung in close to shore and poured 1,000 tons of shells into the railway bottleneck city of Hamamatsu, 120 miles southwest of Tokyo, touching off fires and explosions visible miles away as the ships pulled away.

The main railway line to Tokyo may have been cut, for two rail bridges were among the targets.

Admiral Nimitz announced yesterday that in those 18 days a total of 915 ships and small craft and 1,076 of Japan's hoarded air planes had been destroyed or damaged by carrier planes alone.

Totaling up the havoc wrought in Japan's inland sea and its sprawling "Pearl Harbor" base of Kure, a staff officer with the Third fleet declared: "This is the end of the Jap navy."

Revenge for Pearl Harbor

Pilots bringing back reconnaissance photos of the tremendous strike Saturday declared that the inland sea indeed was Pearl Harbor in reverse.

The battleship Haruna, erroneously reported sunk early in the war, was beached and burned out fore and aft. The battleship Ise rested in the mud at Kure and her

slater ship, the Kyuga, lay with her decks awash and her back apparently broken.

MacArthur's Liberators from Okinawa may have finished off the Haruna, for they hit her with four one-ton bombs Saturday after carrier planes set her afire.

MacArthur also reported that in the first big strike of his air forces at the inland sea and the Kyushu base of Sasebo an escort carrier and a cruiser probably were sunk and an aircraft carrier damaged.

Jap Airforce in Hiding

In all these operations not an Allied warship has been reported damaged and there was no hint that the Japanese air force now was coming out to battle, although Tokyo claimed Nipponese planes had begun to fight back. Most of the enemy planes knocked out were caught grounded.

Superfortress crewmen reported progress in the campaign to annihilate the third Japanese entity—the cities—declaring that large fires raged through all six secondary industrial cities after raids by up to 600 B-29s Sunday.

Despite advance warnings that these cities would be struck, the Japanese put up only feeble resistance in the air or from ground fire and every one of the big bombers returned to base.

The Japanese were advised that henceforth not only the B-29s from the Marianas, but the Far Eastern air forces of MacArthur would call their shots beforehand on cities to be struck to convince civilians quickly that further resistance is futile.

The Japanese, acknowledging the raids yesterday on Tokyo and the shelling of Hamamatsu, claimed that their air forces at last had gone into action, but this was contrary to eye-witness accounts from the fleet.

Reporting the shelling of Hamamatsu from a U. S. battleship, Associated Press Correspondent James Lindley declared "there was no definite evidence that the Japanese did anything but lay back and take it." There were only occasional reports of planes approaching.

In their fourth full-dress bombardment of Japan in 15 days, warships which included the U. S.

battleship Massachusetts and the British battleship King George V stood brazenly close to shore and hammered Hamamatsu without let-up for an hour.

Sixteen-inch shells from the Massachusetts' rifles and other high explosives burst amid Hamamatsu's railway shops, a roundhouse, and war plants. Two big railway bridges also were a target.

Spotters watching the shell bursts below flashed word back to the line of ships that all targets—presumably including the railway bridges—were burning fiercely.

The admiral commanding the bombardment force said the prime objective was to demoralize transportation, and since the main railway line between Tokyo and Nagoya was in the path of this storm of steel it seemed likely the objective was reached.

Pilots returning from the wide-

spread sweeps over southern Honshu declared they met no Japanese fighters, and that Tokyo appeared a deserted city with even her clusters of antiaircraft guns silent.

SHIPS POUND HAMAMATSU, INDUSTRY HUB

Carrier Planes Hammer
Airfields From Kyushu
to Tokyo

Man-made destruction hit the heart of the Japanese Empire again today as the U. S. Navy sent its bold Third Fleet in to shell one big industrial city and 1,500

American and British carrier planes ripped up 60 airfields and other military installations from Kyushu to Tokyo itself.

American war power, parading from one momentous week into another, piled up triumph after triumph in a message of steel and fire that the Allied surrender ultimatum meant what it said—quit or be destroyed.

With action continuing, events recorded were:

Staff officers wrote off the groggy Japanese Navy as dead following the knockout punch at the Kure Naval Base Saturday.

Task Force 38 stood close in shore and poured 1,000 tons of shells into the important industrial and rail city of Hamamatsu, 120 miles south of Tokyo and three miles inland, leaving targets "burning fiercely" after a one hour assault today.

Carrier aircraft, loaded with rockets and heavy caliber machine-gun shells, rampaged virtually unmolested over the home island of Honshu from Kobe north to Tokyo, hunting Japanese airplanes and airfields, railroad locomotives and anything else of military value.

One returning fighter group roamed at will over "a deserted" Tokyo before hammering a huge war plant in the southeast section of the capital. It didn't draw a single round of anti-aircraft fire.

Results Good in B-29 Strike

The mighty Superfortress command announced "excellent results" in the bombing yesterday of six of the 11 forewarned Japanese industrial target towns, a mission accomplished without the loss of a single plane, and promised to continue its pre-announced campaign of devastation.

The Japanese Domei News Agency estimated that 1,250 planes at-

tacked Japan from dawn to mid-afternoon. The main weight of the assault was directed at industrial sections around Tokyo by the carrier planes, Domei said. First estimates said 700 planes were participating. The number was boosted to 1,000, and then to 1,250.

Quoting a communique issued jointly today by the Kanto Army and Yokohama Naval Station Headquarters, the Domei Agency said targets were "mainly airfields and other military installations and factories."

Domei claimed Japanese "air units" went into action, "intercepting" and "gaining war results"—a claim unsubstantiated by American and British airmen.

Admiral Nimitz' headquarters was busy tabulating results.

Domei later reported that Iwo-based Mustang P-51 fighter planes attacked the South-Central Honshu area, bombing and strafing air bases, warships and military establishments in the vicinity of Ise Bay and Osaka.

Admiral Nimitz' headquarters, meanwhile, was busy tabulating results.

The rampaging fleet since July 10 has cost Japan 1,076 planes and 915 ships and small craft destroyed or damaged, according to a box score issued this afternoon by Admiral Nimitz' headquarters.

"This is it; this is the end of the Jap Navy."

That was the quiet conclusion of one Third Fleet officer aboard Vice Adm. John S. McCain's carrier flagship, after studying photographs of the devastation wrought Saturday at Kure, reported Associated Press Correspondent Richard O'Malley.

Halsey's blazing answer to Japan's rejection of the Allied peace ultimatum climaxed three weeks of unprecedented destruction that cost the enemy all her major warships.

All Superforts Return

B-29 crewmen meanwhile, without a loss, wrote off six of 11 forewarned enemy industrial centers that they had placed publicly on their death list; and General MacArthur's Far East Air Forces added 700 sorties of their own to Saturday's parade of bombs across the

JUL 31 1945

Nipponese Empire and its outposts. Nimitz staff issued this box score of the Allied fleet's share in the destruction since it struck Tokyo July 10:

Destroyed or damaged: 1,076 enemy aircraft and 915 ships or small craft.

Combatant ships sunk, 17; merchantmen, 74; luggers and small craft, 189.

Combatant ships damaged, 51; merchantmen, 133; luggers and small craft, 451.

Listed as sunk were the battleships Kyuga, Ise, Haruna, and the heavy cruiser Aoba. Nimitz previously announced six aircraft carriers of all sizes, a total of five cruisers, many destroyers and some lesser warcraft damaged.

The aircraft toll included: Destroyed in the air, 55; destroyed aground, 398; damaged aground, 623.

Locomotives destroyed: 126; locomotives damaged, 65.

Halsey's planes, aided by land-based Army, Navy and Marine airmen, destroyed or damaged 557 Japanese craft and 589 planes in the most recent series of carrier strikes beginning at Kure last Tuesday. Included were 45 warships—40 surface ships and five submarines.

Japs Can't Fight Back

Japan in most cases didn't—or couldn't—fight back. Not a single Allied warship has been reported damaged since the fleet went into action July 10.

The Tokyo radio, acknowledging both the carrier strike on Tokyo and the shelling of Hamamatsu today, did not mention any opposition in its first raid announcement. It said 370 Allied carrier planes attacked scattered points in the Kanto and Kinki districts of the Tokyo area in the first two waves of the continuing assault, and reported a third wave following.

The enemy broadcasts did report, however, that Japanese planes had struck Okinawa airfields Saturday night and Sunday for the second time in two days, starting fires at three airfields and sinking at least two surface craft. There was no confirmation.

MacArthur's airmen, who joined the Kure attack Saturday and blasted the battered Haruna with four one-ton bombs, also hit an aircraft carrier in the same strike, and probably sank an escort carrier and a light cruiser at the Sasebo Naval Base on Kyushu.

Nimitz's reports showed 283 Japanese planes and 196 ships or small craft destroyed or damaged Saturday alone, by forces under his command. Of the surface craft, 173 vessels, including 100 small

craft, were credited to British fliers.

To find their prey, the American and British pilots swept a 40-mile arc from Northeastern Kyushu through the Inland Sea and Southern Honshu to the Suruga Gulf between Nagoya and Tokyo.

Today's targets also were widely separated; Hamatsu is 120 miles

south of Tokyo, and three miles inland.

"Great fires lining the fog-shrouded shore and visible for miles at sea" proved the marksmanship of the British and American Naval gunners pounding the railway center and industrial plants at Hamatsu, Associated Press Correspondent James Lindsley related. He said the force turned seaward after "an hour of incessant firing" that left important targets "burning fiercely."

Objectives included vast railroad shops, two big rail bridges, aircraft propeller plants and a naval arsenal. Hamatsu and its bridges bottleneck the double-track rail link between Nagoya and Tokyo.

Again there was no opposition.

Bombardment at Midnight

Shells began striking the railroad hub shortly before midnight, from the American battleship Massachusetts and heavy cruiser Quincy, and the British battleship King George V and light cruiser Newfoundland. Also with the force were the American destroyers Abbot and Hale—and possibly other units.

Despite the advance notice of the B-29 firebomb raids by seven big task forces of possibly 600 planes, opposition to the Superforts was only normal. Interception was "nil to slight," and anti-aircraft fire "nil to meager," returning crewmen said.

"We knew all about the new idea of calling our shots—telling the Japs what cities we were going to destroy—but it seemed weird to be headed into our target and keep hearing our radio station calling out the names of the cities one by one, over and over again," related Flight Engineer Tech. Sgt. Earl H. Huse of Eau Claire, Wis.

Major-Gen. Curtis E. Lemay,

Twentieth Air Force commander, indicated in a radio broadcast after the strike that the program of warning enemy cities would be continued.

JAPAN IS WARNED OF COMING DOOM BY U. S. LEADERS

GUAM, July 30—(AP) Japan's decision to fight it out brought promises from three American military leaders that Nippon would witness record pre-invasion destruction and then invasion by the greatest force in military history. Rear Adm. D. C. Ramsey, chief of staff of the U. S. Fifth Fleet, said the "most overwhelming forces ever concentrated" will smash their way into Japan, and that in fact the invasion already had begun in effect.

The ever tightening blockade of Japan and the stepped-up air raids and naval shelling, he said, constituted the first invasion steps.

Referring to Japan's rejection of the Potsdam ultimatum to surrender or be destroyed, Ramsey said: "In all world history there is no more glaring example of a nation imposing disaster upon itself."

General Spaatz, commander of the U. S. Army Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific, said upon arrival here that armadas of B-29s soon would blast Japan with twice the tonnage the American Strategic Air Forces in Europe ever dropped on Germany in a single raid. More than 1,000 of the sky battleships, he added, would participate in these record assaults.

Baj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, commander of the 20th Air Force, said the Japanese people must be made to realize "that further resistance is senseless and will only lead to the complete destruction of their industries and their urban and industrial areas." Therefore, he indicated, his new policy of giving advance notice of cities tagged for destruction would be continued. It was inaugurated last week, with the first six cities on a list of 11 being raided within 24 hours.

Admiral Ramsey's remarks were made in a Mutual network broadcast. General Lemay spoke over the American Broadcasting company facilities.

FOE PROMISED DESTRUCTION ON RECORD SCALE

Ramsey Le May and Spaatz Warn Nipponese

Guam, July 30—(AP)—Three high American military leaders today promised Japan an unprecedented dosage of destruction to be climaxed by invasion in overwhelming force.

Rear Adm. D. C. Ramsey, chief of staff of the U. S. Fifth Fleet, declared in a broadcast to the United States that the invasion already had begun in effect, with the ever-tightening blockade and ever-increasing bombing and shelling of the enemy's home islands.

Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, commander of the 20th Air Force, said in another broadcast that his remarkable advance-notice pamphlets on Japanese cities marked for erasure by Superfortresses were intended "so that all the Japanese people must realize that further resistance is senseless and will only lead to the complete destruction of their industries and their urban and industrial areas."

Ramsey spoke on the Mutual Network, LeMay on American Broadcasting Company facilities. Gen. Spaatz, commander of the U. S. Strategic Air Forces, said in a press conference that fleets of more than 1,000 B-29s soon would be sent against the enemy with twice the tonnage the American Strategic Air Forces in Europe ever dropped on the Germans in one mission.

Ramsey declared that "the most overwhelming forces ever concentrated in military history" would invade Japan.

Noting that the Japanese had rejected the Allied ultimatum to surrender, he said, "It is a harsh fate

which the enemy has chosen. In all World history there is no more glaring example of a nation imposing disaster upon itself. For these people the language of bombs and guns apparently is the only convincing language."

He said that carrier planes of the American Third Fleet and the British Pacific task force had been "putting the finishing touches on the job of rendering inoperational practically every major Japanese combat ship" and that besides the doubling of the superfortress forces, "large forces of bombers of other types also will be on hand to destroy targets in Japan."

LeMay, discussing his advance-notice system, referred to "inaugurating this program," implying that it would be used again. Already his bombers have set fire to six of the 11 cities that he warned.

Spaatz, in his brief discussion of the B-29 program, said, "the greater the force you can throw against them (the Japanese) the quicker they are liable to call it quits."

JAP CABINET CRITICIZED

Tokyo Newspaper Calls For Action Against Raids

San Francisco, July 30 (AP)—Premier Suzuki's Cabinet today was sharply criticized by the influential Tokyo newspaper Asahi which demanded that national defense be put on a "priority basis."

The criticism, reported in a Tokyo broadcast heard by the Federal Communications Commission, followed Suzuki's rejection yesterday of the Allied surrender ultimatum when he reportedly assured his people that Japan's plane production was "not that much anticipated."

Points To Increasing Raids
The Asahi editorialized that "air-raids against our medium and small sized cities are gaining in intensity. . . . Cannot something be done about it by the Government?"

The newspaper then suggested: "Parallel with the priority on the production increase of aircraft and anti-aircraft high-angle guns, we also want the Government to put national defense on a priority basis."

Criticism was leveled specifically at the Munitions Ministry, headed by Admiral Teijiro Toyoda,

one of Japan's leading industrialists, member of the wealthy ruling classes, a naval munitions expert and regarded as the strong man in the Suzuki Cabinet.

"As Though Secondary"

Although Toyoda was not mentioned by name, the Asahi complained that "we still find some of the most important munitions being produced as though they were of secondary importance. The Munitions Ministry should concentrate on this production increase on a priority basis."

"Long ago," it said, the Government announced plans to place telephone and telegraph lines underground to protect them, but "nothing according to plan has been done as yet."

Notes Raw Material Curb

The Asahi revealed in its editorial that "all raw materials required for manufacturing planes must today be obtained within Japan," and said that since aluminum-bearing bauxite ore now comes from the southern regions only with "mounting" difficulty "the production of wooden aircraft has become a grave matter for Japan."

Meanwhile the Tokyo radio conceded that at least 1,250 American planes, most of them from carriers operating off the coast, were bombing airfields, war plants and roads and railways on Honshu throughout the day while the fleet shelled the southern Honshu city of Hamamatsu and the near-by Kii peninsula.

Shows Driven To Open Air

Tokyo's actors and vaudeville performers have turned to giving open-air shows and performances in factories and offices because most of their theaters have been destroyed by air-raids, Radio Tokyo said today.

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said the traveling shows were "packed" and that every effort was being made to restore facilities for showing motion pictures.

He claimed that aircraft production was above anticipations, but gave added proof that all had not been well in this program with the sentence: "Should this production quota have been completed just a bit earlier, we would have avoided causing much worry to various circles." He said aircraft plants had gone underground, pictured some concealed by a "considerably long" underground waterway, and skipping to the food problem, promised increased rations. He said the recent

San Francisco, July 30—(AP)—Japan will ignore the Allied surrender ultimatum, and even as the land of the Mikado rocked from the latest shower of shell and bombs, Premier Suzuki declared: "There is no change whatsoever in the fundamental policy of our government to continue the prosecution of the war."

The 78-year-old Premier thus put the rejection stamp of his government on the Potsdam proclamation in a statement, also in the United States by the Federal Communications Commission. He made the statement at a cabinet press conference yesterday.

Tokyo reported, and asserted "so far as the Imperial Government is concerned, it will take no notice of the proclamation."

As for recent heavy Allied sea and air attacks on Japan and defensive measures contemplated, Suzuki said, in a neat buck-passing comment: "I leave this with absolute confidence in the hands of our strategists."

Cites Plane Production
He claimed that aircraft production was above anticipations, but gave added proof that all had not been well in this program with the sentence: "Should this production quota have been completed just a bit earlier, we would have avoided causing much worry to various circles." He said aircraft plants had gone underground, pictured some concealed by a "considerably long" underground waterway, and skipping to the food problem, promised increased rations. He said the recent

JUL 31 1945

Suzuki Asserts Japan Will Ignore Ultimatum

Declares Nippon's Policy of Prosecuting War Is Unchanged — Makes Statement at Press Conference — Claims Aircraft Output Good

JUL 31 1945

JUL 31 1945

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10 per cent slash in rations was designed to "prepare ourselves for a long war."

Later today, Radio Tokyo claimed that a "man in the street" poll showed that the Japanese people were backing up the government in the rejection of the ultimatum.

The FCC recorded other Japanese broadcasts—acknowledgments of the weekend Naval and B-29 attacks, promised mobilization of Japan's depleted fishing ranks as a military organization—but missing from the airplanes was a speech Suzuki was scheduled to have made to the Japanese nation Saturday on the "coming battle of the streets."

Apparently it was not made, but Tokyo gave no explanation of its cancellation.

Wide Coast Strip Afire

GUAM, July 31 (Tuesday)—A wide strip of Japan's east coasts blazed today from the attacks made yesterday by 1,500 or more carrier planes from the American and British fleets.

The Japanese Domei news agency estimated that 1,250 planes attacked Japan from dawn to mid-afternoon Monday. The main weight of the assault was directed at industrial sections around Tokyo by the carrier planes, Domei said. First estimates said 700 planes were participating. The number was boosted to 1,000, and then to 1,250.

Pilots returning from the widespread sweeps over southern Honshu declared they met no Japanese fighters, and that Tokyo appeared a deserted city, with even her clusters of anti-aircraft guns silent.

After it was announced from Iwo Jima that air-borne Japanese planes had refused to challenge American Mustangs as 142 of the

Iwo-based Army fighters raked enemy airfields, shipping, railroad yards and ground installations of the Kobe-Osaka area yesterday.

The 7th Fighter Command said seven enemy aircraft were in the air, but refused to come within range of the strafing, rocket-firing P-51s. Anti-aircraft fire, however, was heavy over some targets. Five Mustangs were lost and three were damaged. Three pilots were rescued.

In the harbor area the Mustangs left a tanker burning fiercely and two small coastal vessels sinking. An oil barge, a tug and between twenty and twenty-five smaller boats were damaged.

A transformer yard on Hanshin airfield was damaged. At Himeji and Kakogawa airfields rockets and bullets tore into buildings and

hangars. Elsewhere P-51 pilots destroyed two locomotives and damaged two train tenders, six other locomotives and thirteen electric trains and shot up five small factories.

TAKARAZUKA PLANT IS 77% DESTROYED

GUAM, Tuesday, July 31—(AP) The great Kawanishi aircraft company's Takarazuka plant, near Osaka is 77 per cent destroyed or damaged, and widespread damage was inflicted on the Mitsubishi Oil refinery and Hayama Petroleum company at Kawasaki by recent Superforts strikes, the 20th Air Force reported today.

The Takarazuka plant was attacked for the first time by 50 to 100 B-29's on July 24 and every one of its major buildings was damaged or destroyed by demolition bombs. Of its total roof area of 1,747,600 square feet, 1,344,136 square feet were destroyed or damaged, Air Force headquarters said.

In attacks the following day by 50 to 100 Superfortresses, 32 per cent of the Hayama plant's original total storage tank capacity and 26 per cent of its original total capacity of intermediate tanks were destroyed or damaged.

20 YANK AIRCRAFT DOWNED, JAPS SAY

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30—(AP) Tokyo radio tonight broadcast a Domei agency report that "at least 20 enemy aircraft are known to have been brought down" and 25 damaged when some 230 planes attacked the Maizuru area of western Honshu Monday.

The broadcast also quoted a communique from the Maizuru Naval station acknowledging attacks on shipping but claiming that damage was "extremely light."

Maizuru was one of the targets of the Allied carrier raids on Honshu, and dispatches from Guam said most of 60 enemy ships sunk or damaged were hit there. Reports of Allied losses have not been tabulated but they have been described as light.

Kenney Air Force Battles Shifting Of Jap Lifelines

Manila, Tuesday, July 31 (AP)—Mitchell bombers of the Far East Air Forces attacked a large Jap-

anese aircraft carrier at the Kure naval base Sunday, left it listing and down at the stern, and other planes sank or damaged twenty or more Japanese ships, General MacArthur's headquarters reported today.

A direct hit on the carrier was not claimed, as clouds obscured vision—and it may have been hit earlier by navy planes. It was a different one, however, from the light carrier Katsuragi, which was identified as the one damaged in the previous sweep Saturday.

Haruna Still Afloat

The headquarters spokesman also reported reconnaissance photographs showed the battleship Haruna, hit by both Army and Navy bombers, still afloat but badly damaged at Kure.

The air forces struck to prevent an enemy attempt to shift their Asia-to-Japan shipping lifelines northward to the home waters.

Bombers and fighters hit fourteen ships Sunday around Kyushu and Korea and today announced a direct hit on the transports and freighters to the toll of Saturday's missions on the basis of new reports.

Decks Blackened By Fire

The Katsuragi was reported still afloat but with its deck blackened by fire as a result of the Liberators' several hits forward with thousand-pound bombs and two hits aft.

Five hundred sorties were flown in Sunday's attack against shipping and widely scattered shore targets despite poor weather.

Far East headquarters said the three-day enemy shipping toll by the 7th and 5th air forces was five warships and 91 merchant vessels of many types destroyed or damaged around the Japanese homeland. The air forces flew a total of more than 1,500 sorties in the three days.

Seek To Use Korean Route

The headquarters spokesman said the presence of the most shipping victims around Kyushu and Korea indicated that Japan was trying to keep its lifelines to the continent open by land routes to Korea and then by shipping across the narrow home waters. The heaviest traffic formerly was from Shanghai and other China coast points southward.

Two tankers and five freighters were destroyed or damaged off Southeast Korea in a sweep by twenty Mitchells with Mustang fighters covering them.

Tanker Reported Sinking

One small tanker was reported sinking after it was hit. A second

was run ashore after near misses and probably sprung its plates.

The airmen reported severely damaging two small freighters and blowing up another in the Korea strike. They also fired two medium freighters estimated at 3,000-tonners.

To extend their blow against the Korean shipping routes, six Thunderbolts swept across the southern portion and with their guns blew up a locomotive and derailed a train of twenty cars.

Two Tankers Probably Sunk

Two 10,000-ton tankers were listed as probably sunk around Kyushu. A pair of Liberators hit one in the Inland Sea and more than 50 A-26's and Mustangs hit the other at Nagasaki on western Kyushu. The same planes scored a direct hit on a large freighter and near-misses on another and set docks and fuel stores afire.

Navy, Marine, Australian and New Zealand planes co-ordinated their blows throughout the Southwest Pacific.

More than 130 Thunderbolts fire-bombed Makurazaki in southwest Kyushu. The same group hit Izumi to the southward and sank a freighter and damaged three others in Chiran harbor on Kyushu.

Bombed By Instrument

More than 40 Liberators with 50 or more Thunderbolt fighters as escort bombed shipping at Kure by instrument with unobserved results.

Heavy bombers of the 7th Fleet hit the southern Asiatic coast and, swinging inland near Canton, Navy Liberators caught an enemy battalion in marching column and killed many with strafing runs. Eight vehicles carrying fuel or ammunition were destroyed. Navy planes destroyed more than a hundred junks along the South China coast. Near the Indo-China border the Liberator fleet fired all eight trucks of a northbound Japanese convoy.

Far East Forces, which are under MacArthur's overall command, were on the same day that American carrier-based naval planes also were heavily striking Kure. The naval planes also hit the Haruna, and their reconnaissance reports today said she was beached and burned out.

Sixty Liberators of the Seventh Army Air Force attacked Kure at 3 P. M., Japanese time, and hit the Haruna four times with one-ton bombs. Army and Navy flyers agreed that the Haruna at last was disposed of after having been reported sunk on December 10, 1941, by a Flying Fortress commanded by the late Capt. Colin Kelly.

[It was explained at Admiral Nimitz's Guam headquarters that the Army planes struck from high altitude and that their attack was co-ordinated with that of the carrier flyers at low and medium altitudes. Perhaps mortally hit, the old ghost ship finally was beached by the Japanese late Saturday afternoon.]

Fifth Air Force heavy bombers, which like the Seventh are part of the Far East Air Forces, struck the unidentified aircraft carrier at Kure. Fighter pilots who raided Sasebo navy yard, on the west coast of Honshu Island, reported the probable destruction of the escort carrier and a light cruiser, both of which they said were shaken by great explosions.

JAP TROOPS TRAPPED IN LUZON MOUNTAINS

WITH U. S. 14TH ARMY CORPS, Northern Luzon, July 30.—(AP) Final closure of the trap around General Yamashita's mile-high refuge was reported today.

Ghost Ship Haruna Finished

Army and Navy Flyers Collaborate to Smash Battleship That Kelly Attacked.

Manila, July 30 (A. P.)—United States Army planes blew apart the midships section of the battleship Haruna, damaged an aircraft carrier and probably destroyed an escort carrier and a cruiser in heavy strikes Saturday at the Japanese naval bases of Kure and Sasebo, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

The raids by the Okinawa-based

with Japanese remnants evidently pulling their battered small groups into the Caraballo mountains for a last ditch fight in this region north of Baguio.

Fourteen Corps officers said thousands of Japanese were fighting with elements of two American divisions in this most important mop-up campaign of Luzon.

Japanese units were falling back from American lines toward Mt. Napuluan, 6,500-foot peak in the precipitous Caraballo range.

This is expected to be the final battleground of northwestern Luzon, where the most fully organized enemy force remains—and may be the graveyard of Yamashita and his staff.

4,477 JAPANESE KILLED IN WEEK IN PHILIPPINES

Manila, July 30—(AP)—Japanese casualties in the Philippines rose to 437,828 today as General MacArthur announced that 4,477 additional enemy bodies had been counted during the week and 587 captures had been made.

He said American casualties for the week were 34 killed and 73 wounded.

On Luzon, patrols of the 37th Infantry Division now are probing into wild mountains eastward from the Cagayan Valley where a total of 7,500 Japanese are believed split into remnants.

Another 2,200 Japanese, including at least two general officers, are estimated to be in Central Luzon, principally in the mountains behind the Wawa-Dagupan area, where the 38th Infantry Division continues the slow job of reducing their positions.

An enemy garrison, estimated at 3,900, is believed to be on the Babuyan Islands north of Aparri.

444 Die Daily

Throughout July, an average of 444 Japanese have been killed daily, compared with a 763 daily average during the bloody campaign for Central Luzon and Manila.

The proportion of enemy surrenders have increased and now one man capitulates for every seven killed. The ratio in Central Luzon and Manila was 41 Japanese killed to each surrender.

On Mindanao Island 24th and 31st Infantry Division elements continued to clash on patrol with scattered Japanese in the upper Agusan Valley and on the Kibawe-Tolomo trail.

The Australian campaign in

jungle-covered Borneo was on a somewhat similar scale, with the Aussies struggling across rough country towards the Samarinda oil area still held by the Japanese. Royal Australian and U. S. 13th Air Force planes continued to give close support to the ground troops and destroyed several Japanese river boats near Balikpapan while making their regular neutralizing raids on Celebes airfields.

U. S. Seventh Fleet patrol bombers sank a freighter-transport and two freighters at Bandjermasin, Southeast Borneo.

JAP PRISON CHIEF KILLED IN BATTLE

With United States Fourteenth Army Corps, Northern Luzon, July 30 (A. P.)—Lieut. Col. Hayashi, infamous last commandant of Santo Tomas internment camp, finally came to the end of his borrowed time.

Corps headquarters said today that units of the Thirty-eighth Infantry Division identified the colonel's body among Japanese dead in hills behind Wawa dam a few days ago.

Hayashi, who ruled the camp with an iron hand during its last year and who ordered starvation rations, was the officer given military safe conduct from camp last February in a truce to save the lives of internees whom his trapped garrison held as hostages in the Education Building.

Major Gen. William C. Chase, then First Cavalry Division commander, entered the agreement which prolonged Hayashi's life and saved those of his hostages. By coincidence, Chase now is commander of the division which reported having killed Hayashi.

Hayashi had been a will o' the wisp figure in Luzon mountain fighting. The Twenty-fifth Division previously reported that he commanded Balete Pass defenses. About the same time, Chase said he discovered a Col. Hayashi was commanding units in the Sierra Madre mountain sector in the natural withdrawal line from Manila. Chase then expressed belief there were two Hayashis—and that the one in his sector was his former adversary at Santo Tomas—a belief confirmed today by identification of the body.

JUL 31 1945

JUL 31 1945

Jap General Wages 'Personal War' With Yanks, Filipinos On Luzon

With U. S. 14th Army Corps, Northern Luzon, July 30—(P)—A personal war between Japanese Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita and American and Filipino forces, fought in an area so high that clouds often interrupt combat, dominates the final three-pronged campaign to eliminate 24,000 Japanese on Luzon.

A total of 12,226 counted enemy dead in the first 27 days of July testifies to bitterness of this conflict. It is characterized by the terrain, which Lieut. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold, commander of the 14th Corps, termed the most rugged he ever encountered. Stubborn enemy resistance is colored by the fact an unusually high total of 1,543, including 982 Japanese soldiers and 83 Japanese civilians have surrendered this month.

"It won't be over for us," Griswold said, "until the Japanese surrender, are killed, or are driven so far into the hills that they no longer are a military factor."

Over the entire battle looms the once arrogant Yamashita. The conqueror of Singapore and perhaps six of his general officers now are hunted like common criminals in the center of a rapidly closing trap some 32 miles north of Baguio.

Americans believe all of these officers, including Yamashita, still are on Luzon, living in filth and forcing their troops and Japanese civilians caught with them to continue resistance.

Yamashita is believed to be in the center of the strongest, most fully organized pocket of Japanese resistance remaining on Luzon. An estimated 10,700 Japanese are trapped in approximately a 20-mile wide stretch of towering mountains between Highways 4 and 11, north of a line between Senipsip and Kiangnan.

The trap was formed by Col. Russell W. Volckman's Philippine Army units and Filipino guerillas on the north, who formed junctions with, respectively, units of the 32nd U. S. Infantry Division on Highway 11 and with Sixth Infantry Division on Highway 4.

Griswold said the trap was sufficiently tight that no large enemy party could escape through it, although individuals might knife through the lines. Mountains of this region rise precipitously as high as 8,000 feet and clouds and rain often obscure visibility, forcing suspension of fire by frontline troops.

Fugitives would be dependent upon foodstuffs carried with them during a long, hard march.

Yamashita once was given a chance to surrender, but ignored it. The offer was made by Americans

in an attempt to save perhaps 2,000 Japanese civilians, mostly women and children. All evidence indicates that many troops and most civilians want to surrender, but are unable to do so while Yamashita continues alive as both a symbol of fruitless resistance and as head of a command enforcing rigorous discipline.

Yamashita inherited neglected and inadequate defenses when he assumed command of the Philippines from playboy Lieutenant General Kuroda, said a captured war correspondent for the Tokyo newspaper Asahi.

The correspondent, Shizuo Sugiura, said Yamashita openly complained of the inadequacy and ordered a formidable series of caves and tunnels constructed in the Ipa and Wawa Dam sectors in November, 1944, after the American invasion of Leyte.

Sugiura also said that Lt. Gen. Kanji Tominaga, commander of the Fourth Air Army, assured Yamashita after American pre-invasion raids had destroyed 1,500 Japanese planes that he would get replacements sufficient to repel any landing attempts on Luzon. Instead, the correspondent related, Tominaga flew from Manila, as American troops approached to echague in the Cagayan Valley, and took the first plane for Tokyo, leaving his command in confusion.

HIGH CARD WINS

Manila, P. I., July 30—(P)—A dash of major league color was a feature of the Manila Area baseball tournament, which ended Sunday with the 841st Engineers winning from the Saints, an evacuation hospital unit, in the finals.

The color came in the persons of Frank Bess and Jerry Staley, opposing moundsmen. Both are property of the St. Louis Cardinals—and their performances were of the prewar variety. Bess and his Engineers won, 2-1.

TO WARN JAP CIVILIANS

Manila, July 30—(P)—Japanese residents will be warned within 72 hours of the time explosives and incendiaries fall upon their cities, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The leaflets will admonish civilians to leave their doomed cities and warns them of the impotence of their defense.

Japanese on Sulu Isle Are Hit

MANILA, Tuesday, July 31 (P)—More than 100 Marine Corsairs and Thirteenth Air Force Lightnings bombed and dropped jelly-gasoline incendiaries on Japanese concentrations in the rugged interior of Jolo in the Sulu Archipelago off the southern Philippines on Sunday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

FORMOSA INDUSTRY BLASTED

5th Airforce Headquarters, Luzon, July 30—(P)—Bombers of the Fifth Air Force have destroyed or knocked out 90 per cent of Formosa's alcohol-butanol industry which is the main source of a vital component of Japan's aviation gasoline, headquarters announced today.

A member of Lt. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead's staff said that in the past three months, medium and heavy bombers have systematically blasted sugar refineries and alcohol distilleries.

Butanol is needed for high octane quality gasoline. Formosa produced three fourths of Japan's supply.

BALIK PAPAN FOE ROUTED

Australian Leader Thanks His Troops, Orders 2-Day Rest

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30 (P)—The Japanese "have been routed with great losses" from the Balik Papan area of Borneo, Maj. Gen. Edward J. Milford, commander of the Australian Seventh Infantry Division, announced today in a "message of thanks" to his troops.

General Milford hailed the victory as the achievement of the first task in the southeast Borneo campaign and ordered a two-day rest for each man "as soon as practical."

The Melbourne radio reported the message in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

BORNEO OIL FIELDS BEING REPAIRED

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30—(AP)

Nearly half the oil wells on Tarakan Island off Borneo's east coast can be operated immediately and the field can reach full pre-war production within a year, the Melbourne radio said today.

Oil production was started a few weeks after the Australians landed

on Tarakan May 1, said the broadcast, heard by the Federal Communications Commission.

Quoting Capt. J. Moltzer of the Dutch Oil Rehabilitation battalion,

Melbourne said the Japanese had sunk nearly 200 wells during the occupation and reclaimed many destroyed by the Dutch who withdrew in 1942.

JAP SURRENDERS TO OLD TEAMMATE

Manila, July 30—(P)—A shortstop and an outfielder who were teammates 13 years ago met again at a Sixth Division command post on North Luzon last week—but this time they were playing on different teams.

George A. Carlson of Tulsa, Okla., who had won a Rhodes Scholarship and attended Oxford University from 1931 to 1934, was a good outfielder and made the baseball team with ease.

Carlson liked the way a little Japanese shortstop handled hot grounders on the same team, so frequently they would celebrate a victory together.

Last week, Carlson and his men from the 20th Infantry Regiment were tracking down enemy remnants in the Cagayan Valley when a Japanese officer came out with his hands high.

As the prisoner approached, the two men recognized each other immediately. The Nipponese officer was the Oxford shortstop of 13 years ago.

He smiled. Carlson shrugged his shoulders. "I guess he thought the last three and a half years didn't count," he said.

"He asked me for beer and cheese—and he expected to get them."

"He kept trying to be friendly but I guess he just couldn't understand."

Carlson paused and laughed. "I remember he said as they led him away to the stockade: 'I do hope old Oxford wasn't bombed.'"

JAPS PROLONG THIRST

Okinawa, July 30 (A. P.).—The Yanks on southern Okinawa, many of whom have been thirsting for beer for months, have a special score to settle with Japan.

A single Japanese torpedo plane penetrated a heavy ack-ack screen, dropped a bomb and it struck a freighter with one hold full of beer. The beer was destroyed; the ship was saved.

JACKSON DEMANDS WAR TRIAL BOARD SPEED AGREEMENT

LONDON, July 30—(AP) An authoritative American source said today that Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson had bluntly informed British, Russian and French representatives that an agreement must be reached this week for trying Germany's war criminals, or the United States would proceed independently with the trials.

His determination—and the probability that other countries will heed his suggestion—was strengthened by the fact that the United States has possession of a big majority of war criminals against whom most of the European countries have brought formal charges, this information said.

Jackson, chief U. S. prosecutor for the forthcoming trials, had expressed hope they would get underway by late summer, and that present discussions would last a week stretched into more than three weeks.

His time limit may mean that Britain's new government will have to replace its chief prosecutor, David Maxwell Fyfe, who served as attorney general under the Churchill regime, or authorize him to continue sitting despite the fact he is a conservative member of parliament.

Under ordinary procedure, Fyfe would be replaced by a labor party man.

There has been no indication from party circles whether Fyfe would be asked to remain and there was a possibility that Britain's change of government might result in delay of war trials.

Perhaps a major point still unsettled in the discussions has centered around Jackson's determination to incorporate in the plan for trials an agreement defining aggressive war as an international crime. This definition would spell out in clear-cut terms the meaning of aggressive war and would include such acts as economic aggression and the massing of troops along borders to enforce demands.

DEMANDS ACTION ON WAR CRIMINALS

London, July 30 (A. P.).—An authoritative American source said today Justice Robert H. Jackson had told British, Russian and French representatives that an agreement must be reached this week on plans for trial of war criminals. Jackson is special United States prosecutor for the war crimes trials.

The source said Jackson took the position that unless talk stops and action starts, the United States will move alone toward bringing the major war criminals to action.

The American Supreme Court Justice holds a strong hand since a majority of the Germans likely to stand trial as war criminals are in United States hands. These include Hermann Goering, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Julius Streicher, Robert Ley and high-ranking generals in Adolf Hitler's army.

Perhaps the major point still unsettled centered about Jackson's determination to incorporate in the plan for trial an agreement defining a war of aggression as an international crime.

British Regime Change May Delay War Trials

London, July 30—(P)—Britain's change in government may cause a delay in the trials of Germany's arch war criminals.

The question hinged on whether Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, attorney general in the Churchill Cabinet who has been chief spokesman for Britain on the four-power commission handling the trials, would remain in his post in the Labor Government.

Fyfe, a conservative, won re-election to Parliament, but under ordinary procedure he would be replaced in the cabinet by a Labor Party man. To date there has been no indication what steps the new government will take regarding the post.

CHURCHILL TURNS DOWN KNIGHTHOOD

London, July 30 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill has declined a knighthood in the Order of the Garter, one of Britain's highest orders of chivalry, offered to him by King George VI, Buckingham Palace announced tonight. The order, constituted by King Edward III in 1348, consists of the Sovereign and lineal descendants of King George I and knights admitted by special statute.

The royal announcement said: "After Mr. Churchill had tendered his resignation to the King last Thursday his Majesty asked him to accept the Order of the Garter in recognition of his great services throughout the war. Mr. Churchill, however, begged his Majesty that in the present circumstances that he might be allowed to decline."

Meanwhile today Churchill expressed his gratitude to all those who sent him messages after the defeat of the conservative party and his resignation as Prime Minister.

A statement issued from No. 10 Downing Street said: "He fears it will not be possible for him to reply to them all. He hopes, therefore, that they will accept this expression of his warm thanks for their kindness in remembering him."

CHURCHILL IS GRATEFUL

London, July 30—(P)—Winston Churchill expressed gratitude today to all who sent his messages after the defeat of his Conservative party in the national election and his resignation as Prime Minister.

A statement issued from No. 10 Downing Street said: "He fears it will not be possible for him to reply to them all. He hopes, therefore, that they will accept this expression of his warm thanks for their kindness in remembering him."

BRITAIN WORKS TO SOLVE SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEM

London, July 30—(P)—The Problem of providing houses for Britain's homeless was given top priority to-

JUL 31 1945

JUL 31 1945

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day on the legislative program which Prime Minister Attlee's new Labor cabinet has begun drafting for submission to Parliament when it convenes August 15.

Opening of the first Parliament session in British history to be controlled by a clear Laborite majority was postponed last night from August 8 in order to give Attlee more time to complete his cabinet and prepare the speech in which he will outline his government's plans.

Attlee was in Potsdam today participating in the Big Three Conference, but ministers which he named before his departure from London plunged into the task of framing the Parliamentary agenda in his absence.

Political observers agreed in predicting that in addition to housing these other matters also would rank high on the government's domestic program:

- (1)—Speeding of demobilization to free men for vital production.
- (2)—Reduction or modification of the income and excess profits taxes to lift the burden from the middle classes and industry.
- (3)—Nationalization of basic industries.
- (4)—Inauguration of a social insurance plan.

A scheme under which a huge government credit would be provided for home-building is reported under preparation to spur the construction of hundreds of thousands of homes needed to solve a critical problem caused by wartime damage.

Coal mining, long regarded as a sore spot, probably will be the first industry to be brought under government control under Labor's nationalization program, which is expected to be extended later to inland transportation, the iron and steel industry and banking.

Attlee is expected to return to London for the organizational meeting of the House of Commons on August 1, at which the members will be sworn in and a speaker elected. He then will go back to Potsdam if the talks are unfinished.

The new Prime Minister has still to name several more ministers to complete his cabinet. It is generally believed he will call on younger men to flank the six party veterans already appointed.

TRUMAN TO MEET KING

LONDON, July 30.—(AP) The British Press association said tonight that plans were "under consideration" for a meeting in England of President Truman and King George VI after the Potsdam conference.

Zionists to Ask Attlee to Drop Palestine Ban

World Conference Opens in London Tomorrow; Arabs Assail Proposals

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—Zionist and Arab representatives brought their divergent demands for a solution of the Palestine problem to the seat of Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee's new Labor government today.

M. Shertok, a spokesman for the World Zionist Conference, which opens here today, said the meeting would demand revision of the 1939 White Paper to permit immediate admission of many thousands more Jews from Europe into Palestine.

He said the conference, the first world meeting of Zionists since 1939, would press for British and Big Three indorsement of a Jewish national state in Palestine.

Edward Atiyah, a spokesman for an Arab office newly established in London which says it represents the attitude of the Arab world, charged that the Zionists were using the question of Jewish immigration to Palestine as a cloak to establish a Semitic state.

Atiyah said the Arabs planned protests to the British government, including a demand for legislation to keep the Jews from buying up Arab land, "in our fight to keep Palestine an Arab country."

The Zionists are urging an emergency allocation of 100,000 more entry permits, saying that the 75,000 provided for under the White Paper are practically exhausted. The Arab office spokesman said the Arab world would not agree to this, contending there are already 500,000 Jews in Palestine, against an Arab population of 1,000,000.

Shertok said that there are 600,000 Jews in Palestine now and that the country could hold 1,000,000.

ZIONISTS IN LONDON HAIL RISE OF LABOR

London, July 30 (A. P.).—Delegates to the World Zionist Con-

ference, interpreting Labor's rise to power in Britain as encouraging to their cause, gathered here today for the opening Wednesday of sessions at which they will demand revision of the 1939 British White Paper and the immediate admission of more Jews into Palestine.

The conference, the first world meeting of Zionists since the 1939 session of the Zionist Congress, had been scheduled to open tomorrow but was postponed a day because of delay in the arrival of the American delegation, headed by Dr. Stephen Wise and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver. The sessions are expected to last about ten days. Russia and eastern European countries will not be represented, possibly, a spokesman said, because of failure to get exit permits.

Meanwhile today an Arab Office, claiming to represent the views of the Arab world, was opened in London. A spokesman, Edward Atiyah, declared: "The Zionists are trying to use the Jewish question of settlement in an Arab country as a cloak to further their political aims in Palestine." The Arab Office was

not established by the Arab League, but "has the full backing of the Arab world," Atiyah said, and added that its representatives would confer with the British Government in an effort "to prevent Palestine from becoming a Jewish nationalist State."

Newspaper Group Seeks European Newsprint Data

Overseas Tour Is Under Way to Study Sources of Supply

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—American newspaper publishers, although suffering from a critical shortage of newsprint paper themselves, are vitally interested in helping to get a free press re-established in Europe. Colonel J. Hale Steinman, of Lancaster, Pa., director of the newspaper and magazine section of the War Production Board, said today.

Accompanying Steinman on a European tour are William G. Chandler, New York, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers and president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association; Richard W. Slocum, secretary and general manager of "The Phila-

delphia Evening Bulletin," and Dr. Gerard LeRocque, technical consultant to the newspaper industry.

The group arrived in London over the week-end for the first leg of a European tour to gather "first-hand facts" about the newsprint situation abroad. They are representing the W. P. B. and the A. N. P. A.

Steinman, who is acting as spokesman, said that they were hopeful that suitable arrangements could be made to supply papers in the liberated countries with sufficient newsprint from Scandinavian mills. He explained that this would eliminate a lot of cross-ocean shipping from the United States and Canada. He also spoke hopefully of a possible surplus from the Scandinavian countries going to help relieve the shortage in America.

"We feel it absolutely essential that we get the facts ourselves rather than through other sources, some of which tend to be contradictory," Steinman said. "We not only are anxious to know the actual requirements of the European papers, but also in seeing that they get the essential requirements."

AMERY FACES TREASON TRIAL

Tried To Recruit Internees To Fight For Hitler, Charge

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—John E. Amery, 33, was committed for trial on charges of high treason today after the Bow Street Court heard testimony that he tried to persuade British prisoners of war and civilian internees in France to fight for Hitler against Russia.

Amery is the son of the former British Secretary of State for India, Leopold S. Amery. His case will be taken up in the next session of Central Criminal Court in Old Bailey, which opens September 9. The "Legion Of St. George"

Wilfred Brinkman, who was employed at the American consulate at Nice from June, 1940, to April, 1941, testified that while he was interned at St. Denis he saw Amery trying to enlist recruits in the "Legion of St. George."

Brinkman and Royston Francis Wood, another internee, told the court Amery visited the camp

April 21, 1943, and offered them freedom if they would agree to don German uniforms and battle the Russians.

For "Committee In England"

Brinkman said Amery told him he was acting on behalf of a committee in England, whose names he could not divulge. The witness said Amery declared about 1,500 men had joined the legion from prisoner-of-war camps in Germany.

The court received a long statement alleged to have been written by Amery after his capture by Partisans in Italy. The statement said Amery met his father in Paris in 1940 and was advised to join the army. It said he agreed, but that the surrender of the French Army prevented him from doing so, and he was trapped in southern France.

PRINTS ABUSE STORY

LONDON, July 30 (A. P.).—Another complaint that United States soldiers were abused by guards at an American Army guardhouse in England was published today in the letters column of the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes.

"I was court-martialed and sentenced to six months' imprisonment January 29, 1944, and released June 1, 1944, during which time I saw done to others and had done to me things I would never have believed before," said a letter signed "Just a Disillusioned Soldier."

"The incidents brought to light so far are only a mild version of the torture and abuse I was subjected to, not only at the Tenth Reinforcement Depot but at other DTC's."

"I wish to state that at any time I will gladly give evidence and testify against those responsible."

Army officials, following publication of previous complaints, disclosed that some personnel at detention camps have been removed and that investigations are underway.

Swedish Social-Democrat To Get Premiership

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—The Stockholm radio said tonight that Sweden's 6-year-old wartime coalition government will be replaced tomorrow by a Social-Democrat Cabinet.

TWO INDEPENDENTS WIN

London, July 30—(AP)—Two Independent members were added to the British Parliament today when the result of the election at Oxford University was announced.

Sir Arthur Salter, internationally known economist, received 6,771 votes; A. P. Herbert, the humorist, 5,136, and G. D. H. Cole, labor candidate, 3,414. The first two won seats.

The delayed count of the Oxford voting did not affect the strength of the two major parties, which still stood at 388 seats for the Laborites and 193 for the Conservatives.

There now are only eleven constituencies unreported, one seat at Hull Central and ten from other universities.

New British Rifle Cuts Path Through Jungles

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—The War Office disclosed today that British troops in the Southeast Asia Command soon will be issued new seven-pound rifles with mortar-shooting attachments and special double-edged bayonets designed for cutting trails through jungles.

Officially termed the Mark V, the rifle will have a range of 1,000 yards, less than that of the old Mark IV. The shorter range is not regarded as a handicap because of the close nature of fighting in the jungles. The weapon weighs two pounds less than the present rifle and its barrel is six inches shorter.

Powerful Pilot

London, July 30—(AP)—Sgt. Joel Chapman, manager and outfielder for the 192nd General Hospital team, poled a 10th inning homer with the bases full to lead his team to a 7-3 Sunday victory over G-25 for the United Kingdom baseball championship of the U. S. Army. The U. K. champions will compete in the Communications Zone finals at Reims, France, August 5.

officer denied at the treason trial of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain today that the aged former chief of the Vichy state ever was a member of "La Cagoule," a Fascist inclined secret society banned in pre-war France.

He was 51-year-old, limping Maj. Jean Lostanau-Lacau, described by witnesses as an alleged leader of the Cagoule. Officially he was a former member of Petain's entourage while the Marshal was French Ambassador to Madrid in 1930-40.

"I am horrified to see a man of nearly 100 years of age blamed by others for their own errors," Lostanau-Lacau said after he was hustled into the Palais of Justice courtroom. Just a little while earlier, the police had announced they were unable to find him.

The "mystery man" at Petain's trial, Lostanau-Lacau appeared when the prosecution had finished calling its list of witnesses scheduled to testify against Petain, accused of intelligence with the Germans and plotting against the security of France.

Preceding him as a witness had been former French Premier Edouard Herriot, who quietly and unemotionally expressed the opinion that Petain, in delegating to himself dictatorial power after France's collapse, had participated in a "coup d'etat" against the French third republic.

Herriot, three times premier of France between wars, testified that President Roosevelt "placed at our disposal material which we needed" in the days before the Franco-German armistice in June, 1940.

Excused from testifying against Petain was 15-year-old Alice Mandel, daughter of former French Colonial Minister Georges Mandel murdered by the Vichy gestapo. In a letter she said, "I could only weep in the presence of the man who made my father suffer so much."

Herriot was the last witness to be brought against Petain. Documents that bearded Prosecutor Andre Mornet said would "speak with even louder words" still are to be read. Mornet said the documents, many of them unknown, would "dissipate the last doubt" of Petain's guilt of treason and con-

'Mystery Man' Testifies At Marshal Petain Trial

By RELMAN MORIN
PARIS, July 30—(AP) A French

JUL 31 1945

vince "our American and British friends" who still may have questions."

Lostanau-Lacau was called at the request of presiding Judge Paul Monibeaux. He was a witness neither for the prosecution nor the defense but was called under the French legal system by Mongibeaux to tell what he knew.

His eyes deeply sunken and lustreless and the flesh drawn tightly over his craggy jaws, the major leaned on his cane between his knees, described his imprisonment and then said:

"I owe Petain nothing—nor, any other man."

In Petain's favor, Lostanau-Lacau made two statements. He said the Marshal "was fully aware of a network of anti-German resistance organizations that I was forming" and after discussing the Cagoulards, he said:

"What has all this to do with Petain? He was never a member of La Cagoule." Such a charge, he said, "makes me burst into laughter."

He declared the charge was simply a "blind for Petain's real responsibilities which he shared with others."

On the other hand, the Major disclosed that Petain personally had sent him from Madrid in 1939 to see Pierre Laval, who became the Marshal's right-hand man, to "ask him what he thinks of the French situation."

Laval, he said, told him in Paris: "The situation is very clear. We must get rid of (former Premier Edouard) Daladier. Tell Petain that Daladier is a dirty dog. Tell Petain that Daladier has to be eliminated and a new government formed."

After the Franco-German armistice, Lostanau-Lacau said, he accepted a job from Petain of forming a war veterans legion, but declared he did so with the understanding that he would organize 1,000,000 men for use against the Germans.

"Petain knew perfectly well of this," he said. But after that, Vichy arrested him and he was turned over to the Germans, the Major testified.

Of his own relations with the Cagoulards, Lostanau-Lacau denied "calumnies" regarding his associations with the organization. He said he had refused suggestions that he should join it and "overthrow the government" and had told the civilian head of La Cagoule that he would never take part in a coup d'etat.

Petain, questioned by a juror, replied through his lawyers that he knew "nothing about" the Major's stories.

Herriot, who took the stand against Petain following his recovery from an illness, accused the Marshal of delaying the departure of the French government from Bordeaux for North Africa in 1940 by dilatory tactics while the armistice with Germany was being signed.

After Petain had detained the government, "I learned there had been a meeting with Laval and others where it was decided that he would be prevented from leaving," the last president of the French Chamber of Deputies shouted to the crowded courtroom.

Retelling the story of the events leading up to the armistice with Germany, Herriot said:

Cites F. D. R. Friendship

"France had two staunch friends in Churchill and Roosevelt. We knew Britain would fight to the end. Roosevelt had placed at our disposal material which we needed and I felt sure that the day would come when he would lead the United States into the war. We had no right to betray such a confidence."

Herriot, who was arrested in North Africa and was turned over to the Germans, was asked whether he protested when Petain formed the Vichy government. He said he had not, because "I wanted to believe in the Petain legend."

"But I had to abandon this belief," he said.

Another witness was a woman writer, Henriette Pichard, who said she wished to testify "on behalf of the 11,000 French women who lost their sons in North Africa." They were killed resisting the Anglo-American landings she said, blaming Petain and the late Adm. Jean Darlan for giving the orders to resist.

The head of the Federation of Protestant Churches of France, the Rev. Marc Boegner, opened the case for the defense as the trial went into its second week. He testified that Petain had exploded angrily over the news the Germans were deporting French women for labor. He said the Marshal told him Vichy would never permit this.

The clergyman also asserted Petain had expressed a dislike for the formula which stipulated that Frenchmen swear allegiance personally to him, and testified that Petain thereafter abolished the law.

Herriot, recovered from an illness, told of events leading to the armistice and the assumption of dictatorial powers by the aged Petain accused of intelligence with the enemy and plotting against the security of France.

HERRIOT SAYS AMERICA AIDED FRANCE IN 1940

Former Premier Witness at Trial of Marshal Petain

Paris, July 30 (AP)—Rotund Edouard Herriot, Premier of France three times between wars, testified at the trial of Marshal Petain today that President Roosevelt "placed at our disposal material which we needed" in the days before Germany crushed the nation.

The mysterious Maj. Jean Lostanau-Lacau, who was scheduled to testify, did not appear and police announced their search for him was not successful.

Herriot, recovered from an illness, told of events leading to the armistice and the assumption of dictatorial powers by the aged Petain accused of intelligence with the enemy and plotting against the security of France.

"France had two staunch friends in Churchill and Roosevelt," Herriot said, "we knew Britain would fight to the end. Roosevelt had placed at our disposal material which we needed and I felt sure that the day would come when he would lead the United States into the war. We had no right to betray such confidence."

Herriot, who was in German detention after being arrested in Lyon in 1940, said Former Premier Paul Reynaud asked his opinion as to whether the government should leave France after the Germans took Paris and shattered the French armies. He said he told Reynaud: "I prefer to be shot by the Germans than hated by the French."

The court announced that sessions would be curtailed because the 89-year-old marshal was suffering from a throat ailment.

Before Herriot took the stand, Defense Attorney Jean LeMaire asserted that the news service "Opera Mundi," of which Paul Winkler was director, was used by the Germans in 1936 and 1937 to distribute propaganda in the United States. Winkler testified for the State Saturday.

Recalled to the stand, he denied all charges, including others that he frequented the German Embassy, was associated with Nazi propaganda

and bore arms against France in the First World War as a soldier of Austria.

Herriot accused Petain of thwarting efforts of the government to leave France by dilatory tactics while the armistice was being signed.

"I learned afterwards that there had been meetings with Pierre Laval and others and it was decided we would be prevented from leaving," Herriot said. Earlier, he said: "Petain had told us he wanted us to leave and that he would even help some of us to go. If he changed his mind, he should have let us know. He only increased the confusion."

Herriot, who started testifying with a smile, brought his voice to a shout as he told of the collapse of France.

"Some military leaders wanted to surrender. We told them they were the judges of the military situation and whether military surrender was necessary. They had no right to demand a general armistice involving all France. We intended to defend the Republic. We still had a fleet and an empire."

The major's name has flitted in and out of the testimony since the start of the trial. He has been mentioned frequently by witnesses, some of whom have described him as a leader of the "Cagoulards"—a right wing group of Fascist tendencies banned by the popular front government—while others have called him a prewar liaison agent between Petain, former chief of the Vichy French State, and Pierre Laval. Officially, he was a member of Petain's entourage before and during the marshal's stay in Madrid as French ambassador in 1939-40.

During Saturday's session of the trial, a note was handed defense attorney Jean LeMaire. After reading it, he popped up from his seat and informed the court that "Major Jean Lostanau-Lacau has just returned from a German concentration camp, where he was a political deportee, and demands to be heard by the court."

Judge Paul Mongebeaux had difficulty quieting the immediate uproar, but finally succeeded in directing that the major appear at today's session.

Alice Mandel, daughter of Former Colonial Minister Georges Mandel, who was executed during the war by order of the Germans, and Former Premier Edouard Herriot are the only other witnesses scheduled to testify at today's session. The prosecution is expected to end its case against Petain—who is accused of betraying France through intelligence with the Germans—by nightfall.

Postanau-Lacau returned to France with Petain when the aged

marshal was brought back from Spain in May, 1940, to enter Premier Paul Reynaud's government. Soon after the government reached Vichy the major was on hand in Petain's entourage.

After a short time at Vichy, he dropped from the limelight, but evidently incurred the displeasure of the Germans, who deported him to Germany.

GEN. DE GAULLE REBUFFED ON REFERENDUM

Observers Speculate on Possible Resignation After Assembly Vote

Paris, July 30 (AP)—Political observers speculated today whether Gen. De Gaulle would resign as head of the French Provisional Government as the result of a sharp rebuff administered to him last night by the Consultative Assembly, which rejected overwhelmingly his plans for a constitutional referendum.

After long and acrimonious debate, the assembly turned down by a vote of 210 to 19 the Government's proposal to hold a referendum during the October national elections to determine whether the electorate favored a return to the Third Republic's 1875 constitution.

The assembly then adopted, 186 to 45, a Leftwing counterproposal, already condemned publicly by De Gaulle, proposing election of a sovereign unicameral legislature with representatives of France's colonies participating.

During the afternoon session De Gaulle had told delegates he would stick by his guns, and many construed this as a threat either to resign or to force the dismissal of some members of his cabinet.

The assembly also voted, unanimously, a motion providing that the Government be responsible to the constituent assembly to be elected in October.

The assembly's actions, however, unlike those of the Third Republic's Chamber of Deputies, are not binding on the Government, since the assembly is purely a consultative body.

Nevertheless the vote may indicate the state of national sentiment. Most resistance organizations and Left Wing parties claim to represent a majority of the electorate when they oppose De Gaulle's referendum pro-

posal. Under De Gaulle's plan if the electorate favored a new constitution, it would decide whether it wanted the assembly to have complete sovereignty while drafting the document, or preferred to have the power divided between the legislative and executive branches. The proposal had stirred Left Wing opposition when it was submitted to the assembly for study. De Gaulle has opposed a sovereign assembly, which he said would expose the nation to grave confusion and might imperil the entire democratic process in France.

28TH DIVISION MEN SET TO SAIL HOME

Paris, July 30 (A. P.)—With advance units of the Twenty-eighth Infantry Division on the sea today, the main body of the division was expected to sail from Le Havre for the United States tomorrow.

Other United States units reported for redeployment:

9th Army Headquarters—On the sea.

13th Armored—On the sea.

13th Airborne—Advance units are in the Le Havre staging area, with the main body at Reims.

20th Armored—On the sea.

45th Infantry—Advance units sailed from Le Havre July 27, with the main body in the Reims assembly area.

30th Infantry—Advance units sailed from Le Havre July 22 and the main body of the division is now in port awaiting August shipment.

35th Infantry—Advance units sailed July 21. The main body is in the Reims assembly area.

More Hidden Treasures Found In Germany

Paris, July 30 (AP)—The recovery of twelve more art treasures acquired by the Nazis and hidden in barns, attics and homes in Germany was announced today by the United States 7th Army.

The latest finds were made by Capt. Fred D. Dallas, Texas, and Sgt. William Weintraut, Brooklyn, N.Y., attached to the 12th Armored Division.

The recovered paintings were credited to Rubens, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Cuyp, Ingres and Jari Steen.

ARMY STAGING PARIS TOURNEY

Leo Fraser, Of Baltimore, To Play In European Golf Tourney

Paris, July 30 (AP)—A star-studded field of 185 American Army golfers will tee off tomorrow on the pillbox-strewn St. Cloud Country Club course to open four days of medal play for the European theater of operations championship.

This second of seven major summer sports events for American soldiers in Europe will send to the greens and tees of tricky St. Cloud in the Paris suburbs 90 professional and 90 amateur club-wielders who are the survivors of 1,000 golfers who competed in qualifying tournaments. The first E.T.O. title event run off was yesterday's swimming meet at Nuernberg, Germany.

The pro contingent is headed by Corporal Lloyd Mangrum of the 3d Army's 90th Division. The Los Angeles ace was the third-ranking money winner in 1941.

Mangrum is expected to get some tough opposition from Lieut. Matt Kowal, former Philadelphia and White Plains (N.Y.) pro who finished second to Ben Hogan in the 1941 Westchester Open.

Other money players in the tourney include Capt. Leo Fraser, Baltimore; Corporal Gray Little, Beaumont, Texas; Lieut. Justus Riek, Eau Claire, Wis.; Lieut. James Browning, Bangor, Maine, former Maine Open champ; Staff Sergeant Johnny Orlick, Detroit, Mich., and Sergt. Elmer Greenwald, of Milwaukee, Wis.

REICH RULERS MEET 1ST TIME

Control Council Spurs Hope For Uniform Policies

Berlin, July 30 (AP)—The Allied Control Council, holding its first meeting today with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower presiding, bolstered hopes that a uniform pattern of Allied rule would be imposed for

JUL 31 1945

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all four occupation zones in Germany.

Control machinery is yet to be set up, but all four powers were believed convinced that Germany must be regarded as a single entity instead of territorial fragments to be governed independently according to the whims of each occupying army.

Eisenhower, British Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Soviet Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov and France's Lieut. Gen. Pierre Koenig passed along to their deputies for study and report at the next meeting, August 10, proposals for "establishment and bringing into operation the organs of control provided for in the agreement on control machinery in Germany."

French Role Approved

The council said it "took note with approval of the arrangements reached for allocation of a sector of Berlin to the forces of occupation of the French Republic." Boundaries of the sector that will be taken over by the French were not stipulated.

In addition the council agreed to hold meetings on the tenth, twentieth and thirtieth of each month and at any other time upon request of any member. It agreed also that the chairmanship should "rotate every calendar month in the following alphabetical order by countries starting with the month of August—Eisenhower, Montgomery, Koenig and Zhukov."

A military spokesman explained that the deputies will probably hold day-by-day meetings in Berlin. They are United States Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Soviet Army Gen. V. S. Sokolovsky, British Lieutenant General Robertson and French Gen. Marie Louis Koeltz.

The high ranking officers and translators met in the United States group council control headquarters, former headquarters of the air defense for central Germany.

No Correspondents There

Allied correspondents were not permitted at the meeting, but later were "briefed" by two American and British officers. The official communiqué issued by the control council centered on the allocation of a sector of Berlin to the French.

Approximately 1,000 officers and men of the French 1st Armored Division are quartered now in the northwestern suburb of Reinickendorf, the assumption being that this borough, at least, would eventually come under French administration. The French forces have been here as "Anglo-American guests" since the first of July.

Although Brig. Gen. Geoffrey de

Beauchesne attended the initial meetings of the inter-Allied Kommandatur of Berlin, he had no vote in the measures that have been taken to date.

Military spokesmen said they "assumed" the council could make many decisions of its own accord, but that some would have to be referred to Moscow, Washington, London and Paris.

French to Get Berlin Sector; Big Three Hold New Session

Eisenhower Opens Historic First Meeting of Allied Control Council in Berlin— Potsdam Parley Ending Soon.

Berlin, July 30 (A. P.).—The Allied Control Council for Germany, at an historic first meeting here today, disclosed that a sector of Berlin has been allocated to French control.

Gen. Eisenhower presided at the first session, attended by Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov and France's battle hero, Lieut.-Gen. Pierre Koenig. The Council said that "it took note with approval" of the allocation of a Berlin sector to France.

The Council also agreed to hold meetings on the tenth, twentieth and thirtieth of each month, and at any other time upon the request of any member. It decided that the chairmanship should "rotate every calendar month in the following alphabetical order by countries starting with the month of August—Eisenhower, Montgomery, Koenig and Zhukov."

The communiqué did not state the boundaries of the sector taken over by the French.

Captain Who Married WAC Says He Thought Wife Dead

BERLIN, July 30 — (AP) Capt. Carl G. Schultz expressed devotion today for the WAC sergeant he married here last Monday and said he hoped to "clear her name" from "any besmirching" resulting from a Chicago woman's disclo-

sure that the captain already was married—to her.

Meanwhile Sergt. Kanella "Kay" Koulouvaris' commanding officer, Capt. Cynthia Warner of Hartford, Conn., called on Chaplain Major

Kirby Webster of Clinton, Mass., to discuss ways of annulling the week-old civil marriage ceremony. It was not disclosed whether Capt. Warner acted at the sergeant's request or

to the church. The 24-year-old WAC, who does stenographic work at the headquarters of an airborne unit, kept to her barracks today and said nothing.

The captain's trouble began when Mrs. Ruth Priscilla Schultz read in Chicago a news account of the civil wedding. She contacted the Army.

Schultz said he had received a Red Cross message saying Ruth Schultz had been killed in an automobile accident. The Army is checking the Red Cross.

Sgt. Koulouvaris has said she met Schultz in England, in December, 1944, and he at first told her he was unmarried but last May, after they had announced their engagement, he told her he had had a wife but she was dead.

The sergeant said she and Schultz had "planned to make our home together only after" the church ceremony.

merely on her own initiative. "Schultz, remained detained in quarters as the Army investigated his tangled marital status. Mrs. Ruth Priscilla Schultz, who lives at the Chicago address listed in Army records as the captain's address, had said Schultz was her husband and the father of her two children.

"Most Wonderful Person?" "I desire more than anything else in the world to clear the name of the most wonderful person I have had the pleasure to meet—Kay," Schultz said in a statement.

"What action my first wife, Ruth, may take can never change my feeling toward Kay. I am ready to face anything that anyone may have to offer and in so doing I sincerely hope to clear the name of the WAC sergeant involved. She had nothing to do with this and is innocent of any besmirching of her name."

The captain and the WAC had planned to be married again yesterday in a church military ceremony supplementing the civil ceremony and many invitations had gone out. The Army cancelled the wedding, however, although it neglected to inform the guests. Many learned of the tangle only after they had gone

Army Probes Captain's Wedding In Berlin As First Wife Protests

Berlin, July 30 — (P) — While the Army inspector general's office inquired into the marital status of Capt. Carl G. Schultz, the Chicago officer expressed undying love today for Wac Sgt. Kanella Koulouvaris, whom he married in Berlin last Monday in a civil ceremony.

An elaborate church ceremony planned by the couple for yesterday was called off after Mrs. Ruth Priscilla Schultz of the same Chicago address as that listed in the captain's service record said she was Schultz's wife and the mother of his two small children.

The Army, however, forgot to tell the guests that the wedding was off. And a restless audience filling the flower-banked church sat listening to wedding tunes and craning their necks looking for the bride and bridegroom who never showed up.

Said Wife Was Dead Two hours before the planned ceremony the captain was placed under detention as the Army checked a statement by Schultz that last May he received a message from the Red Cross informing him of the death of his wife in an accident.

Captain Schultz in a statement declared: "I desire more than anything else in the world to clear the name of the most wonderful person I have had the pleasure to meet—Kay."

"What action my first wife, Ruth, may take can never change my feeling toward Kay. I am ready to face anything that anyone may have to offer and, in so doing, I sincerely hope to clear the name of the Wac sergeant involved. She had nothing to do with this and is innocent of any besmirching of her name."

The document was seized from the Berlin home of Gen. Hermann Reineke, described as propaganda

chief for the German Army, and listed 1,911 as killed or fatally wounded in the three services, including 1,419,000 on the Russian front.

Total German casualties since the start of the war totaled 4,064,436, the document showed. This figure, according to Reineke's records, included those killed, wounded so severely that they were unable to return to service, missing, prisoners and those discharged because of permanent disabilities.

Soviet Leader Finds No Proof Of Hitler Death

Berlin, July 30 (P) — "There is no definite proof that Hitler is dead," Col. Gen. Alexander Gorbatov, Russian chairman of the Allied Kommandatur for Berlin, told Allied newsmen today, declaring he did "not rule out the possibility that he is alive and in hiding."

Gorbatov said he had heard reports that Hitler's dentist had taken a human jawbone to Moscow and identified it as that of Hitler, but said he knew nothing beyond that.

Recapitulating achievements since Berlin was captured, the General said 700 establishments producing consumer goods have reopened and 11,000 stores, 8,000 tailor shops, 4,000 other shops, 528 schools and 162 libraries now are open.

Canadian Berlin Unit Withdrawn From City

Berlin, July 30 — (P) — The Canadian Berlin Battalion, whose members came from three infantry regiments, has been withdrawn from the city and its place is being taken today by the 1st Durham Infantry.

The Canadian Argyll Sutherlands, Royal Montreal Fusiliers and Loyal Edmonton contributed companies to represent the Dominion and Empire forces with the British Seventh Division when it entered Berlin.

GERMAN MILITARY SUFFERED NEARLY TWO MILLION DEAD

Berlin, July 30 — (P) — The Nazis' unsuccessful bid for world domination cost the German Army, Navy and Airforce nearly two million dead from the start of the war until November 30, 1944, according to figures from German documents.

The documents were seized from the Berlin home of Gen. Hermann Reineke, described as propaganda

'BIG 3' SESSIONS STILL RECESSED

Truman, Stalin and Attlee Haven't Met Since Saturday—Aides Confer.

POTSDAM, July 30 — (AP) The Big Three has not held a business meeting since Saturday night, it was learned tonight.

Censorship would not permit speculation on the reason for the failure of the Big Three to get together today, but it was said tonight that the lack of a meeting would occasion no serious delay in bringing the conference to a conclusion. One source was said to be undiminished.

The conference has proceeded since Saturday on the foreign secretary level, and a session was held today, but it was not a topflight meeting of the Big Three.

The belief prevailed tonight, however, that President Truman, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee would meet again Tuesday to continue work toward their final agreements.

Brief statements made to press conferences earlier today had given the erroneous impression that there had been no interruption of the Big Three meetings.

There was no official word as to how long would be necessary to bring the meetings to a close, although the goal now probably is mid-week or shortly thereafter.

The President is reportedly anxious to wind up the conference as soon as possible and return home for a report to the people of the United States on the terms of agreements affecting the future of Europe.

Truman still is the most active member of his delegation.

Attlee is carrying on the double duties of directing British efforts here and completing plans to present to a new Parliament labor's initial domestic program.

What decisions may have been reached respecting future government of Germany, food, rehabilitation, and fixing European boundaries are yet to be disclosed.

The agenda of topics proposed for consideration exceeded that of previous meetings, and the Berlin

JUL 31 1945

conference is already the longest parley of its kind since the start of the European war.

The conference's survival of Britain's change of government at the height of the deliberations offered encouraging evidence of the Big Three's determination to settle vexing questions which might disturb future peace.

Greece Files Protest

(In Athens four Republican leaders of Greece in a cable to the Big Three leaders appealed to their "fair play and justice" in satisfying Greece's claims ahead of those of other countries which the Greeks accuse of jumping from the Axis to the Allied bandwagon.

(The message said "It is with bitterness that Greece is today following up the efforts by the enemy countries, Italy, Albania and Bulgaria, to jump from the camp of the hostile and vanquished to that of co-belligerent without first settling their accounts with their victims in Greece. This effort leads to some sort of reversal of moral order to such an extent that the Axis satellites take an offensive attitude against Greece.")

Parley Leaders Work On Final Communique

Conference Continues Smoothly Despite British Shift From Churchill to Attlee—End of Potsdam Sessions Expected Soon

Big Three Meet Again.

Potsdam, July 30 (A. P.).—President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Premier Stalin met again today, an official announcement said.

Earlier today it was stated that the Big Three worked over the final form of a tentative agreement arrived at in eleven days of top-flight deliberations as the conference entered the homestretch on a keynote of harmony.

Observers here believed that the harmonious presumption of the conference following the defeat of Winston Churchill's government by the British Labor party augured well for a successful conclusion. There has been no noticeable break in the continuity of the discussions and the prospects were for an early con-

clusion, perhaps within the next two or three days.

The conference was described officially as making progress on the final communique that will reveal the plans agreed upon for the future of Europe.

While President Truman's primary interest is an early end to the war with Japan, there was no authoritative information whether the Pacific would be mentioned specifically in the final statement. Usually military decisions are withheld unless the influence exerted by their publication should outweigh other considerations.

U. S. Isolationism Seen as Dead.

The American Senate's ratification of the United Nations Charter with only two opposition votes armed the President with a trump card as the deliberations entered the final stage. He is now able to tell Russia and Britain that the abandonment of the traditional isolationism of the United States has the overwhelming support of the American

Stars and Stripes correspondent. He said he did not favor bringing American soldiers' wives and families overseas, because he did not want Americans to "settle in Europe." The problem of soldiers separated from their families can be solved best by getting the men home, he said.

He confessed that when he was a soldier in the last war he wanted to get home as soon as possible, and he told the interviewer that G. I.s in Europe would be returned as quickly as possible. The forces should not be removed so quickly as to jeopardize the peace, but low-point men should be brought overseas as quickly as possible to replace those with high-point scores, he declared.

The interview was published by the Stars and Stripes as a personal word to the occupation forces from the Commander in Chief.

RUSSIANS REPATRIATED

1,000,000 Returned to Soviet by U. S.—40,000 Remain

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, July 30 (A. P.).—Brig. Gen. S. R. Mickelsen announced today that approximately 1,000,000 Soviet workers and prisoners of war liberated by the Americans in Germany had been repatriated.

Only 40,000 Soviet citizens are still in the American zone, he said, and they are being returned to the Russian-occupied areas of Germany at the rate of 3,000 daily.

In addition, he said, 80,000 other Russians were left behind for repatriation in the part of the Soviet zone formerly occupied by the Americans.

It also was announced that 200,000 Italians had been repatriated from the American, British and French zones in Germany. The Italians are being moved through the Brenner Pass at the rate of 4,500 daily. There are still some 285,000 to be repatriated—220,000 in the British zone, 55,000 in the American zone and 10,000 in the French zone.

Marshal Montgomery Says Farewell to Eighth Army

Twenty-first Army Group Headquarters, Germany, July 30 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery said farewell today to the British Eighth Army, the troops he led from El Alamein across North Africa to Italy in pursuit of Marshal

Erwin Rommel's Africa Korps.

In a message to the present Eighth Army Commander, Lt. Gen. Sir Richard Montgomery, Montgomery recalled that drive and said: "It was a great task which was carried out with unfailing spirit, and it will long shine in history. I am proud to recall I commanded the Eighth during some of its most famous exploits.

"I will never forget the comradeship from these days. The Eighth Army family now is scattered all over the world, but the spirit remains and it will be a shining example for future generations of soldiers from the Empire."

Nazi on Trial for Killing U. S. Fliers, Tries Suicide

DARMSTADT, Germany, July 30 (A. P.).—A 40-year-old Nazi, one of 11 German civilians on trial for the mob killing of six American fliers last December, tried unsuccessfully to hang himself in his cell last night, but was brought into court today to testify that he attempted to strike one of the dying airmen with a hammer.

The defendant, Friedrich Wust, a Nazi party member of long standing, was found hanging by a piece of wrapping cord tied to the bars of his cell window. A guard cut him down.

His throat red streaked, Wust took the witness stand this afternoon and told a military commission that while the mob milled around the captured fliers, with "sticks and stones flying around like machine-gun fire," he pushed some of the fliers aside to get in better position to hammer one of them. He swung two blows, but both missed, he said, and then someone in the crowd wrenched the hammer from his hand.

Wust was the second defendant to attempt suicide. Two weeks ago Josef Hartgen, also a party member, ripped his wrists with a piece of torn bedspring. He was saved by transfusions.

Hartgen also testified today. A cold-eyed little man and the village's No. 2 Nazi, he said he "forgot myself" and hit one flier in the back with his fist but that was all.

The airmen were attacked while being led through the village-under guard—from one train to another.

Hartgen said some unidentified villagers beat them with "iron tools. Their faces and skulls had been pushed in."

Margarete Witzler, accused of being one of the instigators of the

attack, also took the stand today. The bulky, gray-haired, 50-year-old mother denied previous testimony that she had shouted "let's beat them to death!" She also denied seeing any blows struck or any bleeding. She conceded that she had been "very excited" because of an Allied raid on the village the night before.

The defense rested today. There will be concluding arguments tomorrow, and then the six-man military commission will begin deliberating on verdicts.

The maximum penalty on conviction would be hanging.

JUL 31 1945

JUL 31 1945

JUL 31 1945

JUL 31 1945

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JUL 31 1945

said that when he was first seized he was knocked down and kicked in the face, and that then a Negro spat in his mouth.

"Then one day I changed camps," Streicher was quoted. "I was placed in a clean room. An American came in with a pitcher of cocoa and some crackers. He set them down on the little table and stepped back and said, 'This is from me to you, Mr. Streicher—I am a Jew.'"

"I broke down and cried. That was the most severe punishment I have ever received. I am wrong. I have always said there were no

Jews, but that boy proved that I am wrong."

The prospect of standing a war crimes trial has melted some of the icy calm of even the suave Nazi ex-foreign minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop. When told he had been listed as a war criminal, Von Rib-

JUL 31 1945

JUL 31 1945

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and must be restored there when the internees finish reading.

Sgt. Bock, who has been studying the Germans' conduct in detail, summed up his opinions with:

"They looked good while they were winning, but here behind the wire, with their authority and their fancy uniforms gone, they are a pretty sorry lot."

NAZI CHIEFS CRACK IN WAIT FOR TRIALS

Records Show Goering Haunted by Fear of Death—Streicher Professes to Recant

TUCKER

MONDORF, Luxembourg, July 30 (A. P.).—Top Nazis and even some of the supposed iron men who built and bossed the German military machine are going to pieces morally and physically as they wait behind barbed wire for their war crimes trials.

Records kept by the Army since this interrogation center was opened May 13 told today of the strange effect of fear and confinement on the survivors of the German clique that ruled Europe. The records showed that:

Hermann Goering has never recovered fully from the abject fear of death he showed when first brought here.

Robert Ley, once overlord of German workmen, has shown a marked physical and moral disintegration and has, among the dozens of former German leaders held here, only one friend, Julius Streicher, Adolf Hitler's No. 1 Jew baiter.

Streicher, who professes to have decided that Jews should be allowed to live unmolested, wanders disconsolately in Ley's company, the picture of a broken man.

Dr. Hans Frank, Nazi chieftain in Poland, who arrived in Mondorf wearing only a pair of lace panties, vacillates between hysteria and scorn, crying out, "I am a criminal."

Stripped of Authority Symbol

The deterioration is apparent even in some of the general officers who planned and helped execute the most ruthless war in history. They accepted defeat on the battlefield, but when the symbols of their power, their batons, were taken away, they went to pieces.

Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel wrote to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to protest the confis-

JUL 31 1945

JUL 31 1945

JUL 31 1945

JUL 31 1945

cation of his marshal's baton. Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, who succeeded Hitler as Chancellor, resented being photographed with a black number across his shirt front, and wrote to General Eisenhower to tell him so.

Commenting on the Germans' attitude, Sgt. Robert Bock of Milwaukee, Wis., assistant in the liaison office here, said:

"They looked good while they were winning, but here behind the wire, with their authority and their fancy uniforms gone, they are a pretty sorry lot. They are scared to death. They distrust each other. They try to pass the buck and they go into hysterics at the slightest thing."

Sergeant Bock said that Arthur Seyss-Inquart, former Nazi Minister of Culture and overlord of the Netherlands, was the first internee. He was in on May 13. Goering arrived May 20. He came in, disheveled, in the back end of a weapons carrier, his sky-blue uniform dusty. With him was a pink-cheeked valet. The valet was immediately ordered to hard labor.

Poison Vial Not Used

Goering was found to have a vial of poison concealed in a can of soluble coffee. On the vial was the word, "Gift," which is German for poison. Goering did not explain why he, like former Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, who also was carrying poison when captured, had failed to use it.

Sergeant Bock said that Goering was so nervous on his arrival that he had to be put in care of Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring. "He kept saying, 'I think you are going to kill me tomorrow,'" the sergeant related.

Col. B. C. Andrus of Denver, Col., commanding officer of the interrogation center, said that Goering was "so debased by his vices he lacks the moral stamina of normal men."

Admiral Doenitz has preserved a cynical exterior most of the time. While watching American soldiers stringing additional

barbed wire around the enclosure, he turned to Sergeant Bock and said: "I don't think this place is well enough protected; what you need is an extra fence with a few lions and tigers."

Von Ribbentrop surrendered some of his icy calm when he was advised that he had been listed as a war criminal. "A criminal!" he exclaimed. "I, a criminal?"

The author of Germany's foreign policy said that he had known nothing of Hitler's plans to occupy Austria and was stunned by the

fait accompli.

His Salesmanship Cited

"The greatest diplomatic success you ever had was foisting German champagne off on the French," Dr. Bohuslav Ecer, chief of the Czechoslovak War Crimes Commission, said. Ribbentrop, a former champagne salesman, shrugged and said, "I know it is a joke, but German champagne was really very good."

Streicher told Sergeant Bock that when he changed camps he was placed in a clean room. "An

American came in with a pitcher of cocoa and some crackers," Streicher continued. "He set them down on the little table and stepped back and said, 'This is from me to you, Mr. Streicher—I am a Jew.'"

"I broke down and cried. That was the most severe punishment I have ever received. I am wrong. I have always said there were no good Jews, but that boy proved to me that I am wrong."

'Will You Feed Us' Vienna's Residents Ask U.S. Troops

By MAURICE MORAN

VIENNA, July 30—(AP) An American press convoy entered Vienna today and found the historic city scarred by smoke-blackened ruins and its people, traditionally carefree, still smiling but begging "will you feed us?"

The 40-vehicle group of American and other correspondents moved into the American zone in northwest Vienna after a four-hour ride from Enns, 80 miles to the west. It formed the vanguard of a United States occupation force of about 5,000 troops.

The "litter city" where some of the heaviest fighting took place before the city fell to the Russians shared the heaviest scars with working class districts adjacent to factories, rail yards and oil refineries where Allied bombs were aimed.

The Grand Hotel, known to thousands of American tourists before the war, was badly damaged and buildings in the Kaertner Strasse shopping district near the cathedral were gutted and in ruins.

The opera house, where the works of Viennese composers gained world stature, is a ruined shell, its entrances boarded up.

Out of the business and indus-

trial sections the damage apparently lessens and life seems almost normal in the larger residential sections except that some of the larger homes display signs "this home confiscated for use by the Soviet Army."

Residents' first queries to American correspondents were "will you feed us?" or "when will you bring food?"

The ceremonial entry of American troops who will take part in Vienna's joint occupation with the Russians, British and French was not expected until the arrival of Gen. Mark Clark, heading American occupation forces in Austria.

Russian military police at road intersections saluted each vehicle.

The Russian offensive that overran the Vienna area had left its mark along the road leading through Russian-occupied territory to Vienna in the twisted hulks of German trucks, staff cars and tanks.

The Press convoy was met at Vienna's outskirts by Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Lewis of San Antonio,

Tex., a member of the American governing body.

"We have gotten along very well thus far with the Russians," Lewis said. "Their methods take longer than ours, but their results are satisfactory."

Lewis estimated about 1,300,000 persons were living in the Austrian capital and about 275,000 of these reside in the American-designated zone.

TAKING WAYS

Enns, Austria, July 30—(AP)—A flaxen-haired, blue-eyed Austrian boy had such a bewitching way about him that American GI's couldn't resist the temptation to bounce him on their knees.

But one husky American truck-driver, after playing with the nine-year-old child for awhile, discovered his pen, pencil and watch were gone. Military Police picked up the boy, and a search of his pockets uncovered eight other pens, six pencils, two watches, three billfolds and a hoard of other loot lifted from the unsuspecting Americans.

General Mark Clark

Returns To Italy

Enns, Austria, July 30—(AP) Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding general of the United States forces in Austria, arrived in Verona, Italy, by plane today from Brazil, USFA headquarters announced. No details were given as to when he would rejoin his command here.

ALLIES DISSOLVE ANOTHER AIR UNIT

Mediterranean Force Dropped 650,000 Tons on Enemy in 18 Months of Action

ROME, July 30 (AP)—The dissolution of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces—the over-all command that directed the air war in southern Europe from December, 1943, until Germany surrendered—was announced by Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander tonight.

Effective at midnight, the action has little immediate effect on the organization of the air forces in this theatre.

The United States Air Forces remain under the command of Maj. Gen. James M. Bevass. British operations are controlled by Air Marshal Sir Guy Garrod.

Alexander Retains Command

Field Marshal Alexander, as supreme theatre commander, will exercise command over these air forces through Air Marshal Garrod on the British side and Gen. Joseph T. McNarney on the American side.

During the eighteen months of its direction of the Mediterranean air war, the Mediterranean Air Forces coordinated and supervised more than 250,000 officers and men of the United States, British, Greek, Yugoslav, Polish, Italian, Brazilian, South African, Canadian, Australian and French Air Forces.

Planes of the command dropped more than 650,000 tons of bombs and shot down more than 8,700 enemy planes in combat. The Allied losses were more than 9,300 planes and approximately 40,000 airmen, killed, wounded, captured and missing.

Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, who now is deputy commander of the United States Army Air Forces and Chief of the Air Staff, commanded the Mediterranean Force

from inception until last spring, when he was sent to Washington. He was succeeded by Lieut. Gen. John K. Cannon, who since has left to take command of the United States Occupation Air Forces in Europe.

U. S. Fliers Most Active

The Mediterranean Command announced the following breakdown in figures on Allied air operations in the Mediterranean from the landings in North Africa on Nov. 8, 1942, to the German surrender in Italy, May 2, 1945: United States Ninth Air Force—12,142 sorties, 10,618 tons of bombs dropped, 165 planes lost, 600 air victories.

United States Fifteenth Air Force—265,792 sorties, 309,278 tons of bombs dropped, 3,403 planes lost, 3,946 victories.

United States Twelfth Air Force—430,681 sorties, 217,156 tons of bombs dropped, 2,667 planes lost, 2,857 victories.

Royal Air Force—447,196 sorties, 130,646 tons of bombs dropped, 3,021 planes lost, 1,305 victories.

French Air Force—19,853 sorties, 5,451 tons of bombs dropped, 83 losses, 13 victories.

Brazilian Air Force—2,579 sorties, 1,046 tons of bombs dropped, 18 planes lost.

British Eighth Army Has Been Disbanded

Rome, July 30—(AP)—The British Eighth Army, which drove the Germans 3,000 miles from El Alamein to Austria in 30 months, was disbanded at noon yesterday.

The Army's Fifth Corps will be known as "British Forces in Austria," remaining under the command of Lt. Richard L. McCreery, and the 13th Corps, which destroyed Italian Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's Army in Libya in the Winter of 1941, has been transferred to Allied headquarters under the command of Marshal Sir Harold Alexander.

The Eighth, which first went into action November 17, 1941, battled Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps from Egypt across North Africa, then fought through Sicily, Italy and into Austria.

49 ITALIANS SEIZED IN RAID

Group Linked to Massacre of Political Prisoners in Schio

ROME, July 30 (AP)—Forty-nine persons suspected of complicity in a machine-gun massacre of political prisoners in Schio jail on July 6 were seized yesterday in a dawn raid on that town by units of the American Thirty-fourth Infantry Division.

The raid was led by Lieut. Col.

Richard L. Loller of Tuscaloosa, Ala., senior civil affairs officer of Vicenza Province. The suspects were captured without a shot and rushed to Vicenza for questioning.

Forty-seven persons were killed, thirteen of them women, and twenty-six others were wounded in the jail massacre.

Pope Lauds Sport As Maker Of Men

Vatican City, July 30 (AP)—Pope Pius XII told a group of instructors from the United States Army Central Sports School of Rome today that sport had real value in improving men intellectually, morally and physically.

"Sport, properly directed, develops character and makes a man courageous, a generous loser and a gracious victor," the Pope said. "It refines the senses, gives us intellectual penetration and steels the will to endure."

"It is not only the physical development then. Sport, rightly understood, is an occupation of the whole man, and, while perfecting the body, it also makes the mind a more refined instrument for the search and communication of truth. It helps man achieve that end to which all others must be subservient, the service and praise of his Creator."

Noting that instructors had been placed at universities in the United States, the Pope commented:

"Your academic associations will put you on guard against the tendencies, too common, alas, nowadays, of making sport an end in itself—which it can never be."

"Harmony between the physical development of man on one side and his intellectual and moral education on the other is not easy to achieve. Hence, there is the necessity of your instilling into your pupils the importance of discipline—not merely external discipline, but the discipline of rigorous self control which is as momentous in the realm of sport as in that of the intellectual or moral order."

LAVAL ORDERED OUT

Madrid, July 30 (A. P.)—The Spanish news agency Cifra said today that Pierre Laval had been ordered by the Spanish Government to return immediately to northern Italy, from where he flew to Spain after the collapse of Germany. The dispatch said the former Vichy premier had been told to leave Barcelona "as soon as possible" and board the German liner.

man plane which brought him to Spain with several collaborationist companions.

Once in the air, the all-German crew of the plane presumably can go where they please and it was believed here that the pilot would head for Paris, where the French Government is waiting for Laval. This step was reported forced on the Spanish Government by Laval's refusal to surrender voluntarily to the French. Members of the German crew are known to be eager to surrender to the Allies.

DEPARTURE OF LAVAL BY PLANE DELAYED

BARCELONA, July 30—(AP) Pierre Laval said a "regretful" farewell to Spain today, but after his plane had taxied twice around the field it had to return because of engine trouble and the former Vichy premier's party was left waiting nervously tonight for repairs to be made. Attaches said it was unlikely the flight could be made before tomorrow morning.

Spain had ordered Laval to leave the country in the same swastika-decked junkers plane which brought him here from Bolzano, Italy, 89 days ago. The order called for the plane to return to its point of departure, but officials agreed that once in the air Laval and his two German pilots were masters of their own destination and might go anywhere.

There was speculation that the plane might go direct to Paris for Laval's inevitable trial, or to some airport in territory occupied by American troops, or possibly to another neutral country such as Eire, Portugal or Switzerland.

(The Paris radio said today that Laval and his secretary, Jacques Gerard, had been summoned by formal decree to appear before France's court of justice within ten days or be judged in absentia. The broadcast said the decree was posted on town halls July 28.)

In the party which left Montjuich fortress in Spanish Army limousines for the heavily guarded Prats de Llobregat airport were believed to be Laval, his wife, former Vichy Ministers Abel Bonnard and Maurice Gabolde, Bonnard's son Eugene and a man named Paul Meraud. Only representatives of the civil governor and officers at the field were allowed to approach the party.

(The Paris radio said Laval and his secretary, Jacques Gerard, had

JUL 31 1945

been summoned by formal decree to appear before a court of justice in France within ten days or be judged in their absence. The broadcast said the decree was posted on town halls Saturday.

[The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Paul-Henri Spaak, has revealed that "negotiations are going on for extradition from Spain of the Belgian traitor, Leon DeGrelle," the British radio reported in a broadcast recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System.]

Gustav Visits Denmark.
Copenhagen, July 30 (A. P.).—The batteries of Fort Sixtus, silent for five years, opened up with a royal salute today as Sweden's King Gustav V. arrived aboard the destroyer Stockholm for a visit with King Christian X. It was Gustav's first trip to Denmark in eight years.

SIGRID UNDET RETURNS
OSLO, July 30.—(AP) Sigrid Undet, Norwegian author and Nobel Prize winner, has returned to Norway from the United States after an absence of five years.

Harriman Expected in Moscow.
Moscow, July 30 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman was reported in American quarters here today to be planning to return to Moscow from Berlin late this week. Major Gen. J. Russell Deane, chief of the United States Military Mission in Moscow, was back at his desk today following his return from the Potsdam Conference.

CHINESE INVADING INDO-CHINA PASSES

Japanese Are Hurling Back in
Their Attempts to Enter
From French Colony

PINGSIANG IS RECAPTURED

Enemy Still Pursued Beyond
Kweilin, Where Mopping Up

of Remnants Is Ended MOOSA

CHUNGKING, China, July 30 (AP)—Counter-attacking Chinese troops are battling for possession of two strategic border passes leading into Indo-China after hurling back Japanese attempts to invade south China from the enemy-occupied French colony, the Chinese High Command said tonight. A communiqué reported seesaw fighting near Nam Quan, eighty-four miles northeast of Hanoi and near the 1,500-foot highway pass at Shuikow, 116 miles north of the Indo-Chinese capital.

Battles raged around these points after the Chinese virtually completed clearing Japanese forces that had broken into the Chinese province of Kwangsi from the Indo-Chinese towns of Dong Dang and Caobang.

Chinese troops under Gen. Chang Fah-kwei counter-attacked enemy forces who had thrust into Shuikow, twenty-four miles southeast of Caobang, and pushed them across the Indo-Chinese frontier, headquarters said.

The Chinese also ousted the Japanese from Pingsiang, eleven miles north of Nam Quan, after the enemy had struck from Dong Dang and moved up the main China-Indo-China highway. Then General Chang's forces attacked Nam Quan, but the pass still was enemy-held.

Swaying fighting has been going on at points along a 185-mile stretch of the mountainous, twisting Indo-China frontier for almost two months.

Kweilin Mopping-up Ends

At the northeastern end of a 330-mile gap in Tokyo's shattered corridor from Korea to southeast Asia other Chinese forces completed the mopping-up of Japanese remnants in the suburbs of the air-base city of Kweilin, the High Command said. Japanese rearguards had held out in caves and amid suburban ruins since Kweilin, formerly the biggest United States advance airbase in south-central China, was liberated Friday.

Spearheads advancing northeast from Kweilin approached the southern suburbs of Lingchwan after a fourteen-mile advance up the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad and were preparing a coordinated attack on the town with a Chinese column approaching from the west, the communiqué said.

More than 300 miles northeast of Kweilin, there were clashes with a Japanese force, originally estimated at 20,000 men, that was fighting toward Nanchang, 160 miles southeast of Hankow.

The Chinese, headquarters said,

attacked the flanks of the Japanese "floating pocket" at a point south of Kian, 110 miles below Nanchang, Friday. Other Chinese units assailed Japanese points north of Taiho, 138 miles south of Nanchang and sixty-two miles north of the recaptured American airfield at Kanhsien.

A Fourteenth Air Force communiqué said that B-29 Superfortresses attacked six Japanese convoys Saturday night in the Siang River Valley, "causing fires and secondary explosions."

Chinese Smash Toward Lingling From Kweilin

Chungking, July 30.—(AP) Victorious Chinese troops are driving toward the Hunan Province border today from the area of captured Kweilin in Kwangsi, their next objective apparently the former American air base at Lingling.

Chinese columns, pursuing Japanese who abandoned the three-airfield base at Kweilin Friday, reached the walled town of Lingchwan yesterday after a three-day push and laid siege to it. Another force by-passed the strongpoint on the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad and drove another nine miles, reaching Tajungkiang, 85 miles southwest of Lingling, the High Command said.

Lingling, former Flying Tigers' base, was abandoned by the U. S. 14th Air Force last September 7, to Japanese sweeping down through Hunan along the Canton-Hankow railway. Its recapture by the Chinese would open the way for a drive on the important railway junction of Hengyang.

New Foreign Minister Appointed In China

Chungking, July 30.—(AP) Minister of Information Wang Shih-Chieh, who headed the Chinese mission to Britain, was appointed minister of foreign affairs today, taking the post which has been held by Premier T. V. Soong.

Soong, who served as foreign minister since December 23, 1941, attending the San Francisco World Security Conference in that capacity.

He was elevated to the premiership last December 4, but continued to hold the foreign ministry portfolio concurrently. Soong only recently returned from conferences with Premier Stalin and other high Soviet officials in Moscow.

SOONG GIVING UP ONE CABINET POST

CHUNGKING, July 30.—(AP) Chinese Premier T. V. Soong today relinquished his post as minister of foreign affairs and turned it over to Minister of Information Dr. Wang Shih-Chieh in a cabinet reshuffle designed to speed the war against Japan.

Soong, who had served as foreign minister since Dec. 23, 1941 and was elevated to the premiership last May 31, retained his post as premier.

At the same time, he was named vice chairman of the joint administration of China's four government banks in succession to H. H. Kung, whose resignation has been accepted, an announcement said today. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek is chairman of the banking board.

In another cabinet change, Minister of Social Affairs Ku Cheng-Kang was appointed concurrently minister of agriculture and forestry, succeeding Gen. Sheng Shih-Tsai, former governor of Sinkiang.

The reshuffle bore out Premier Soong's pledge to the Peoples Political Council, an advisory body, that the Chinese government would reorganize the cabinet and administration to ensure the fullest prosecution of the war and strengthen its hands for the gigantic task of postwar reconstruction.

China Honors Chennault

Chiang Decorates General at Banquet at Chungking

CHUNGKING, July 30 (AP).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek tonight conferred the Chinese government's Order of the Blue Sky and White Sun upon Major General Claire L. Chennault, who is retiring as commander of the United States 14th Air Force. The order, one of China's highest, was presented during a banquet in Chennault's honor at Chiang's presidential villa on the outskirts of Chungking. American and Chinese generals attended.

Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of American forces in China, conferred on Chennault the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal.

B-29S ATTACK CONVOYS

CHUNGKING, July 30.—(AP) A 14th Airforce communiqué said today that B-29 Superfortresses attacked six Japanese convoys Saturday night in the Siang river valley, "causing fires and secondary explosions."

(This is the first mention of the giant bombers operating within China.)

BRITISH ATTACKING WAY TO SINGAPORE

Carrier Planes Cause Great
Damage in Malaya—Fleet
North of Malacca Strait

By The Associated Press.
CALCUTTA, India, July 30.—Carrier-borne aircraft of the British East Indies Fleet have struck heavily at enemy approaches to Singapore, while land-based bombers hit anew at Bangkok, capital of Thailand astride the railway connecting Singapore with the mainland, Southeast Asia Command Headquarters announced today.

A naval communiqué detailing fleet activity from July 24-26 said that guns of the aircraft carrier Ameer shot down a Japanese plane attempting to make a suicide attack.

[A Tokyo broadcast said Japanese troops frustrated two attempts to land British troops on the island of Phuket, just off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, 430 miles southwest of Bangkok and 600 miles north-west of Singapore. The enemy broadcast said the landings were attempted July 25 and 26, and that one cruiser was sunk.]

The naval communiqué said "heavy units" of the fleet were part of a task force supporting British minesweepers operating off the west coast of Malay Peninsula north of the Malacca Strait. One British minesweeper, the Squirrel, was lost when she struck a mine, the bulletin added.

Carrier-borne aircraft with the

fleet attacked enemy airfields, railways, troop concentrations, military installations and columns of motor transport. Targets were not identified, but railway installations were demolished at "an important junction" and traffic was disorganized, the communiqué said. Enemy sea craft were hit, and in a bombing and strafing run on seaplane bases and airfields the British carrier planes destroyed eight enemy aircraft on the ground and damaged five others, headquarters said.

Suicide Planes Are Repulsed By British Fleet

Calcutta, July 30.—(AP) Units of the British East Indies Fleet operating on the approaches to Singapore between July 24 and 26 successfully beat off a Japanese suicideplane attack on the aircraft carrier Ameer, the Southeast Asia Command announced today.

The fleet, which consisted of "heavy units, the aircraft carrier and escorts," supported British minesweepers operating off the west coast of the Malay Isthmus to the north of the Malacca Strait.

One British minesweeper—the HMS Squirrel—was lost when she struck a mine.

HEAVY BOMBERS POUND BANGKOK RAILWAY STATION

Calcutta, July 30.—(AP) Liberators of the Eastern Air Command bombed the principal railway station of Bangkok, Thailand's capital, yesterday, derailing rolling stock and destroying sections of track, Southeast Asia Headquarters said today.

Spitfires, supporting ground forces in mopping up Japanese troops in the Sittang River area, bombed and strafed gun positions and slit trenches and destroyed five rivercraft.

Britain's two-month-old "Fighting Twelfth" Army, which has killed or captured more than 6,000 enemy troops in the last week, continued to track down remnants of the defeated Japanese 28th Army in Southern Burma and sought to prevent their escape into Thailand.

Today's communiqué said "greater resistance" was shown by the enemy in several village strong points.

Communists Say Chiang Troops Shelled Theirs

San Francisco, July 30 (AP)—The Chinese Communist wireless at Yen-an said tonight that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's troops had forced Communist troops to withdraw from the Communist-controlled Yeh Tai Shan area in north-western China after intense fighting.

The English-language dispatch, beamed to North America and recorded by the FCC, said the withdrawal was ordered after the Government forces bombarded the area, at the southern tip of the Communist Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia border.

Tell Of Repeating Attacks
Yen-an said the shelling began July 24, after the Communist units had repulsed "repeated" attacks and Chiang's troops had been reinforced.

"Large numbers of field guns, trench mortars and American-supplied bazookas kept up an intense bombardment," the dispatch said. It added that "Eighth Route forces stuck bravely to their positions for three days."

Last week Yen-an said Chinese Communist leaders had appealed to Chiang to halt the fighting. This dispatch also charged the Government troops had said, "fighting the Communists comes first and fighting the Japanese comes second."

The Chungking Government replied that the clash was "not serious at all" and charged that Communist troops had started the trouble.

Spanish Minister To U. S. Denounced By Cubans

Havana, July 30.—(AP) The Cuban State Department was reported today to have advised Manuel Aznar, new Spanish Minister to the United States, against disembarking from his ship at Havana, and Spanish Government officials were believed planning protests to the Cuban Government over Saturday's anti-Spanish demonstration.

Aznar, former Falange chief of propaganda, is en route to the United States from Spain. His ship arrived in Havana Harbor Saturday, but he did not come ashore. Demonstrators paraded along the waterfront, denouncing Aznar and the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco. The demonstrators about 1,000 students and Socialist youths, rioted in front of the Spanish embassy near the waterfront and stoned the embassy.

JUL 31 1945

SKELETON STAFF MANS CARIBBEAN NAVY STRONGHOLD

RANDOLPH FORT

ENSENADA HONDA, Puerto Rico, July 30—(AP) With Caribbean and South Atlantic dangers over, a skeleton staff of 138 sailors—11 officers and 127 men—mans a ghostlike United States Navy installation at Roosevelt roads which may become of the greatest importance in the new world.

The Navy staff of 138 is augmented by 1,000 civilians whose work is maintaining the base almost lost in a twelve square mile area of Puerto Rico's eastern coast. It gives the appearance of a ghost city but one which will live again and bustle after the war with Japan.

Roosevelt roads has functioned purely on a maintenance basis since September, 1941. At that time it had been a operating base, though largely in name only since August, 1933, when the original construction contract had expired with a third of the base completed and \$50,000,000 spent.

Building was halted upon expiration of the contract on account of a changed war picture which cancelled the necessity.

Begun in June, 1941, Roosevelt roads at the busiest time had working a thousand construction experts from the United States and 11,000 Puerto Rican civilians, plus an unnumbered Marine guard and Navy personnel.

The present naval complement is commanded by Lt. Comdr. J. K. Jernigan of Georgetown, S. C., with Lt. C. A. Jeckbert of Rockland, Me., aviation officer. Jernigan says on account of the limited staff, every man, the officers especially, has several jobs.

Though assigned to a base of this importance, the men are nearly as far removed from civilian entertainment as outposts truly remotely placed. Movies change nightly and everybody goes every night except those on duty.

Though \$50,000,000 was spent to complete a third of the base, contemplated future expenditures are only \$45,000,000. This is accounted for by abandonment of plans to construct an expensive breakwater at the harbor entrance. Any plans

to anchor the entire Atlantic fleet in Roosevelt Roads was abandoned with the tragic lesson of Pearl Harbor.

The Navy declines to conjecture on the size of the base personnel after the war. It is considered likely future construction will be leisurely compared with the earlier rush, since time presumably will be available.

2d Canadian Cabinet Vacancy

OTTAWA, July 30 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced tonight the resignation of Revenue Minister D. L. MacLaren and his appointment as lieutenant governor of New Brunswick, effective Nov. 1, when the present lieutenant governor, W. G. Clark, will retire. The resignation created a second vacancy in Mr. King's Cabinet. The postmaster generalship has been open since the retirement of W. P. Mulock.

Council Choice An Issue

Washington, July 30 (AP)—Senator Connally (D., Texas) said today he is asking the State Department to determine whether the American delegate to the World Security Council can be appointed without further congressional action.

An appointment of this kind would short circuit any early attempts by critics of the United Nations Charter to place specific congressional curbs on the delegate's authority. Some senators have indicated they would seek to limit his power to vote for the use of American troops in policing the peace.

President Truman has said he plans to name Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former Secretary of State, as the nation's representative on the Security Council.

Opposition Indicated

There were immediate indications that Connally's idea of omitting the enabling legislation might meet opposition in the Senate.

Asked if he thought such legislation is needed, Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), who was a delegate with Connally at the San Francisco conference where the Charter was drafted, said:

"It not only is necessary to satisfactorily qualify the delegate for the office but I also think it was promised to satisfy the Senate."

Thinks It Unnecessary

Although it was the general understanding in Senate debate preceding ratification of the Charter Saturday that the delegate's authority would be defined in legisla-

tion setting up his office, Connally said it is his personal opinion a resolution of this kind is unnecessary.

"The point is," the Foreign Relations chairman said, "that the delegate is going to be a diplomatic officer appointed by the President and he will have to carry out the orders of the President. The President is the one who will decide how this nation votes on the Security Council."

Some senators have said the President ought to be limited to authority to vote for the use of troops for "protective" purposes short of full-scale warfare. They want to reserve the right of Congress to declare war.

Method Of Doing It

If Connally's plan is followed, those who favor an explicit congressional limitation of this sort probably would be forced to offer a separate resolution or to attempt to attach an amendment of this nature when legislation is pre-

sented much later on the allocation of American military contingents to the Security Council.

Connally said that he had no desire to be unfair but believed that if legislation was found unnecessary a great deal of debate might be avoided at what may be a critical time in world affairs.

Meantime the Charter completed

its historic journey to the White House for President Truman's signature.

And from Potsdam came a message from the President that the responsibility discharged by the Senate now lies with the people.

"Beginning, Not End"

The Charter's ratification, 89 to 2, by the Senate "is not so much an end as a beginning," said Mr. Truman in a telegram made public by Clark M. Eichelberger, director of the American Association for the United Nations.

The President said the people of the United States now must "see to it that the Charter works in so far as it lies within their power to make it work."

Mr. Truman's message came, Eichelberger said, in response to an announcement sent to the President that the organization plans a ten-year program to educate the people on duties assumed under the Charter.

At the Capital, Garrett Whiteside, Senate clerk of enrolled bills, tucked the Charter into a brief case and took it to the presidential executive office four weeks to the day after President Truman had

presented it for approval.

Pride In Doing

Whiteside didn't have to make the trip, but the veteran of 39 years of congressional service took a bit of pride in doing it. It was he who had brought to the White House for presidential signature all the declarations of war against the Axis powers.

The Charter, in its binding of blue morocco leather, was left with Herbert Miller, White House record clerk, along with the resolution of Senate approval of the Charter.

The State Department will serve as the repository for the Charter until a new world organization formally comes into existence and takes charge of the document itself.

Charter Enabling Seen Easy

Former Senate Critics Forecast Smooth Sailing on United States Participation.

Washington, July 30 (A. P.).—Three Senators often critical of administration foreign policies today forecast smooth sailing for legislation to carry out American participation in the United Nations peace-keeping organization.

In separate interviews, Senators Wheeler (D.-Mont.), LaFollette (Prog.-Wis.) and Revercomb (R.-W. Va.) said that if the President's primary authority is limited to the use of armed forces for policing the peace and if the size of military contingents assigned to the League is small, they can see no reason for congressional controversy. All three voted for the United Nations charter when it was ratified by the Senate Saturday on an 89 to 2 roll call. The two "no" votes were cast by Senators Langer (R.-N. D.) and Shipstead (R.-Minn.).

Administration leaders have indicated clearly they will ask in forthcoming legislation that the President control this country's vote in the proposed world Security Council. They have said that the United States' representative would be authorized to vote for the use of force without consulting Congress only in situations short of full-scale warfare. This would not infringe on Congress's right to declare war.

Doubts Resolved.

Revercomb, who originally expressed doubts about some provisions of the charter, said he was pleased that most of these had been resolved by statements of Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) of the Foreign Relations Committee and Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) during consideration of the agreement.

He had no argument, the West Virginia Senator said, with the contention that the President should make the American decision on the use of a protective force when the President found that an international dispute threatened this country's peace. "I don't see anything to fight over on this score," he said. "I believe we have preserved our sovereignty in this Charter."

Small Force Indicated.

In addition, charter sponsors have made it plain they believe only a relatively small American force need be assigned to the new League, since all of the fifty members will contribute.

If these conditions are fulfilled, Wheeler told a reporter he saw no reason for making the "real fight" he previously had told the Senate might develop in Congress over this point.

"I am not disposed to challenge the placing of authority with the President to use small forces in conjunction with other nations to police world peace," the Montana Senator said. "It depends a whole lot on how the proposition is presented whether there will be any fight. But I won't vote to give the President

Long Delay Likely In Operation Of United Nations Organization

Washington, July 30—(AP)—Here's an explanation—now that the Senate has approved our joining the United Nations—of what the score is.

The organization probably won't be operating for another year. So far only the United States, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Nicaragua have joined.

A nation joins when its government gives formal approval to the Charter—rules and regulations—which 50 nations drew up at San Francisco.

Those 50 included the big five—United States, Britain, Russia, France, China—and 45 smaller nations.

Before the organization can start operating all five of the Big Five and a majority of the smaller nations must give formal approval. Once it starts up in business, the members must agree on the size of the armed force each will let the organization use when needed to keep peace.

That probably will take a year or more. There may be a stormy fight in Congress over this. It will involve sending our forces into action abroad.

Then we must decide how far the President can go in telling our representative on the Security Council when and where to promise use of our forces. (The Security Council is the big club of the United Nations.)

Congress may not want the President to have such power. It may want to hold that power in its own hands. This, too, may cause a lengthy Congress fight.

If Congress ties those two points in knots—use of our forces and power of our representative—we could wreck the United Nations even though we have approved the Charter.

This problem, also, may not arise for another year or more.

Main Purposes

These are the three main points to remember about the United Nations:

1. It will try to settle international disputes peacefully.
 2. If necessary, it will use United Nations forces to keep peace.
 3. It will not interfere with a member's internal affairs.
- Here's what the United Nations is supposed to do and how. It has four main branches: The General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the International Court of Justice.

General Assembly. Every nation has one vote in this body. Any member can get up and talk on anything within the Charter's scope. This kind of open discussion is intended to line up public opinion against wrongdoing nations.

But no matter how mad the as-

sembly members get, they cannot order the United Nations armed forces into action. Only the Security Council can do that.

Security Council. It has 11 members: The Big Five as permanent members and six smaller nations chosen for two-year terms each by the General Assembly.

The Security Council and the General Assembly both try by peaceful means—such as suggestions—to keep nations from warring on one another.

Can Call For Force

When such methods fail to stop a threat to peace, the Security Council can call on the United Nations members to provide armed forces to crush aggression.

These armed forces, however, can be called into action only when all of the Big Five and two of the smaller nations on the Security Council agree.

Armed force cannot be used if one of the Big Five votes against it. If one of the Big Five were an aggressor it would be cinch to vote "no."

If that happens—a Big Five member becoming an aggressor—you can kiss the United Nations goodbye.

Economic and Social Council. A quiet part of the organization, it will have 18 members sitting on the council.

This body can study problems of reconstruction, education, trade, health, things like that.

But even should it find dangerous or evil spots in a member nation, it could do nothing direct about it. It cannot tell a member to mend its ways.

It can only make a report to the United Nations on what it has found. It is hoped such exposure to public view will shame a nation into doing right.

International Court of Justice. It will have 15 judges, each serving 9 years, chosen from outstanding world jurists.

Its purpose is to help nations settle their international disputes peacefully by legal means.

No nation, unless it agrees to, has to take its problems to the court. Once it does, however, it is expected to abide by the court decision.

When the organization is in operation, a nation which had nothing to do with drawing up the charter can join, provided the United Nations members approve.

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JUL 31 1945

SENATORS SEE JOBS AS ISSUE IN BRITISH VOTE

Wagner and Murray Say People Feared Idleness After the War.

WORK IS CALLED PEACE HELP

O'Mahoney Declares Employment Program Is the Proverbial Ounce of Prevention.

Washington, July 30 (A. P.).—Two Senators, urging passage of a legislative employment program, asserted today that the Churchill Government was ousted in England by an electorate fearful of post-war idleness.

Senator Wagner (D. N. Y.), chairman of the Banking Committee, opening hearings on the measure, declared that the war-weary British were not satisfied that the government in power was sufficiently resolute in its determination to achieve post-war full employment.

"So, they have elected another government which is pledged to that purpose," he said.

Senator Murray (D-Mont.) observed that the British "seem to have turned toward socialism as a possible solution of their problems of domestic reconstruction."

Sees Job Program Essential.

"In the days to come," he said, "I can see nothing but conflict and recrimination for capitalism in America unless we provide a program which will insure employment opportunities for all Americans who are able and willing to work."

Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) told the committee that the measure is the proverbial "ounce of prevention." Exhibiting charts of the national income, he commented:

"The common people are so numerous that they are a far better market than those at the top of the economic scale. There

is more profit for the shoemaker in selling one pair of shoes to each of the 47,000,000 low-bracket individuals than in selling three pairs to each of the 3,775,000 high-bracket individuals (over \$4,000 a year) at the top."

Earlier, Senator Wagner said in a statement that full employment in America "is the most vital single requirement for lasting peace among all the peoples of the earth."

Calls for Work Budget.

The legislation calls for an annual "national production and employment budget" to be submitted to Congress by the President after consultation among representatives of Government, industry, agriculture and labor. It states that if full employment cannot be achieved otherwise, it is the Federal Government's responsibility "to provide such volume of Federal investment and expenditure as may be needed" to produce the jobs.

Wagner, one of eight sponsors of the measure, and chairman of a Senate banking subcommittee considering it, emphasized that "the bill specifically requires that every possible effort shall be made to achieve as much employment as possible through the channels of private enterprise."

Wagner Says U. S. Must Assure Full Employment In America

Washington, July 30—(P)—Senator Wagner (D-N.Y.) said today full employment in America "is the most vital single requirement for lasting peace among all the peoples of the earth."

The New Yorker made the assertion in a statement prepared for the opening of Congressional hearings on what sponsors term "the full employment bill."

The legislation calls for an annual "national production and employment budget" to be submitted to Congress by the President after consultation among government, industry, agriculture and labor. It states that if full employment cannot be achieved otherwise, it is the Federal Government's responsibility "to provide such volume of Federal investment and expenditure as may be needed" to produce the jobs.

One Of Sponsors

Wagner, one of eight sponsors of the measure and chairman of a Senate Banking subcommittee consid-

ering it, emphasized that "the bill specifically requires that every possible effort shall be made to achieve as much employment as possible through the channels of private enterprise."

Saying it is misleading to talk about the legislation as a government guarantee of jobs for all, Wagner asserted "this bill proposes a commitment on the part of the American people that we shall have continuing full employment after the war."

"Let us not," he went on, "be distracted by those who quibble as to the meaning of the words 'full employment.' Certainly we need facts. But let us not hold back until all the statisticians agree whether full

employment means 60 million jobs or 57 million jobs."

Declaring that postwar "mass unemployment would drive us toward both economic isolationism and economic imperialism," Wagner added:

"World peace must rest on ever-increasing world prosperity. World prosperity without American prosperity is manifestly too preposterous to contemplate. The splendid edifice of the (United Nations) Charter which we are now building, if not accompanied by full employment in America, would be like a factory

private enterprise stands or falls on the outcome of the experiment.

The Senate Banking committee opened two days of hearings on a bi-partisan measure designed to provide federally financed work when private investment and expenditure fall below the level necessary to furnish jobs for enough people. It would require the President to submit to Congress each year a "national production and employment budget."

Chairman Wagner (D-N.Y.), Senators Murray (D-Mont.) and Morse (R-Ore.) saw the issue of postwar employment as the primary factor

in the British election upheaval which ousted the Churchill government.

"The war-weary British," said Wagner, "were not satisfied that the government in power was sufficiently resolute in its determination to achieve postwar full employment."

Murray said the British have "turned toward socialism" as a possible solution to postwar security. Unless America provides a program of job opportunity for all, he added, there'll be "nothing but conflict and recrimination" for the traditional U. S. capitalistic system.

Morse commented: "It was recognized that the young men of Great Britain were

confronted with the danger of no economic opportunity when they return from the wars."

The Oregonian, a labor expert with the War Labor board before he came to the Senate, declared, "Democracy rests on capitalism and capitalism rests on democracy. . . . If we don't make them work together, we'll lose both."

Morse spoke also for Senators Tobey (R-N.H.) and Aiken (R-Vt.), requesting permission to appear next fall with amendments and to seek the right to be co-sponsors of the measure under consideration.

Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) explained in detail, by chart, the economic history of the nation which he said was replete with the "boom or bust" cycle of depression and great prosperity.

Unless government plans now how best to utilize private enter-

Senatorial Group Advocates Government Guarantee Jobs

WASHINGTON, July 30—(AP) A group of senators urged in public hearings today that the government guarantee enough work for all who need jobs. They said that

price, we'll lose our freedom," he said. Where private enterprise is unable to take up the slack, the government must be prepared to

step in, he said.

O'Mahoney said the relief spending of the '30's was "inefficient and unproductive because WPA avoided the use of machines."

Must Avoid New WPA

"We must avoid another WPA," he said.

By 1947 and 1948, he added, jobs must be found for 12,000,000 more than were employed in 1940.

The emphasis must be placed on the 92 per cent of the population earning less than \$4,000 a year, O'Mahoney said, because they represent "the best market."

Chairman Wagner linked the need for full employment to the peace of the world, declaring:

"The splendid edifice of the United Nations charter which we are now building, if not accompanied by full employment in America, would be like a factory building without a dynamo. World peace must rest on ever-increasing world prosperity."

The committee scheduled Rep. Patman (D-Tex.) as the witness for tomorrow's session. That will end the current phase of the hearings, which will be continued after the Senate returns from Summer recess Oct. 8.

Senate Left Wing Democrats Map 'Progressive' Program

WASHINGTON, July 30—(AP) Senate left wing Democrats, apparently a little uneasy about the trend the Truman administration may take, began organizing today to fight for "progressive" legislation when Congress returns in October.

Acting without consulting the party leadership, a dozen senators arranged to lunch together tomorrow to draft a general program they will attempt to sell the country during the recess.

Senator Pepper (D-Fla.) said the group hopes to agree on major goals which would have the immediate backing of 25 Democratic senators and would attract support from others as time goes on.

He said the discussions would be limited to economic questions which will be posed by the end of the war and the beginning of reconversion.

"We feel these problems are rushing toward us and Congress should take some of the initiative in drafting a program," he told a reporter.

Pepper's View

Although Pepper said he felt no apprehension about President Truman's continued support for social and economic legislation of an advanced type, others among the left wing group have wondered privately if some of the President's cabinet appointments indicated a conservative trend.

"The President would be in this group if he still was in the Senate," Pepper declared.

The Florida senator made it clear that such party-splitting issues as permanent continuance of the fair employment practice committee would be avoided by the group in drawing up the program.

He said special emphasis would be laid on support for some of the "proressive" measures that President Truman asked Congress to enact, but which went over until October when the legislators went home. An increase in unemployment compensation, expansion of social security benefits and revision of the surplus property disposal law were mentioned in this category.

In addition, Pepper forecast the group would support the pending "full employment" bill, minimum wage increases, and federal health grants.

Senator Magnuson (D-Wash.)

July 1 as chief of the consumers durable goods branch of WPA's Office of Civilian Requirements, said OCR had been thwarted to a large extent in efforts begun a year or more ago to increase the manufacture of civilian products.

"Top officials of the WPA gave us a good hearing," Doidge said in an interview, "but the Army and Navy representatives on the requirements committee blocked our efforts to get materials."

If the reconversion job "has not proceeded as swiftly as it should have"—as alleged Sunday in a report of the Senate War Investigating committee—Doidge said the blame should not be laid to lack of planning or effort by those in charge of civilian production.

"We programmed consumers' durable goods right through the war and laid plans for reconversion, but we couldn't go as far as we felt necessary," the resigned official said.

"We finally succeeded in getting two million electric irons scheduled for manufacture per year. We felt the country needed and could produce five million."

"At one time we had to point out to the Navy that 50 SPARS in

the M-street barracks in Washington had only one electric iron.

"OCR asked for 102,000 electric ranges this quarter and it is getting 35,000, out of which must come supplies for Federal housing, export and the Army and Navy."

Need Mechanical Refrigerators

"We felt the country needed 4,500,000 mechanical refrigerators a year—we are getting 265,000 this quarter. If there is anything the public needs it is refrigerators—WPA has received hundreds of letters from doctors saying their diabetic patients need refrigerators to keep insulin in. We couldn't give the refrigerators."

"The Army has plenty of refrigerators stored away here and there, but it is still coming in each quarter for a pretty fancy allotment of new refrigerators."

Doidge said that OCR recognized the absolute necessity of putting war production first, but felt the military had been "unnecessarily demanding" in the last year. "With

Former WPA Official Hits Army, Navy Buying Policy

WASHINGTON, July 30—(AP) Charges that the armed forces have delayed reconversion by excessive buying and by blocking the manufacture of needed civilian goods were made by a retired war production board official today. Lester P. Doidge, who resigned

aluminum as free as air for the last six, seven or eight months, some firms had to lay off men because of inability to get that metal."

Certain materials have been scarce throughout, and some types—including sheet steel—still are

JUL 31 1945

scarce, Doidge said. In such cases the military has been justified in protecting the supply for war use, he continued, and in many cases curbs on civilian production have been justified because of shortages of manpower. Doidge declared his belief, however, that there are some cities where factories "right now could be making the things that civilians need."

After serving with WPB since 1942, Doidge resigned at mid-year under doctor's instructions to take better care of his health. Doidge, who said he lost 27 pounds through work and worry, plans to establish a market research and public relations business, in line with his 20-years experience in advertising and merchandising work in New York city.

He entered WPB as chief of the furniture branch. On his resignation WPB said he had taken "an active part in the conversion program that placed the furniture industry on a war basis." WPB added that Doidge and his co-workers also originated plans for reconversion of the furniture industry.

SENATORS ASK ONE HEAD FOR WAR AGENCIES

Mead Committee Says Lines of Authority Are Confused

Washington, July 30—(P)—A recommendation for one-man control over all war mobilization and production came today from the Senate's Mead Committee.

Reporting that "lines of authority have been confused to the extent that frequently war programs have been retarded," the war investigating group suggested that the control be lodged in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, headed by John W. Snyder. This would make Snyder actual boss of the home front, wielding all the vast powers vested in President Truman by the War Powers Act. Snyder's would be the final say on all price control, war production and manpower problems.

Under the present set-up, the committee said in its annual report, the OWMR has "functioned mainly as an over-all policy body and referee rather than an operating agency."

Agency disputes eventually reach

OWMR, it added, but that office "has not attempted to run war mobilization."

"By converting the top agency into an active supervisor and by building strong lines of authority down into the subsidiary operating agencies," the report continued,

"The entire war-production effort would be considerably strengthened."

"In preparing for peace, the Office of War Mobilization should have a strong reconversion division with actual operating functions."

In that connection, the report stressed a need to "get a move on," as Chairman Mead (D-NY) phrased it.

Possible Trouble Foreseen

Saying the country might run into "real trouble, especially if the war against Japan should come suddenly to an end," the committee added that "there will be serious unemployment" if private industry and the Government are not ready to absorb workers released when victory shuts down war production.

Expressing belief that "our interests in foreign countries are not yet receiving sufficiently concentrated attention," the committee recommended that civilian agencies dealing with foreign governments and peoples "be integrated under the Secretary of State."

On the question of manpower, the report spoke of the Army as being "very slow" in reducing its manpower pool and asked "careful consideration" for release of "a limited number of men whose services are essential to early reconversion of industry."

Specifically mentioned as industries needing such workers were lumbering, transportation, coal mining, cotton textiles and "to a limited but important extent, steel."

The committee will open a hearing tomorrow into the coal mining situation. Secretary of the Interior Ickes will be the first witness.

The hearing is expected to revolve largely about the question of getting more manpower. Ickes has urged release of coal miners from the Army.

The Army, however, has taken a general stand against release of soldiers by vocations. It contends this would interfere with operation of the point system for discharges and damage Army morale.

The committee last week concluded an inquiry into transportation problems arising out of the Army's redeployment program. Later Snyder wrote Mead that a working agreement among the Office of Defense Transportation, the Association of American Railroads and the War Department "will go a long way to solve" the problems.

REPUBLICANS SEEK JUDGESHIP POSTS

Sen. White and Rep. Martin Ask for 'Impartial Judicial System.'

WASHINGTON, July 30—(AP) Republican leaders called today for appointment of more members of their party as Federal judges.

They urged particularly that a Republican be named to succeed retiring Supreme Court Justice Owen Roberts. Their action added impetus to a move to elevate Senator Austin (R-Vt.) to the high tribunal, although they did not specifically mention his name.

The GOP demand for more judgeships came from the party chiefs in the Senate and House, respectively Senator White of Maine and Representative Martin of Massachusetts.

Martin is at his home, but he issued a statement through his office here declaring "the time is long overdue x x x for a bipartisan and impartial judicial system x x x and it is proper to call for a halt to the policy of packing our courts with judges of one political faith."

White promptly endorsed Martin's statement and told a reporter:

"I am entirely in sympathy with what he said. The courts should not be of partisan makeup. They should be constructed of representatives of both parties in order to maintain their fairness and impartiality."

Martin asserted that of 200 ap-

pointments to the Federal bench in the last 12 years "only four were Republicans x x x and two of these were because of statutory provisions governing appointments to the customs court." He added that the other two were United States District Court judges in California in 1935, and said "it has been intimated they were not without some 1936 political significance."

Commenting on the Supreme court vacancy, Martin said:

"The political complexion of the Supreme court shows only one Republican out of the present eight members, Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone."

"If a Democrat is named to replace Justice Roberts, the only Republican will be the chief justice, who was named an associate justice by President Coolidge in 1925."

"Clearly the courts are not repre-

sentative of all the people when for 12 years a party representing over 47 per cent of the voters of the country in the last election has been almost totally deprived of representation in federal judicial appointments."

Martin said that in the past a non-partisan policy was followed, but added "in recent years, unfortunately, we find the appointment of judges is based primarily on their adherence to one type of ideology and this has caused a marked lessening of public confidence in the federal judiciary."

GEN. ROOSEVELT TO BE RELEASED BY ARMY AUG. 15

Decision Made. 'Before Appearance of Recent Publicity' Says Army.

SERVICE PRAISED

Congressional Report on Financial Inquiry Not Yet Completed.

WASHINGTON, July 30—(AP) Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt's military service will end Aug. 15.

The War department, which only last night disclosed that General Roosevelt had asked to be released from the service, gave out a formal announcement tonight saying that his military service would terminate next month.

The department said that Gen. Roosevelt had originally asked on May 11 to be relieved, and that its decision to relieve him had been taken "before the appearance of recent publicity with respect to certain financial transactions."

The thirty-four year old officer's financial affairs have been under official government inquiry for several weeks, as a result of reports that he received a \$200,000 loan from John Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea company, which was settled for

\$4,000.

"No information regarding these matters," the Army said tonight in its statement, "was in the possession of the War department at the time the release (of Roosevelt) was authorized."

"However," the official statement added, "since nothing has come to the attention of the War department altering the original considerations on which the release of General Roosevelt from active duty was based, x x x action is planned to effect his release on Aug. 15 at the end of his terminal leave."

The War department explained that Gen. Roosevelt in May had said that if there was no need for his services in the Pacific he wanted to be released.

He was advised that regulations permitted the release of regular Army officers whose services no longer were required. However, he was told to report to the Air Force photographic school, the Army said, and give its staff the benefit of his experience in commanding the photo reconnaissance wing in the European theater of operation.

Young Roosevelt also was told that he should return to Army Air Force headquarters here to work with the organization branch with a view to revising the organization of photo reconnaissance units in the light of war time experience.

Completed Assignments

It was estimated that the two assignments would require a month, after which Roosevelt would be released from the service.

The two assignments, the War department said, have been carried out.

Prior to agreeing to release Gen. Roosevelt, the Army said, "his long and efficient services in the European theater" had been considered, and it was found "there was no requirement for his services in the Pacific which could not be filled by another available and qualified officer."

Gen. Roosevelt received the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal and the Legion of Merit for his European work.

The War department said that a photographic wing commander had already been selected for the Pacific in a position comparable to that held by Gen. Roosevelt in Europe.

So it was decided "that in view of General Roosevelt's long service in the European war he should be released upon his request under the existing regulations."

Gen. Roosevelt has declined any comment thus far upon the inves-

tigations which have been made into his financial affairs.

Congress is not expected to receive a report on the progress of the Treasury department's inquiry until after the recess.

Spokesmen for the House Ways and Means committee have explained that their primary interest in the situation is whether government revenues were adequately protected with respect to tax deductions claimed on bad debts.

WAR DEPARTMENT ROOSEVELT TEXT

WASHINGTON, July 30—(AP) The text of the War department's statement on the release of Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt:

On May 11, Brig. General Elliott Roosevelt stated that if there was no need for his services in the Pacific he requested to be released from the service. He was advised that the War department regulation then in effect permitted the release of A.U.S. (Army of the United States) officers whose services were no longer required. He was further advised that it was desired that he proceed to the air force photographic school, communicate fully to the instructors and the staff his experience in commanding the photo reconnaissance wing in the European theater of operations, and assure the incorporation of this experience in the courses of instruction; and that it was desired that thereafter he return to headquarters, Army Air forces, to work with the A3 organization branch to assure full availability of war time experiences in revision of organization of photo reconnaissance units. It was estimated, in conversation with General Roosevelt, that these assignments would require a period, of about a month. General Roosevelt was told that upon expiration of these assignments the War department would approve his release. These assignments were carried out.

Prior to agreeing to Gen. Roosevelt's release from active duty, the Army Air forces considered his long and efficient services in the European theater and that there was no requirement for his services in the Pacific which could not be filled by another available and qualified officer. It was determined that a competent photographic wing commander had already been selected for the position in the Pacific comparable to that held by General Roosevelt in Europe, and that in view of General Roosevelt's

long service in the European war he should be released upon his request under the existing regulations. It was pointed out that the War department decision to release this officer was made before the appearance of recent publicity with respect to certain financial transactions, that no information regarding these matters was in the possession of the War department at the time the release was authorized. However, since nothing has come to the attention of the War department altering the original considerations on which the decision to release General Roosevelt from active duty was based, the war department spokesman stated action is planned to effect his release on Aug. 15 at the end of his terminal leave.

Gen. C. P. Gross, Army Chief of Transportation, who said it would leave almost 900,000 to be moved during the following four months to complete redeployment from Europe by May, 1946.

The Transportation corps observes its third anniversary tomorrow in the midst of what the War department calls the biggest moving job in history.

General Gross estimated total

Million More Troops Back in U.S. by Jan. 1

WASHINGTON, July 30—(AP) A million American troops will leave Europe for this country in the remaining five months of 1945.

This was reported today by Maj.

Army Chief of Transportation Says 300,000 Soldiers Now on High Seas.

JUL 31 1945

3024-28781

embarkations from Europe will number 800,000 men by the end of July. That total includes thousands who will make the 15,000 mile voyage direct to the Pacific theaters as well as those coming home. Embarkations on July 13 totalled over 635,000, of whom 532,258 had arrived in the United States on that date—407,978 by ship and 124,280 by plane.

300,000 On High Seas

The General said some 300,000 American soldiers now are on the high seas throughout the world and another 700,000 redeployed troops are at Transportation corps ports or staging areas, at Army reception stations or personnel centers, or on furlough. The shift is going at such speed, he said, that some men from Germany already have been brought home, received furloughs, and been sent out from the West Coast to fight Japan.

He reported more than 1,226,000 ship tons of war material sent out of Europe and the Middle East in the first seven weeks after VE-day. Nearly 300,000 tons went direct to the Pacific and most of the remainder to the United States where weapons will be reconditioned.

Indicating the mounting rate of personnel movement, General Gross said 504,000 troops moved domestically by rail in groups of 40 or more in April. In May when the first returning veterans began to arrive the number jumped to 615,000. June, the first full month of redeployment, brought a count of 817,000. For July the estimate is 1,250,000.

The report predicted a gradual rise to about a million and a half men moving in organized groups in November, with approximate maintenance of that rate for the next three months.

General Gross reported the following totals for movements of men and materials since Pearl Harbor: More than 7,000,000 troops sent overseas, 119,500,000 ship tons of cargo exported, nearly 31,000,000 troops moved in organized groups by rail in the United States—278,000,000 short tons of freight sent by rail.

Spain And Argentina Called 'Junior Axis'

Washington, July 30 (AP)—Describing Spain and Argentina as the "Junior Axis," Senators Ball (R-Minn.) and Magnuson (D-Wash.) say economic pressure might restore "legitimate democratic government" to the two countries.

The Senators voiced their views in a radio program Saturday night.

Ball said a six-month embargo on Argentine trade would lead to col-

lapse of the Peron government. He also called for a halt to the 45,000 tons of oil he said is being shipped to Spain each month from the United States.

Magnuson proposed severing diplomatic ties until the two countries rid themselves of governments both he and Ball termed "clearly Fascist."

Chautemps Denies Role In French Surrender

Washington, July 30 (AP)—Former French Premier Camille Chautemps today denied having ever suggested French surrender prior to the 1940 armistice with Germany.

He said there exists "a complete misunderstanding" of a proposal he made to the French Cabinet.

In a letter to the Washington Post, Chautemps denied a statement of Paul Reynaud at the trial of Marshal Pétain that Chautemps aided a conspiracy by Pétain and Gen. Maxime Weygand which resulted in the armistice.

"I cabled him (Reynaud) direct to Paris in protest against this false accusation," said Chautemps. "I was never connected with any such conspiracy."

Chautemps said the Cabinet was split on the issue of an armistice with Reynaud on one side and Pétain and Weygand on the other.

"So I tried to find a solution to keep my colleagues together," Chautemps wrote. "I proposed to get the issue clarified by asking a high neutral authority, either the Pope or the President of the United States, to make an inquiry as to the conditions for peace."

LeMay Warns of Danger

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, in a cablegram made public today by the War Department, said that "I have news which indicates that a serious interruption to our B-29 supply is imminent."

"If our supply of tires is interrupted, our strategic bombing operations against the Japanese military and industrial installations must cease," said the message to Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Chief of Staff of the Army Air Forces. "That means just one thing, a prolongation of the war."

General LeMay, the commander of the Twentieth Air Force, did not say what threatened to interrupt the tire supply. The War Labor Board said that the strike at the Detroit plant of the United States Rubber Company was the only labor disturbance at present affecting the output of military tires.

Simpson Retires From A. P.

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Kirke L. Simpson, Pulitzer Prize-winning Associated Press news analyst, filed his last column tonight before retiring on a pension. Mr. Simpson joined The Associated Press in San Francisco in 1908, transferring to Washington in 1913. He had been writing a daily

column for morning Associated Press papers since 1928. At first it was devoted to politics, but in 1939 it was converted to interpretation of the war. Mr. Simpson won the Pulitzer Prize in 1921 for a series of seven stories on the return of the Unknown Soldier to Arlington Cemetery. His retirement is effective Aug. 14, his sixty-fourth birthday.

Admiral Conolly Is Decorated Again

Washington, July 30 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today the award of a Gold Star in lieu of a third Distinguished Service Medal to Rear Admiral Richard L. Conolly, 53 years old, for "exceptionally meritorious service" in commanding naval units during the Leyte and Lingayen Gulf operations. Conolly is a native of Waukegan, Ill. His wife resides in Washington, D. C.

RED CROSS OFFICIAL DEAD

Captured by Japanese in Manila, Lost on Prison Ship

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—The death of Harold W. Graybeal of West Los Angeles, American Red Cross worker captured by the Japanese in the fall of Manila, was reported today by the organization's national headquarters.

Mr. Graybeal, who was 47 years old, died on Dec. 15, 1944, with other American prisoners when a Japanese prison ship was sunk in the Pacific. He had been in the book business in Los Angeles before joining the Red Cross. He went to the Philippines as a field director in September, 1941.

The Red Cross said that Mr. Graybeal was the fifty-third of its workers to die overseas and the eighteenth to lose his life because of a sea disaster or enemy action.

PRIORITY RULING

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—The War Production Board today announced that manufacturers should apply before Aug. 15, where necessary, for the new military

"MM" priority rating to be used on materials ordered for 1946 delivery.

Issuance of the new "priority regulation 30" was announced simultaneously, as WPB's first step in the gradual elimination of the complex system of priorities and materials allotments now in force. By the year's end it will be replaced by a single priority rating, designated "MM," to be used almost exclusively for military purposes.

BRIDGES IS AROUSED BY COAL FOR EUROPE

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Senator Bridges (R-NH) wants to know why 6,000,000 tons of coal can be shipped to Europe while there is "neither coal nor transportation to supply New England."

He called on Interior Secretary Ickes to give "his honest opinion of this move" when he appears before the Senate small business committee. Ickes, as solid fuels administrator, recently announced that 6,000,000 tons of bituminous coal will be sent to Europe by Jan. 1.

"For months," Bridges said in a statement, "the administration has been warning our own people that this country has neither the coal or transportation to supply fuel needs in the New England area. But they seem to have had no difficulty in finding 6,000,000 tons of coal for Europe, including the Nazis."

G.I.'s to Be Allowed Gas at Time of Discharge

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—After Aug. 3, enlisted men will be allowed 30 gallons of gasoline at the time of their discharge, Sen. Mitchell (D-Wash.) said today.

He told a reporter he had learned that OPA will issue such an order Friday. Mitchell, in a letter to OPA July 16, had urged that gasoline rations be equalized. He wrote that officers were allowed one gallon a day up to 30 gallons during terminal leave, but no similar provision had been made for enlisted men.

Mitchell contended that the enlisted men were entitled to gasoline for recreation and to aid them in locating jobs.

CEILING PRICE TAG PUT ON CIVILIAN JEEP

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—The OPA today put a ceiling price tag on the civilian jeep—four-wheel

drive counterpart of the military jeep.

Its \$1,090 F.O.B. Toledo, Ohio, plus taxes and the customary trade additions for transportation, handling and optional equipment.

The price is somewhat higher than the pre-war selling price of light passenger cars, but OPA described the vehicle as basically not a light passenger car but rather a four-wheel half ton truck.

Ickes May Be Columnist

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, it was learned today, has been offered a job as a syndicated columnist for newspapers. If he leaves President Truman's Cabinet, the column would deal with domestic and international affairs. Mr. Ickes, recently reported as likely to resign his Cabinet post, has frequently been critical of newspapers and columnists, terming the latter "calumnists."

GRIPSHOLM BRINGS REPATRIATES BACK

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—The State department announced tonight that the mercy ship Gripsholm will arrive at Jersey City, N. J., Thursday with 1,132 repatriates from India and 364 American citizens with family members from Greece.

Those from India include U. S. citizens, German religious and political refugees, and several persons classified as "stateless"—natives of Austria who lost citizenship at the hands of the Nazis and persons from White Russia who for years have used League of Nations passports.

The India contingent is made up largely of missionaries, teachers and others caught in Burma by Japanese advances and eventually moved to safety. There are some Chinese technical students and others.

The State department said it was originally planned for the Gripsholm to set out from New York on its tenth mission August 7 to carry priority passengers, internees and alien deportees to Italy, Greece and Egypt, but the date has been deferred to August 24 to allow repairs to the vessel.

C. A. B. Accused Of Partiality in Air Allocations

Pan American Line Asserts T. W. A. Was Favored in Trans-Atlantic Decision

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Pan American Airways, Inc., contended today that the Civil Aeronautics Board showed "gross favoritism" to Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., in its recent trans-Atlantic air route allocation decision.

Complaining of what it termed "injustice" to Pan American, the air line asked the C. A. B. to reconsider portions of its July 5 opinion which gave T. W. A. and American Export Airlines, Inc., as well as Pan American, authority to engage in North Atlantic air service.

Pan American said the board also showed "favoritism" to American Airlines, Inc., by including its subsidiary, American Export, in the route allocation.

In a petition for reargument, rehearing and reconsideration, Pan American noted that it is the pioneer trans-Atlantic air carrier and said the board's decision would:

1. Freeze Pan American to single points in the United Kingdom, France, Eire and Portugal, and allow the competing lines to operate anywhere in those countries.
2. Keep Pan American out of most of France and Germany and the whole of Italy and the Soviet Union and "confer upon T. W. A. and American Airlines a 'monopoly' of American-flag air service to these countries."
3. Place Pan American in a position "where it could not hope to carry as much as 25 per cent of the American-flag share of air traffic across the North Atlantic and would turn at least 75 per

cent of this business over to T. W. A. and American."

In announcing its decision, the C. A. B. said it recognized there would be "some adverse competitive effect" upon Pan American but said this had been minimized to some extent by authorizing that line to operate to Chicago,

Detroit, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington in addition to its present New York terminus.

American Airlines sought permission today to make stops at Cleveland on its present Chicago-New York routes and to provide non-stop service between New York and Cleveland, Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Chicago. It announced it also was applying to the C. A. B. for authority to serve Erie, Pa.

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—The War Production Board ordered users of newsprint today to cut by 5 per cent their orders placed with mills for August delivery.

The direction applies to dealers, publishers, printers or other newsprint users, except those whose August deliveries would be reduced to less than one carload, officials said. The action was required, the WPB said, because American orders for newsprint exceeded supply by 11,500 tons.

Officials said that the direction would in no way change the relaxation of the quota amount allowed to publishers during this third quarter.

MAP DRIVE PLANS ON BLACK MARKET

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP) A government committee was created today to coordinate the drive against the black marketer and the tax chiseler—who are often the same person.

The new group will consist of representatives of the Treasury, Justice, and Agricultural departments and the OPA.

The heads of those four agencies met today in the office of the new attorney general, Tom Clark, at the suggestion of the new Treasury secretary, Fred M. Vinson.

They called reporters in and Vinson said:

"We are all in accord with the drive against the racketeers, the black marketers, and the tax evaders should be intensified.

"It is fair to say that our study of the problem indicates there has been coordination between the agencies. We will strengthen that coordination."

Then he told of the decision to form a committee to serve as a clearing house.

Assistance Urged To Small Business

Washington, July 30 (P)—The Senate Small Business Committee urged today that the reconversion program be amended to assure small business firms their share of scarce materials.

In a report filed with the Senate, the committee expressed concern that "unplanned reconversion" may bring on a "mad scramble" for materials in which bigger firms will "indulge in preemptive buying."

"Without a program for a fair and equitable apportionment of raw materials, and especially those raw materials of which there is not enough to satisfy the full needs of all business, the nation must be prepared to face the staggering prospect of ruined and bankrupted factories and widespread unemployment," the report declared.

Definite Policy Urged

"The life-blood of every factory in America is its raw materials and equipment and it is the task of the Small Business Committee to see to it that America's 190,000 smaller manufacturing plants with their 9,000,000 workers are provided access to raw materials and equipment on an equal basis with larger plants."

It proposed that the War Production Board "adopt a definite policy of setting aside a proportionate share of basic materials and parts for the exclusive use of smaller business concerns, based on previous usage of such materials by individual small plants."

MAD SCRAMBLE FOR MATERIALS FEARED

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Restaurants Get 25% More Meat For Customers Than Housewives

WASHINGTON, July 30—(AP) OPA's rationing chief said today that restaurants get red points enough to buy about 25 per cent more meat for each customer than the housewife can buy for home use.

Max McCollough, deputy OPA administrator for rationing, gave that testimony to the Senate Small Business committee at hearings on

complaints from some restaurant operators that a red point shortage is putting them out of business.

OPA made a 20 per cent cut July 1 in allocation of red points to public eating places.

Before that cut, McCollough said, restaurants had a 57 per cent advantage over the housewife in the points which buy meat, butter and fats.

He said this disparity had developed out of differences between the rationing system for those who eat at home and the system for restaurants.

"The cut just about restored the relationship there was between the home consumer and the restaurant at the time rationing was started," he added.

Without saying what they are, McCollough said there are "special problems" in a restaurant kitchen which warrant more ration points per meal than for home kitchens. OPA figures that a restaurant needs 11 per cent more red points

than homes to put the two kitchens on a parity, he said.

McCollough said OPA had received more complaints over the red point cut from west coast restaurants than from other sections. Asked by Senator Wherry (R-Neb.) if that comes from the redeployment of troops and the large number of war workers on the west coast, the OPA officials replied:

"I think it is because the (restaurant) associations out there are better organized."

GENERAL MOTORS CHAIRMAN TELLS OF OUTLOOK NOW

NEW YORK, July 30—(AP) Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of General Motors corp., said today commercial production would be available for the quotas authorized by the War Production Board for the period up to March 31, 1946, if materials could be obtained.

He said there were many difficulties and limitations in reconversion while maintaining top priority to meet military needs until the war with Japan was won. GM's quota of total passenger car allotments to March 31, 1946, is 285,288, of which 95,096 are set for output in 1945.

Commercial truck allotments total 185,316 units for the second half of 1945 and authorization to refrigerator manufacturers may reach 265,000 units for each of the last two quarters, Sloan added.

"This does not mean that General Motors cars, trucks, Frigidaires and other commercial products will be freely available to the public," he said, "the quotas for commercial production allotted to GM are relatively small when compared with its prewar business."

Reports On Income

Sloan reported net income of \$89,773,383 for the first half of 1945, equal after preferred dividends, to \$1.94 a common share, against \$82,769,895 for the same period of 1944, or \$1.78 a share. Taxes amounted to \$127,200,000, compared with \$139,888,000 in 1944.

Second quarter net income was \$50,431,654, or \$1.16 a common share. In the second quarter of 1945 the corporation had non-recurring profit of \$13,957,787 from the sale of the concern's stockholdings in the National Bank of Detroit. Before adding this profit the amount earned on the common stock was \$1.73 for the first half.

Deliveries of war materials amounted to \$1,749,081,981 for the first six months of 1945 against \$2,041,400,467 for the same period of 1944. Deliveries of other products came to \$265,842,842 to make total net sales of \$2,014,924,823, compared with \$183,387,946 and \$2,224,788,413, respectively for the first half of last year.

Sloan said the peak rate of war material deliveries was attained early in 1944 and that victory in Europe had resulted in cutbacks and schedule revisions of major volume items such as tanks, airplane engines, shells and heavy duty trucks.

"The total contractual value of the corporation's unfilled orders for war materials amounted to approximately \$2,520,000,000 at June 30, 1945, compared with a total of about \$3,690,000,000 at March, 31, 1945," he added.

Sloan outlined the huge task of reconversion and added that it "must take place in many plants and portions of plants in many places at the same time." He said a limiting factor was the shortage of materials which will increase when commercial output gets under way.

BATTLE CRUISER GUAM IN ACTION FOR SIX MONTHS

WASHINGTON, July 30—(AP) The Navy disclosed tonight that the new giant battle cruiser Guam it terms the American version of the pocket battleship has been in combat action off Okinawa and Japan almost six months.

A warship exceeding many battleships in length and tonnage, the

Guam's 12-inch guns have blasted at two enemy-held islands, knocked down two airplanes, assisted in downing six others and supported numerous carrier strikes, the announcement said.

The Guam is larger and more potent than German raider, the Graf Spee, pocket battleship trapped and forced to sink itself off South America early in the European war. The Navy said the Guam's extensive compartmentation makes her "one of the most combat-worthy ships in the world."

There is only one other American naval vessel like the Guam, her sister ship the USS Alaska, which was completed first.

Both carry 12-inch guns rather than the eight-inch weapons on the usually heavy cruiser. Both have heavy anti-aircraft batteries. Each displaces 20,000 tons plus, is more than 800 feet long and has a beam of more than 80 feet.

The Guam has been under command of Capt. Leland P. Lovette, former director of Navy public relations at Washington.

She left this country in January for combat duty with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' fleet after a shakedown cruise to Trinidad.

Carrier, JUL 3 1945, Big Toll of Jap Ships and Planes

Washington, July 30—(P)—Nearly 300 Japanese ships have felt the sting of the USS Intrepid, herself hit more often than any other American aircraft carrier.

Back in action after her fourth damaging brush with the enemy in 15 action-filled months, the Intrepid is after new laurels to add to her record that already includes 80 Japanese ships sunk, 30 probably sunk and 179 damaged.

The Navy last night proudly recounted the carrier's give and take ability. On the giving side, her pilots' toll includes one enemy flat-top sent to the bottom and an assist in the sinking of the 45,000-ton super-battleship, the Yamato.

The Intrepid took her first enemy hit February 16, 1944, off Truk, when a single Japanese plane dropped a torpedo that swept her decks with flame and hopelessly jammed her rudder. With the aid of a sail rigged on the foremast and her planes spotted forward to trap the wind, the carrier returned to Pearl Harbor for repairs, steered with her engines.

The Truk action took place 140 years to the day after the original Intrepid gained lasting Navy fame by sailing into Tripoli Harbor to

sink the captured USS Philadelphia.

Hit Last October

The carrier caught it again last October 29 when one of the early Japanese suicide planes hit her flight deck as she was maneuvering off Luzon. Ten gunners were killed, but damage from fire and the damage was repaired at sea.

On November 25, while the Intrepid was helping soften enemy resistance in the Philippines, another Japanese plane, a Zeke, hit her flight deck, killing 35 men. While fires were being fought, another suicide plane hit, causing additional casualties and gravely endangering the carrier.

Again repaired, the Intrepid returned to action with fast Carrier Task Force 58 and saw action in the battle in which the carrier Franklin was severely damaged last March. One suicide plane aiming for the Franklin crashed into the water so near the Intrepid that her flight deck was set afire by burning fragments.

The flames were quickly put out, however, and the vessel continued in action against the enemy until April 16. That day, as her planes were blasting the Japanese home islands, one of five suicide craft broke through the screen of ack-ack and crashed on the flight deck. The bomb tore through to the hangar deck, where its explosion killed nine men and wounded 21.

Resulting flames destroyed 36 planes, but the fires were out in less than an hour, while the Intrepid continued maneuvers with her task force. She took aboard her own aircraft, but the damage she suffered forced her to return to the Hunter's Point, Calif., drydocks for repairs.

NEW B-32 BOMBERS SENT AGAINST JAPS

Washington, July 30 (A. P.)—The new B-32 heavy bomber is in the growing air fleet which Gen. George C. Kenney's Far East Air Force is sending against Japan.

Although smaller than the B-29s used by the Twentieth Air Force, the B-32s are the biggest bombers in Kenney's force which includes Flying Fortresses and Liberators.

Built by Consolidated Vultee, the bomber is described officially as capable of high altitude and very long range. The B-32 can lift the equivalent of its own weight. Empty, it weighs 60,272 pounds, and its overload weight is 120,000 pounds.

Its four engines develop 2,200 horse power each, giving a speed

in excess of 300 miles an hour. Armament details are secret. Its 135 foot wingspan is about six feet less than that of the B-29, but twenty-five longer than the B-24 Liberator.

Former B-24 crewman who took transition training compose the first B-32 crews to see combat, the Army reports.

Production of the B-32 will continue until next December 31.

William Z. Foster Made President Of Communist Party

New York, July 30—(P)—William Z. Foster, today heads the reconstituted Communist Party, operating under a newly-adopted constitution which has not yet been made public.

Announcement of Foster's election as chairman of the party's national committee and of adoption of the constitution was made after the close of the national convention of the Communist Political Association, formerly headed by Earl Browder.

Foster's election, combined with the re-forming of the party, was tantamount to repudiation of Browder's policies.

Browder, who headed the Communist Party presidential ticket in past elections, was not chosen for

the party's 11-member national board or its national committee of 55 members, according to a party spokesman.

The spokesman said that Browder would retain his party membership.

The Daily Worker, official party organ, yesterday published the preamble of the new Communist constitution, which states that the party "champions the immediate and fundamental interests of the workers, farmers and all who labor by hand and brain against capitalism, exploitation and oppression."

Russians Visit Detroit Plants

DETROIT, July 30—A group of Russian labor leaders, guests of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, started a three-day tour and study of Detroit area manufacturing plants today. Their spokesman, Vassili Kuznetsoff, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, said: "Lend-lease is not the answer to the post-war problems. Our normal relations should be based on buying and selling. We need a lot of machinery, and a lot of technical advice, too."

JUL 31 1945

ARMY SEIZES STRIKE-BOUND RUBBER PLANT

**Takes Over Detroit Factory
Where Union Faction
Is in Rebellion.**

STRIKE STOPPED B-29 OUTPUT

**Gen. LeMay Warns Tie-up May
Halt Bombing of Japan—
Radar Workers Out.**

Detroit, July 30 (A. P.)—A group of Army officers headed by Col. Harvey Humlong, representing the War Department, seized the strike-bound United Rubber Company plant here late this afternoon. The strike, due to a jurisdictional dispute, had halted the production of tires for B-29 bombers.

The strike which began two weeks ago followed the dismissal of twelve workers at the request of Local 101, United Rubber Workers (C. I. O.). The union accused them of anti-union activities. The rebel faction set up a picket line and for more than a week kept most of the 6,000 workers from entering the plant. Subsequently about 50 per cent of the workers returned to their jobs and the remainder voted last Friday to go back to work today.

The picket line was active again today and a company spokesman reported that less than half a normal day shift of 2,800 workers had entered the plant.

Le May Warns of Delay in War.

Humlong immediately notified all workers to return to their jobs on their next regular shifts.

An Army spokesman said the two-week strike had cost the Army Air Forces and Ordnance Department 70,000 military tires. The plant seizure, under presidential executive order, followed release of a cablegram from Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May, asserting that if the supply of Air Forces tires were interrupted "bombing operations against the Japanese military and industrial installations must cease," and the war be prolonged.

Earlier today five men were arrested at the plant gates on warrants charging them with disregarding a Circuit Court order restraining picketing at the factory.

In Washington, a presidential proclamation released at the White House said that the war effort would be unduly impeded or delayed by interruption of work at the plant. An accompanying statement of the Office of Economic Stabilization said July schedules called for the plant to turn out 20 to 32 per cent of all production of "certain highly important aircraft tires" for the Army Air Forces. It said production at the plant "is virtually at a standstill."

Radar Workers Quit.

Cincinnati, July 30 (A. P.)—Production of war-vital radio and radar equipment at the huge Crosley plant was at a virtual standstill today as more than 5,000 workers stayed away from their jobs for the third day.

Company officials and representatives of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A. F. of L.) met in an all-day conference yesterday in the first attempt at settlement of the walkout which the union said was caused by a number of grievances. A company statement said the conference failed to settle the dispute.

At Norwood, a walkout of 750 C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers moved into its eighth day at the Chevrolet division of General Motors Corporation.

NEW MYSTERY UNIT GOING TO GERMANY

CAMP SHANKS, N. Y., July 30 (AP) — Eighty-four women civilians, from single girls to grandmothers beyond 60, whose duties and destiny have been a two-weeks mystery to WACS, GI's and camp authorities alike, yesterday blossomed forth in a brand-new uniform and officials said they will "engage in a phase of intelligence work" in the American zone of occupation in Germany.

The first women civilians ever to

be staged at Camp Shanks, they come from different parts of the United States. More than half of them were natives of foreign countries.

The women are civilian employees of the War department, and while not in the army will have the assimilated rank of commissioned officers. No one at the camp could say he knew the exact nature of their work.

They have been issued foot lockers and duffle bags and when they embark within a few days will wear on their uniforms a pistol belt with no pistol but a water canteen and first aid kit instead. The women said they were prepared to be gone "a couple of years."

The relatives of some were persecuted or killed in Germany while others were forced out of Germany or German-occupied areas.

The outfit is nameless but its uniform is called by the personnel at Camp Shanks "the nattiest in the service." It consists of an olive drab green jacket with hunter green epaulets and hunter green cuff stripes with a gold U. S. insignia on each lapel. The left armpatch is a square of khaki with a blue triangle centered with a white U. S. The skirt is a shade darker than the jacket and the overseas officer's cap has a crown of hunter green.

Among those in the outfit is Miss Anna Duncan of Hollywood, Calif., daughter of the late famed dancer Isadora Duncan.

Battle Veteran Of 14 Is on Way Back to Texas

**Winner of Purple Heart
Who Lied About His Age
Has Girl Waiting There**

TAUNTON, Mass., July 30 (AP).—A battle-scarred Texas G. I., one of 1,963 overseas veterans aboard the S. S. Claymont Victory which docked at Boston yesterday, was en route home today as Army authorities checked his statement that he is only fourteen years old.

Private Robert Kelso, of Houston, who wears the Purple Heart and two battle stars earned during his six months of fighting in France and Germany, told newspaper men that he would be fifteen Sept. 20 and that he entered the Army after going to a Houston draft board July 28, 1944, and declaring himself eighteen that day.

After his induction at Fort Sill, Okla., the freckled-faced youth, who said he left high school in his first year, telephoned his mother.

"Mom was going to report me to Army authorities, but dad fixed everything," he said with a grin.

"It's his life, let him live it," Private Kelso quoted his father as saying.

Nicknamed "Junior" by his 342d Armored Field Artillery buddies, some of whom he said knew his age, Private Kelso was hospitalized for six weeks after being bayoneted during "mopping-up" operations at Oppenheim, Germany.

Taking a picture of a girl, whom he identified only as "Gloria, the cutest gal in Texas," from his barracks bag, he said he was worried and hoped everything was all right as he had not received a letter from her for about three months.

Maintaining there is nothing better than the Army, he said he hoped to stay in the service, but added that if he is discharged he will return to high school.

At Houston, fifteen-year-old Gloria Neas said Private Kelso has nothing to worry about.

"The reason I didn't write is that I went off on a vacation trip to New Braunfels without taking Bob's last letter with his address. I was so mad when I found I'd left it in Houston," she told a reporter.

She said she had a "wonderful time" on her vacation, "but I didn't have any dates. I'm still crazy about Bob."

Miss Neas, who will enter her junior year at San Jacinto High School in the fall, thinks she's a little too young to be engaged, but she wants all her girl friends to understand that Bob is her boy friend.

The girl and Private Kelso's family soon will see him, as he left for Fort Sam Houston, Tex., early this morning.

His sister, Mrs. Troy Sherman, of Houston, said he told her over the telephone last night that his wounded leg is still hurting a little but that "he was having a wonderful time."

Air Training Command Head At Denver Named

Denver, July 30 (AP)—Appointment of Maj. Gen. Jacob E. Fickel as commanding general of the

Army Air Forces Western Technical Training Command with headquarters in Denver was announced today.

He succeeds Brig. Gen. Albert L. Sneed, who will take an undisclosed assignment.

BUILT-IN DE-ICER ON CARGO AIRPLANES

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 30. — (AP) The Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation said today it had placed in production the first cargo plane with a built-in wing heating system to combat icing conditions.

The planes are C-82 packets for the Army air forces.

The hot air system is designed so that leading edges of the wings and tail surfaces will heat to 130 degrees Fahrenheit when the plane encounters icing conditions, thus preventing ice from forming, the company said.

Bombers have used the de-icing method before, but this is the first cargo airplane to go into production with a built-in wing-heating system, the company said.

A special hook-up in the C-82 makes it possible for the heating system to continue in full operation even if one of the plane's two engines goes dead.

The plane recently passed exhaustive de-icing tests at the Army air forces' ice research base in Minneapolis, Minn.

Jackie Coogan Quitting Army

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30 (AP).—Lieutenant Jackie Coogan, co-star with Charlie Chaplin in the silent movie, "The Kid," was en route today to a separation center at Santa Ana, Calif., to be released from the Army Air Corps. The press relations office at Stout Field here, headquarters of the 1st Troop Carrier Command, said Lieutenant Coogan had left George Field, near Lawrenceville, Ill., where he had been stationed for several months as an inspector. He took part in one of the command's most daring missions—the glider landing of United States engineers and British and Indian troops 160 miles behind Japanese lines in north central Burma in March, 1944. In the Army since 1941, he wears the Air medal with oak leaf clusters and the Presidential unit citation.

LONDON, JULY 30—(AP)—THE TRANSFER OF 35,000 AMERICAN VEHICLES

FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE PACIFIC HAS STARTED, BASE HEADQUARTERS

SAID TODAY. BY NEXT YEAR, VIRTUALLY ALL JEEPS AND TRUCKS WILL BE GONE

THE BULK OF THE VEHICLES ARE BEING CRATED AT CHELTENHAM BY GERMAN


PRISONERS AND SHIPPED THROUGH LIVERPOOL AND BARRY.

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LONDON, JULY 30-(AP)--CONFERENCES LOOKING TO THE RETURN OF TANGIER
TO INTERNATIONAL STATUS WILL RESUME NEXT WEEK WITH SOVIET RUSSIA
PARTICIPATING, A FOREIGN OFFICER COMMENTATOR SAID TODAY. ^{HAD} RUSSIA /ASKED
TO JOIN THE DISCUSSIONS ~~INTERZEMERZEMERZEM~~ OF BRITAIN, FRANCE AND
THE UNITED STATES.  JUL 31 1945

LONDON, JULY 30 -(AP)-- W. RYZHOWSKI, NEW POLISH GOVERNMENT
REPRESENTATIVE TO THE EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND
~~REH~~ REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, SAID TODAY THAT RELIEF SHIPMENTS TO
POLAND THROUGH JUNE COMPARED FAVORABLY WITH THOSE TO OTHER COUNTRIES
HELPED BY UNRRA.

RYZHOWSKI APPEALED TO THE COMMITTEE AT A MEETING HERE FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY TO POLAND ~~EX~~ OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL TO HELP
GATHER AND PROCESS THIS YEAR'S HARVEST.

LIBERATION FOUND POLAND IN A STATE OF DEVASTATION, MISERY
AND HUNGER, RYZHOWSKI SAID. HE ~~ADDRESS~~ ASKED FOR CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR
SHIPMENTS BEFORE WINTER AND FOR A ~~QUANT~~ SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF TRANSP

VEHICLES TO COPE WITH THE INFLUX OF RETURNING DEPORTED PERSONS.

THE COMMITTEE MEETING, PRESIDED OVER BY SIR FREDERICK LEITH

ROSS, RECEIVED A REPORT THAT UP TO JUNE 26 UNRRA HAD REPATRIATED
3,494,739 ~~REDEEM~~ DISPLACED PERSONS FROM GERMANY.

PITMANS 02144 APR 517PEW

LONDON, JULY 30--(AP)--THE UNION RADIO SAID TODAY
THAT THERE WILL BE NO ~~REVIVAL~~ REVIVAL THIS YEAR OF THE FAMED
OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY.

THE BROADCAST SAID ~~THE~~ RECENT DECISION BY ALLIED
AUTHORITIES PERMITTING THE REVIVAL FAILED TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT ONE
ESSENTIAL--BEARDS OF THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS, SHORN DURING THE WAR,
WOULDN'T BE OF ~~THE~~ PROPER LENGTH UNTIL NEXT FALL. JUL 31 1945

APR CAMPBELL'S 02103 NO/440P

A DISPATCH FROM OBERAMMERGAU LAST JULY 2 SAID THAT THE
PASSION PLAYERS HAD HOPED TO GET THEIR PRODUCTION IN SHAPE FOR
A SPECIAL RESENTATION NEXT YEAR. THE LAST PRODUCTION WAS PRESENTED
IN 1934 AND WAS PRESENTED ITS REPETITION AT THE NEXT TEN-YEAR INTERVAL IN
1944.

BY ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, JULY 30-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE THIRD COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS REHABILITATION AND RELIEF ADMINISTRATION ~~1945~~ ¹⁹⁴⁵ THIS PLACES THE BULK OF THE LOAD ON THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN. OPENING HERE AUG. 7, WILL TAKE THE LEAD IN ACTION TO MAKE FRANCE A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND WILL SUPPORT DENMARK'S ADMISSION ~~TO THE~~ ^{TO THE} INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE AMERICAN GROUP SAID BOTH MOVES WOULD COME EARLY ~~IN THE CONFERENCE WHICH LATER ALSO WILL CONSIDER~~ ^{IN THE CONFERENCE WHICH LATER ALSO WILL CONSIDER} THE QUESTION OF REVISING ITALY'S STATUS TO MAKE IT A FULL-FLEDGED MEMBER.

UNANIMOUS ACCEPTANCE OF DENMARK ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ WAS REGARDED AS CERTAIN, BUT THE QUESTION OF ITALY'S ADMISSION SEEMED LIKELY TO CAUSE CONTROVERSY.

WITH LIMITED SUPPLIES AVAILABLE, SOME OF THE SMALLER EUROPEAN POWERS ARE EXPECTED TO INSIST THEIR BASIC NEEDS BE MET BEFORE ITALY'S REQUIREMENTS ARE PLACED IN THE POOL.

IT WAS LEARNED, MEANTIME, THAT THE WHOLE QUESTION OF ~~FINANCING~~ ^{FINANCING} UNRRA'S OPERATIONS WILL BE REVIEWED. UNDER THE PRESENT SYSTEM,

CONTRIBUTIONS OF SO-CALLED PAYING COUNTRIES ARE BASED UPON ONE PER CENT OF THE NATIONAL INCOME FOR ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ A 12-MONTH PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, ~~1945~~ ¹⁹⁴⁵ THIS PLACES THE BULK OF THE LOAD ON THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN. THE FINANCIAL REVIEW ALSO WILL BRING UP THE QUESTION OF CHANGING THE BASIC PERIOD UPON WHICH CONTRIBUTIONS HAVE BEEN CALCULATED ~~IN AN~~ ^{IN AN} ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

EFFORT TO GET SUPPORT FROM SOME OF THE LIBERATED COUNTRIES WHEN UNRRA'S MAJOR OPERATIONS SHIFT FROM EUROPE TO ASIA.

DIRECTOR GENERAL HERBERT LEHMAN, HERE AFTER A FIRST-HAND INSPECTION OF CONDITIONS IN SOUTHERN EUROPE, ~~WILL TELL THE CONFERENCE~~ ^{WILL TELL THE CONFERENCE} THAT UNRRA'S SUCCESS WILL BE A POWERFUL FACTOR IN RESTORING TRANQUILITY TO EUROPE, AND THAT ~~IF~~ ^{IF} ITS FAILURE DURING THE WINTER AHEAD WOULD MEAN MASS STARVATION AND AN ECONOMICALLY CHAOTIC EUROPE.

THE CONFERENCE, HOWEVER, WILL NOT BE A ONE-SIDED PRESENTATION OF THE UNITED STATES' VIEWS.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SOME OF ~~THE~~ ^{THE} SMALLER COUNTRIES WERE REPORTED

JUL 31 1945

JUL 31 1945

READY TO ADVOCATE FORMATION OF A SHIPPING POOL WHICH WOULD BE EXCLUSIVELY UNDER UNRRA CONTROL.

OTHER ISSUES OF A ~~GENUINE~~ CONTROVERSIAL NATURE CENTERED AROUND PLANS FOR DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS ARMY ~~EXPERIMENT~~ EQUIPMENT, THE TIME ~~EXNE~~ LIMIT FOR THE ORGANIZATION'S OPERATIONS IN EUROPE, THE ~~MEANS~~ METHOD OF ESTABLISHING NEEDS FOR COUNTRIES GETTING RELIEF, AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH UNRRA SHOULD GO IN REPAIRING AND PRODUCING SUCH THINGS AS CLOTHES AND FARM TOOLS.

JUL 31 1945

SINGLETONS 11545 THRU THIRD--RJ--132

LONDON, JULY 30-(AP)-TWO WITNESSES TESTIFIED IN BOW STREET COURT TODAY THAT JOHN WHEERY, 33, ON TRIAL ON CHARGES OF HIGH TREASON, ATTEMPTED TO INDUCE BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNED CIVILIANS TO FIGHT FOR GERMANY AGAINST RUSSIA.

THE WITNESSES WERE WILFRED BRINKMAN, WHO WAS EMPLOYED AT THE AMERICAN CONSULATE AT NICE FROM JUNE, 1940, TO APRIL, 1941, AND ROYSTON FRANCIS WOOD, BOTH CIVILIAN INTERNEES AT ST. DENIS, FRANCE.

BRINKMAN TESTIFIED THAT HE SAW AMERY, SON OF THE FORMER BRITISH SECRETARY FOR INDIA, LEOPOLD S. AMERY, ATTEMPTING TO DRUM UP RECRUITS FOR THE "LEGION OF ST. GEORGE" AT THE ST. DENIS CAMP.

BRINKMAN AND WOOD RELATED THAT AMERY VISITED THE CAMP ON APRIL 21, 1943, AND OFFERED THEM FREEDOM IF THEY WOULD AGREE TO FIGHT IN GERMAN UNIFORMS AGAINST THE RUSSIANS. THEY DECLARED AMERY WAS BOOED FROM THE CAMP.

MT1055AEN

NIGHT LEAD (170)

LONDON, JULY 30-(AP)-THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY PICKED UP ANOTHER SEAT IN THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY WITH THE ELECTION OF DR. K. W. M. PICKTHORN, EDUCATOR AND HISTORIAN, TO ONE OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY'S TWO SEATS.

THE OTHER WAS CAPTURED BY H. WILSON HARRIS, AN INDEPENDENT. AUTHOR J. B. PRIESTLY, WHO RECENTLY CHARGED ENGLISH VALUES WERE BEING SWEEP AWAY BY AMERICAN MOVIES, WAS ONE OF THREE UNSUCCESSFUL CANDI-

DATES.

RELATED UNOFFICIAL RETURNS FROM THREE OTHER BRITISH UNIVERSITIES ADDED AN ADDITIONAL FOUR MEMBERS TO PARLIAMENT BUT DID NOT AFFECT THE BALANCE OF POWER BETWEEN THE TWO CHIEF PARTIES. THE LABOR PARTY'S TOTAL IS 388; THE CONSERVATIVES NOW HAVE 194 SEATS.

A LIBERAL, PROF. W. L. GRIFFYDD, WAS ELECTED TO REPRESENT WALES UNIVERSITY, GIVING THE LIBERALS A TOTAL OF 12 SEATS. SIR ERNEST GRAHAM LITTLE, EMINENT DERMATOLOGIST, WAS CHOSEN TO REPRESENT LONDON UNIVERSITY AS AN INDEPENDENT NATIONAL. A PAIR OF INDEPENDENTS WON TWO OXFORD SEATS, SIR ARTHUR SALTER, INTERNATIONALLY KNOWN ECONOMIST AND A. P. HERBERT, THE HUMORIST. SEVEN CONTESTS ARE YET TO BE REPORTED.

MJ1121PEW

BY FRANK PITMAN

LONDON, JULY 30 (AP) - DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN OF NEW YORK, THE FIRST ZIONIST TO VISIT POSTWAR GERMANY, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT "THE DOCILITY OF GERMANS UNDER MILITARY GOVERNMENT" MAY BE PART OF A CALCULATED STRATEGY TO WIN AN EASY PEACE, PARTICULARLY AT THE HANDS OF AMERICANS.

JUL 31 1945

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA, IN A PREPARED STATEMENT SUMMING UP IMPRESSIONS OF GERMANY DURING A WEEK'S VISIT ASSERTED THE HERMANS' ATTITUDE "IS IN NOWISE TO BE CONSTRUED AS A SIGN OF PENITENCE."

HERE TO ATTEND THE WORLD ZIONIST CONFERENCE OPENING WEDNESDAY, DR. GOLDSTEIN SAID "THE IMPRESSION THAT ONE GETS IS THAT THE AVERAGE GERMAN REGRETS THAT SOMETHING WENT WRONG WITH THE NAZI WER ELAN, BUT ONE RARELEY HEARS THE NAZI SYSTEM CONDEMNED OR HITLER EXCORATED, A HUGE TASK OF RE-EDUCATION IS CALLED FOR."

HE ASSERTED THAT THE PROBLEM OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN EUROPE "WHO DO NOT WANT TO BE REPATRIATED IS NOW A CHALLENGE" TO THE MILITARY GOVT.

"IT IS TO BE APPROACHED," HE SAID, "NOT AS A NUISANCE TO BE GOTTEN RID OF AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE BUT AS A CHALLENGE OF HUMAN REHABILITATION IN LINE WITH THE WAR AIMS OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

AMONG JEWISH DISPALED PERSONS IN GERMANY, HE DECLARED, "IT NEEDS TO BE RECONGNIZED THAT MANY OF THEM HAVE COME FROM LANDS IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE, ESPECIALLY POLAND, WHERE ANTI-SEM TISM EXISTED BEFORE AND WAS INTENSIFIED BY NAZI OCCUPATION. THEY NOW FIND IT DIFFICULT AND IN SOME CASES DANGEROUS TO GO BACK TO THEIR FORMER HOMESTEADS.

"MOST OF THE HEWS I HAVE MET IN GERMANY WANT TO GO TO PALESTINE WHERE A JEWISH COMMUNITY EAGERLY AWAITS THEM."

DR. GOLDSTEIN SAID THE LABOR PARY VICTORY IN ENGLAND GIVES EUROPEAN JEW "NEW HOPE AS THEY KNOW THE BIRITSH LABOR PARTY IS ON

RECORD FAVORING JEWISH MASS MIGRATION" AND COLONIZATION IN PALESTINE.

HE ASSERTED 100,000 JEWS IN EUROPE WERE READY TO GO TO PALESTINE AT A DAY'S NOTICE.

"THE HUMAN QUALITY OF JEWISH DISPLACED PERSONS ON THE WHOLE IS SURPRISINGLY GOOD," HE REPORTED. "THEY ARE RECUPERATING RAPIDLY FROM PHYSICAL TORTURE AND MORAL DEGRADATION TO WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS. THEY CAN BECOME USEFUL CITIZENS AGAIN. MOST OF ALL THEY NEED PALESTINE AND PALESTINE NEEDS THEM. MEN AND WOMEN OLDER THAN 50 OR CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN 14 ARE RARELY TO BE FOUND AMONG SURVIVORS OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS."

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JUL 31 1945

WICK, SCOTLAND, JULY 30-(AP)-- SCOTTISH FISHERMEN RESISTED THE EFFORTS OF TWO DANISH BOATS TO LAND FISH TODAY AND VOTED TO STAY IN PORT THEMSELVES TOMORROW IN PROTEST, ALTHOUGH FISH SUPPLIES ARE SERIOUSLY SHORT THROUGHOUT ENGLAND.

MARKETS WERE FORCED TO CLOSE EARLY TODAY IN MANY TOWNS, LEAVING QUEUED-UP HOUSEWIVES HUNDREDS UNSUPPLIED.

THE WICK FISHERMEN VOTED UNANIMOUSLY NOT TO GO OUT TOMORROW AND NOT TO ALLOW FOREIGN BOATS TO LAND LARGE CATCHES OF FLOUNDER. THE DANES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN GRANTED LICENSES TO LAND FISH IN BRITAIN UNDER AN INTERNATIONAL TRADE AGREEMENT.

PITMAN'S 02307 AFL VP 657PEN

CAMBRIDGE, JULY 30 (AP)-- THE HONORARY FREEDOM OF BOROUGH CAMBRIDGE WILL BE CONFERRED ON THE ENTIRE PERSONNEL OF THE U. S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE AT AN UNPRECEDENTED CEREMONY IN THE BOROUGHS GUILD HALL AUG. 2 IN CELEBRATION OF "AMERICAN DAY."

HONORARY CITIZENSHIP WILL BE ACCEPTED BY MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM E. KEPNER ON BEHALF OF THE EIGHTH'S NEARLY 300,000 MEN AND WOMEN. THE HONOR WILL BE PRESENTED BY MAJ. GEORGE WILLING AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF ALDERMEN AND BURGESSES. AN AFTERNOON BASEBALL GAME, GARDEN PARTY AND OPEN AIR DANCING AT NIGHT WILL ROUND OUT "AMERICAN DAY."

—FONDA 04625 MAG 50 Pgs

PARIS, JULY 30-- (AP)-- AN AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS IN CONFERENCES AT BERN HAS PERMITTED THE REPATRIATION MOVEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS BY RAIL THROUGH SWITZERLAND. IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT, AND 1,000 ITALIANS ALREADY HAVE

JUL 31 1945

BEEN TRANSPORTED ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

THE COMBINED-DISPLACED PERSONS EXECUTIVE, THE JOINT AMERICAN-BRITISH-FRENCH SUCCESSOR TO THE FORMER ~~DISPLACED PERSONS~~ ~~ADMINISTRATION~~ ALLIED AUTHORITY OF SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, SAID THE SWISS HAD AGREED TO MOVEMENT OF THE DP'S ON A FIVE-DAY WEEK BASIS, WITH NO TRANSIT ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

JUL 31 1945

ONE THOUSAND ITALIANS PER DAY ARE EXPECTED TO BE TAKEN THROUGH SWITZERLAND FROM BERGENZ, AUSTRIA, TO COMO, ITALY, FROM NOW TO AUG. 8, WHEN THE RATE WILL BE STEPPED UP TO 2,000 A DAY.

SOME 200,000 ITALIANS PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN REPATRIATED THROUGH THE BRENNER PASS AND THAT MOVEMENT IS CONTINUING AT ABOUT 4,500 A DAY. THERE ARE ABOUT 285,000 ITALIANS STILL IN GERMANY, 220,000 IN THE BRITISH ZONE, 55,000 IN THE AMERICAN ZONE AND 10,000 IN THE FRENCH ZONE.

LONGS 02301 APL WP 726PEW

BERLIN, JULY 30-(AP)-REOPENING BY AUG. 15 OF ALL INDUSTRIAL PLANTS IN CONDITION TO RESUME WORK THROUGHOUT THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY WAS ORDERED "SOME TIME AGO" BY MARSHAL GEORGI K. ZHUKOV, SAYS "TAGEBLICKE RUNDSCHAU," ORGAN OF THE SOVIET MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

MAYORS AND OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES ARE TO SEE THAT RAW MATERIALS, BUILDING MATERIALS AND FUEL, ELECTRICITY AND TRANSPORTATION ARE AVAILABLE.

SKSPEW

A109CX

(CX) BERLIN- FIRST ADD LEAD SCHULTZ-WAC WEDDING XXX STRAIGHTEN THIS OUT." (DELETING CLOSING PARENTHESIS)

(IN HER CABLE MRS. SCHULTZ SAID SHE ALSO MESSAGED THE CAPTAIN: "KEEP YOUR CHIN UP. MOM AND DAD AND ALL LOVE YOU. WE'RE PRAYING FOR YOU.")

(THE 23-YEARGAOLD CHICAGO WOMAN ADDED IN AN INTERVIEW "IF HE COULD GET HOME EVERYTHING WOULD BE ALL RIGHT. I'M WORRIED FOR HIM BECAUSE HE HAS BEEN THROUGH A LOT OF MENTAL STRAIN.")

(SHE SAID SHE HAD RECEIVED REGULAR CLASS E ALLOTMENT FROM CAPTAIN SCHULTZ'S ARMY PAYCHECK UNTIL LAST APRIL AND AN ADDITIONAL \$180 AT CHRISTMAS TIME. SINCE THEN SHE HAD RECEIVED A TOTAL OF \$520 BY MONEY ORDER, SHE DECLARED.)

(NO PICKUP)

FY953ACW

JUL 31 1945

BY JAMES F. KING

HOESCHT, GERMANY, JULY 28-(AP)-JEWS AND OTHERS WHOSE PROPERTY IN GERMANY WAS SEIZED BY THE NAZIS--EVEN BEFORE THE WAR--WOULD BE PERMITTED TO LAY CLAIM TO IT UNDER PLANS BEING ADVANCED IN SOME SECTIONS WHICH ARE UNDER THE AMERICAN MILITARY CONTROL COMMISSION.

THE QUESTION OF WHAT TO DO WITH THE PROPERTY STILL IS IN THE DISCUSSION STAGE AND HAS PROVED TO BE ONE OF THE MAIN PROBLEMS OF THE FOUR-POWER CONTROL COMMISSION HANDLING THE TREMENDOUS LOOT THE NAZIS HAD ACCUMULATED--SOME OF IT CAREFULLY CAMOUFLAGED THROUGH FORGED RECORDS TO GIVE IT THE PRETENSE OF LEGALITY.

AMERICAN TROOPS ALREADY ARE TAKING CUSTODY OF ALL FACTORIES AND HOMES IN THEIR ZONE WHICH WERE OWNED BY AMERICANS AND CITIZENS OF UNITED NATIONS AND NEUTRAL COUNTRIES. THESE PROPERTIES ALONE AMOUNT TO APPROXIMATELY 3,200,000,000 REICHSMARKS (\$32,000,000)-- 27 PER CENT OF IT AMERICAN OWNED.

SO FAR AS IS KNOWN, HOWEVER, NO DEFINITE POLICY HAS BEEN AGREED UPON FOR DISPOSITION OF AMERICAN PROPERTY IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE. THE FOUR POWERS ON THE CONTROL COUNCIL FOR GERMANY ARE SLATED TO MEET IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE "BIG THREE" CONFERENCE, AND THIS MATTER IS SURE TO BE CONSIDERED.

THE NAZIS KEPT AMAZINGLY DETAILED RECORDS--EVEN TO THE EXTENT OF DEPOSITING CREDITS IN THE REICHSBANK IN FAVOR OF AMERICAN-OWNED PLANTS TAKEN OVER AFTER THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR.

A SPECIAL COMMISSION OF ENEMY ALIEN PROPERTY WHO HANDLED THESE PROPERTIES WAS CAPTURED WITH MOST OF THE RECORDS BY AMERICAN TROOPS IN BAVARIA. HE TOLD A HAIR-RAISING TALE OF MOVING TWICE TO ESCAPE BOMBINGS--FIRST FROM BERLIN TO OUTSIDE THE CAPITAL AND THEN TO BERNECK, A LITTLE TOWN NORTH OF NUERNBERG. HIS RECORDS LISTED 889 PROPERTIES OWNED BY CITIZENS OF ALLIED NATIONS. AMONG THE PLU1 FWUPIGLN KI

LISTED 889 PROPERTIES OWNED BY CITIZENS OF ALLIED NATIONS. AMONG THE PLANTS LISTED IN HIS RECORDS WERE GENERAL MOTORS, FRIGIDAIRE, GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, INTERTYPE, KODAK AND THE ADREMA

MACHINE BUILDING CORP.

AS FOR JEWISH CLAIMS, THE POLICY OUTLINED BY THE AMERICAN CONTROL COMMISSION ALREADY INVALIDATES NAZI LAWS ENACTED IN 1933 AND SINCE THEN.

ONE QUALIFIED SPOKESMAN SAID THIS MEANS THAT A NEW GERMAN COURT WOULD BE SET UP ALONG DEMOCRATIC LINES TO OPEN THE WAY FOR JEWS AND OTHERS WHO UNDER DURESS SOLD THEIR PROPERTY OR INTEREST IN CONCERNS TO SUE FOR COMPENSATION.

D84

ADMITTEDLY THESE PEOPLE FACE A LONG LEGAL PROCESS. MANY JEWS WHO WANT NO PART OF GERMANY UNDOUBTEDLY WILL IGNORE THE CHANCE FOR REPYMENT.

LT. WERNER H. MORGENSTERN OF SAN FRANCISCO, WHO SERVED WITH AN AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE TEAM FROM D DAY TO V-E DAY, HAS CAREFULLY TRACED FOR ALLIED OFFICIALS SOME OF THE VALUABLE PAINTINGS SEIZED FROM HIS LATE FATHER BEFORE HE WAS FORCED TO FLEE GERMANY. MORGENSTERN, WHOSE MOTHER LIVES AT 1780 BROADWAY, SAN FRANCISCO, SAYS AMONG THE PAINTINGS WERE WORKS OF GOYA.

ANOTHER AMERICAN SOLDIER, A SGT. LANZ FROM MT. OLIVER, PA. (STREET ADDRESS NOT AVAILABLE) HAS MADE INQUIRIES ABOUT PROPERTY OWNED BY HIS FAMILY IN WURTEMBERG AND VALUED AT APPROXIMATELY \$30,000.

THE ARMIES FACE A TREMENDOUS TASK IN TRACING OWNERSHIP OF LOOT TAKEN FROM JEWS WHO LATER DIED IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS. THE FAVORITE STUNT OF LOCAL NAZI LEADERS WAS TO LET A JEW ESCAPE, THEN MOVE INTO HIS HOME AND TAKE OVER ALL HIS PROPERTY.

WHILE MUCH OF THIS SO-CALLED "LOST" PROPERTY CAN BE RESTORED TO ITS RIGHTFUL OWNERS, PRESUMABLY MUCH OF IT THAT CAN NOT BE USED FOR REPARATIONS PAYMENTS EVENTUALLY WILL BE TURNED OVER TO THE NEW GERMAN STATE.

B332PEV

JUL 31 1945

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN, GERMANY, JULY 30-(AP)-- THE XX STORY

FINANCIAL
HOW/CORRUPTION AND FAVORITISM RAN RAMPANT DURING THE HITLER REGIME, WITH
HIGH-RANKING NAZIS AND EVEN FILM STARS SHARING IN THE SPOILS, WAS TOLD TODAY BY
L. BERNARD BERNSTEIN, DIRECTOR OF THE FINANCIAL BRANCH OF U.S. OCCUPATION
HEADQUARTERS.

CAPTURED RECORDS, COL. BERNSTEIN SAID, SHOW THAT HERMANN

GOERING AND JOSEPH GOEBBELS WERE AMONG THE MOST PROFICIENT AT ESCAPING THE
HEAVY TAXES BORNE BY NEARLY AVERAGE GERMANS.

EMIL JANNINGS, THE ACTOR, AND SCULPTOR JOSEPH THORACK; HANS
ALBERT, A LEADING COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND HERMAN NAZI ARMAMENTS MINISTER
ALBERT SPEER WERE AMONG OTHERS WHO WERE EXEMPTED FROM HEAVY TAXES.

GOERING, COL. BERNSTEIN SAID, OWNED 15 SUMPTUOUS CASTLES
AND VILLAS AND HELD A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN GERMANY'S BIGGEST STEEL
INDUSTRY BUT PAID TAXES ONLY ON HIS YEARLY SALARY OF 27,000 REICHSMARKS
(WORTH \$10,800 BEFORE THE WAR).

GOEBBELS SOLD HIS DIARIES IN 1938 TO EBER-VELEGA, A MUNICH
PUBLISHING HOUSE, FOR 1,500,000 REICHSMARKS (\$600,000) BUT PAID ONLY FROM

JUL-31 1945

100,000 TO 150,000 REICHSMARKS (\$40,000 TO \$50,000) IN TAXES.

COL. BERNSTEIN SAID THAT IN ORDER TO KEEP THE TAX EXEMPTIONS SECRET, THE TAX RECORDS OF ALL PROMINENT PARTY MEMBERS AND THEIR FAVORITES WERE CENTRALIZED IN THE CORPORATIONS TAXATION OFFICE IN MUNICH.

JUL 31 1945

JIMKINGS 12030 PREWI DUPLICATED COMPETITIVE WP 446PEW

21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, JULY 30 (AP)- THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE SAID TODAY THAT THE BELSEN WAR CRIMES TRIALS WOULD BE HELD IN THE BIG LUNEBURG COURT AND GERMAN CIVILIANS HAD BEEN INVITED TO ATTEND.

THE TRIAL DATE FOR 48 GERMAN GUARDS CHARGED WITH COMMITTING ATROCITIES AND BRUTALITIES HAS NOT BEEN DEFINITELY FIXED BUT IS EXPECTED TO BE AUG. 12.

A ROYAL WARRANT ISSUED BY KING GEORGE VI AUTHORIZING THE OPENING OF WAR CRIME COURTS IN THE BRITISH ZONE WAS RECEIVED BY FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY.

-CHAMBERLAIN 01900LA345PEB

JUL 31 1945

30.24-28791

HAURICE MORAN
VIENNA, JULY 30 (AP)-AN AMERICAN PRESS CONVOY ENTERED VIENNA FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY IN THE VANGUARD OF A U.S. OCCUPATION FORCE OF APPROXIMATELY 5,000 MEN.
THE U.S. TROOPS WILL PARTICIPATE WITH RUSSIAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS IN THE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.
BRITISH AND FRENCH PRESS CONVOYS ALSO ENTERED VIENNA, FROM WHICH THEY HITHERTO HAVE BEEN BARRED UNDER RUSSIAN OCCUPATION.
THE AMERICAN PARTY WAS UNDER COMMAND OF COL. STANLEY GOGAN, PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER.
HJ653AEW

STOCKHOLM, JULY 30 (AP)-- ELEVEN AMERICAN CONGRESSMEN

TOURING WARTORN EUROPE TO INVESTIGATE UNRRA AND THE GENERAL FOOD,

CLOTHING AND FUEL SITUATION AND POSSIBILITIES FOR POSTWAR TRADE

ARRIVED IN STOCKHOLM TODAY BY SPECIAL PLANE.

THE GROUP ORIGINALLY HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO FLY FROM OSLO

DIRECT TO STOCKHOLM BUT RAIN AND FOGGY WEATHER FORCED A BRIEF

STOPOVER IN COPENHAGEN.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN VICTOR WICKERSHAM (D-OKLA) SAID THE

GROUP'S VISIT TO SWEDEN WAS "A BRIEF GOODWILL MISSION." HE DECLINED

TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT ON THE DELEGATION'S CONCLUSIONS SO FAR ON THE

TRIP, SAYING THAT WOULD HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL THEY RETURN TO WASHINGTON.

SHAKE'S 01925 APL WP 802PEW

ADD CHUNGKING-CHENNAULT XXX MEDAL
QUESTS AT THE DINNER INCLUDED U. S. AMBASSADOR

PATRICK J. HURLEY; LT. GEN. GEORGE S. STRATHEVER, COMMANDER OF
U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES IN CHINA; AND MAJ. GEN. RAY T. WADDOCKS,

WEDNEVER'S CHIEF OF STAFF.

JUL 31 1945

JBS 1145P WOODSAS 02000 PW

A44KX BULLETIN
GUAM, TUESDAY, JULY 31-(AP)-DESTROYERS OF THE U. S.
THIRD FLEET ENTERED SURUGA GULF SOUTHWEST OF TOKYO AND SHELLED THE
TOWN OF SHINIZU EARLY TODAY, ADM. NIMITZ ANNOUNCED.
JY633PCW

A46KX BULLETIN MATTER
GUAM--FIRST ADD SHELLING X X X ANNOUNCED.
FIRST REPORTS ON THE PREVIOUS NIGHT'S BOMBARDMENT OF HAMATSU BY
AMERICAN AND BRITISH BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS SHOWED DAMAGE TO
RAILROAD WORKSHOPS, A TEXTILE WORKS AND OTHER BUILDINGS.
NIMITZ ALSO SAID FIRST REPORTS ON THE CARRIER PLANES' STRIKE
AGAINST TOKYO YESTERDAY SHOWED 50 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED ON THE
GROUND AND 63 DAMAGED, PLUS ONE CARGO VESSEL, TWO MIDGET SUBMARINES
AND THREE SMALL CRAFT SUNK.
AN ESCORT CARRIER, A LARGE TRANSPORT, FOUR DESTROYER ESCORTS
AND A SUBMARINE TENDER WERE DAMAGED.
JY637PCW

A47KX BULLETIN MATTER
GUAM--SECOND ADD SHELLING X X X DAMAGED.
SEVEN MIDGET SUBMARINES, A GUNBOAT, SEVEN CARGO VESSELS AND 11
SMALL CRAFT ALSO WERE HIT.
ALL THESE BLOWS WERE BY THE AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES.
BRITISH CARRIER PLANES AT THE SAME TIME SHOT ONE ENEMY PLANE FROM
THE AIR OVER THE TARGETS AND ANOTHER OVER THE FLEET, DESTROYED
FIVE AND DAMAGED FIVE ON THE GROUND, AND DID THIS DAMAGE TO
SHIPPING:
ONE LUGGER SUNK, 12 CARGO VESSELS, THREE DESTROYERS, AND FOUR
DESTROYER ESCORTS DAMAGED.
JY639PCW

A50KX BULLETIN MATTER
GUAM--THIRD ADD SHELLING X X X ESCORTS DAMAGED.
NIMITZ NAMED THE AMERICAN DESTROYERS SCHROEDER AND HARRISON AS AMONG
THOSE PARTICIPATING IN THIS MORNING'S SHELLING, WHICH BEGAN SHORTLY
AFTER MIDNIGHT.
(EDITORS: IN THIRD GRAPH PREVIOUS, MAKE ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED
ON GROUND 53 INSTEAD OF 50.)
JY646PCW

ADD MANILA-HARUNA ***EXPLOSIONS
ALTOGETHER, THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES FLEW MORE THAN 700 SORTIES
AND LISTED 18 ENEMY SHIPS AS DESTROYED OR PROBABLY DESTROYED IN
WATERS FROM THE JAPANESE HOMELAND TO MALAYA AND SOUTHERN BORNEO.
NUMEROUS SMALL CRAFT OF THE LUGGER TYPE ALSO WERE HIT.
ON JAPAN, THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES BOMBED FOUR AIRDROMES.
DESTROYED OR DAMAGED TEN ENEMY PLAINES ON THE GROUND AND RAKED OIL
TANKS AND BARRACKS. THREE ENEMY PLANES ROSE TO MEET THEM. SIX
AMERICAN PLANES WERE LOST.
ON FRIDAY 60-ODD LIBERATORS OF THE SAME FORCES SET HUGE FIRES IN
THE YOSHIMA IRON WORKS DISTRICT OF KAGOSHIMA, ON SOUTHERN KYUSHU,
WHILE 150 THUNDERBOLTS STRUCK BRIDGES, TUNNELS AND POWER PLANTS
AROUND KUMAMOTO, WEST CENTRAL KYUSHU. THREE ENEMY TRANSPORTS WERE
SET AFIRE NEAR KAGOSHIMA ON THE SAME DAY.
DM1153PPW

A151KX NIGHT LEAD PIPS-BORNEO (350)
BY RUSSELL BRINES
JUL 31 1945
MANILA, TUESDAY, JULY 31-(AP)-A BITTER BATTLE AMONG REEFS
PEAKS TOWERING INTO THE CLOUDS DOMINATES THE WOPUP CAMPAIGN IN THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, WHERE LATEST CASUALTY FIGURES RAISED TO 437,823
THE TOTAL OF JAPANESE LOSSES.
LT. GEN. OSCAR W. GRISWOLD, 14TH U.S. ARMY CORPS COMMANDER,
SAID THE CLOUD-SHROUDED AREA 32 MILES NORTH OF BAGUIO ON LUZON
ISLAND, WHERE THE PRINCIPAL REMAINING ELEMENT OF JAPANESE IS TRAPPED
IN A RAPIDLY DIMINISHING AREA, IS THE ROUGHEST HE HAS EVER ENCOUN-
TERED. RAIN AND CLOUDS AMONG THE 8,000 FOOT PEAKS OFTEN FORCE
FRONT LINE TROOPS TO STOP FIRING BECAUSE OF POOR VISIBILITY.
A TOTAL OF 12,226 ENEMY DEAD WAS COUNTED IN THE AREA IN THE
FIRST 27 DAYS OF JULY AND 1,543, AN UNUSUALLY HIGH PERCENTAGE,
SURRENDERED.
THE TOLL OF JAPANESE DEAD THROUGHOUT THE PHILIPPINES FOR THE LAST
WEEK WAS 4,477 AND 587 WERE CAPTURED. THIRTY-FOUR AMERICANS
WERE KILLED AND 73 WOUNDED IN THE SAME PERIOD.
"IT WON'T BE OVER FOR US," GRISWOLD SAID, "UNTIL THE JAPANESE
SURRENDER, ARE KILLED OR ARE DRIVEN SO FAR INTO THE HILLS THEY
ARE NO LONGER A MILITARY FACTOR."
AMERICAN OFFICERS BELIEVE THAT GEN. TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, FORMER
COMMANDER OF ALL JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES, AND SIX OF HIS STAFF
O
(MORE) BX226PEW

A153KX
MANILA 1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD PIPS-BORNEO BY RUSSELL BRINES
XXX IN THE SAME PERIOD.
"IT WON'T BE OVER FOR US," GRISWOLD SAID, "UNTIL THE JAPANESE"

30.24-28793

SURRENDER. ARE KILLED OR ARE DRIVEN SO FAR INTO THE HILLS THEY ARE NO LONGER A MILITARY FACTOR."

AMERICAN OFFICERS BELIEVE THAT GEN. TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, FORMER COMMANDER OF ALL JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES, AND SIX OF HIS STAFF OFFICERS ARE IN COMMAND OF THE ELEMENTS IN THE BAGUIO HILL AREA.

THE WOPUP PICTURE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WAS GENERALLY AS FOLLOWS:

U.S. SIXTH AND 32ND INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND ELEMENTS OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMY AND GUERRILLA FORCES STEADILY CLOSED A TRAP ON AN ESTIMATED 10,700 JAPANESE IN WILD MOUNTAIN COUNTRY 32 MILES NORTH OF BAGUIO ON LUZON ISLAND.

37TH U.S. INFANTRY DIVISION IS ELIMINATING REMNANTS OF 7,500 JAPANESE WHO FLED TO MOUNTAINS EAST OF CAGAYAN VALLEY IN NORTHERN LUZON.

IN CENTRAL LUZON, THE 38TH INFANTRY CONTINUED REDUCTION OF SOME 2,200 JAPANESE IN THE WAWA DAM AREA EAST OF MANILA.

ANOTHER 3,900 JAPANESE ARE BELIEVED TO BE ON THE BABUYAN ISLANDS NORTH OF LUZON.

ON MINDANAO, PATROLS OF THE 24TH AND 31ST INFANTRY DIVISION ENGAGED SCATTERED JAPANESE IN THE UPPER AGUSAN RIVER VALLEY AND ALONG THE KIBANE-TOLOMO TRAIL.

AS AUSSIE UNITS PUSHED THROUGH RUGGED SOUTHEAST BORNEO TOWARD THE SAMARIND OIL FIELDS, SUPPORTING AIRCRAFT STRAFED ENEMY POSITIONS AND BOMBED RIVER CRAFT AND INSTALLATIONS AROUND BALIKPAPAN.

ADD PUERTO RICO - NAVY XXX AVAILABLE

WHILE ROOSEVELT ROADS IS TO BECOME THE LARGEST NAVAL BASE IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA, THERE ARE NO PLANS FOR ABANDONING GUANTANAMO BAY, TRINIDAD BASES, OR THOSE ALREADY EXISTING IN PUERTO RICO AT SAN JUAN.

THE INSTALLATION INCLUDES A DRYDOCK REPORTEDLY AS LARGE AS ANY IN THE WORLD--A THOUSAND FEET LONG, 155 FEET WIDE AND WITH A USABLE DEPTH OF 48 FEET. THE DRYDOCK HAS HAD LITTLE WORK TO DO, HAVING HAD ONE CARRIER AND TWO TANKERS.

THREE 6,000-FOOT AIRSTRIPS MAKE THE AIRFIELD LARGE ENOUGH TO HANDLE B29S, WHICH IT HAS DONE, OR ANY OTHER CURRENT PLANES. THE AIRFIELD AUXILIARY IS ONLY BEING USED BY OCCASIONAL TRANSIENT PLANES.

ENSENADA MONDA MEANS "DEEP BAY" IN SPANISH. A NATIVE VILLAGE WAS RAZED TO MAKE WAY FOR THE BASE. SEVERAL CIVILIAN EXPERTS FROM THE UNITED STATES WHO HAVE BEEN ON THE BASE SINCE CONSTRUCTION DAYS STILL REMAIN SERVING THE NAVY.

A FEW PUERTO RICAN CIVILIANS IN KEY SPOTS ALSO LIVE AT THE BASE, BUT MOST OF THEM ARE OUTSIDE.

GW758PEW NM

HONOLULU, JULY 30-(AP)-A RESCUE VESSEL OF THE U.S. NAVY BOLDLY STEAMED NEAR THE HONSHU COAST, RESCUED THREE NAVY FLIERS AND SHELLS A LIGHTHOUSE AND A SHORE BATTERY WITH ITS FIVE-INCH GUNS.

THE NAVY PERMITTED THE STORY TO BE TOLD TODAY BY THE THREE FLIERS,

WHO CONSTITUTED THE CREW OF A NAVY AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBER WHICH WAS HIT BY AN AIRCRAFT FIRE AFTER IT DROPPED TWO BOMBS ON A 4,000-TON FREIGHTER AND TWO ON ANOTHER SHIP.

THE RESCUE OCCURRED ON FRIDAY, THE 13TH OF JULY.

RESCUED WERE ENS. BURTON N. NOAH, 20, OAK GROVER HOTEL, MINNEAPOLIS, THE PILOT; AVIATION ORDNANCE MAN CHARLES W. HESTER, 20, OF 28 HARVEY ST., GREENVILLE, S.C., THE GUNNER AND AVIATION RADIOMAN HARRY A. LEAKE, JR., 24, OF 2718 DUKE ST., ALEXANDRIA, VA., THE RADIOMAN. THEY ARE ENROUTE TO THE MAINLAND FOR LEAVE.

NOAH SAID THE PLANE SANK 40 SECONDS AFTER HE MADE A WATER LANDING. THEY WERE IN TSUGARU STRAIT, BETWEEN HONSHU AND HOKKAIDO, AND ONLY A MILE AND A HALF FROM HOKKAIDO WHEN THEY BOARDED THEIR RUBBER LIFERAFT, BUT BEFORE THEY WERE RESCUED 18 HOURS LATER WIND AND CURRENT HAD CARRIED THEM EASTWARD TO THE SEA.

FJ1210ACW

B49KX (Q)

HONOLULU, JULY 30-(AP)-THE FIRST ARMY ENLISTED MEDICAL TECHNICIANS REDEPLOYED FROM EUROPE TO AID IN EVACUATING WOUNDED FROM PACIFIC WAR BRUNIS HAVE ARRIVED HERE AFTER A 10,000-MILE TRIP FROM SCOTLAND.

THOSE ARRIVING AT HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION, AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND, INCLUDED S/SGTS. MICHAEL VOSKO OF MCKEESPORT, PA.; AND SGTS. JOSEPH BERZULONIS OF LYNN, MASS., WILLIAM PHIPPS, JR., OF BRISTOL, TENN.; ANTHONY SCOLARO OF DETROIT, MICH., AND ARNOLD R. ANDERSON OF LINDSTROM, MINN.

JG717PCW NM

111

MONTREAL, JULY 30-(AP)-SENATOR JOSEPH D. GUFFEY OF PENNSYLVANIA SAID IN AN INTERVIEW HERE TODAY THAT THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD PREDICTED TO HIM IN 1941 THAT THE LABOR PARTY WOULD COME INTO POWER IN BRITAIN AFTER THE EUROPEAN WAR.

"I VISITED THE WHITE HOUSE IN JANUARY, 1941, TO MAKE A RECOMMENDATION FOR AN APPOINTMENT OF AN AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN," HE RECALLED. "THE PRESIDENT SAID THEN THAT HE WISHED TO CHOOSE A MAN WHO KNEW THE LABOR SITUATION. SO HE CHOSE JOHN WINANT. HE BELIEVED THAT WHEN THE WAR WAS OVER THE LABOR PARTY WOULD BE DOMINANT IN BRITAIN."

MJ1113PEW

VANCOUVER, JULY 30-(AP)-NEW T. & BONNIE, BRA' PIPES

JUL 31 1945

SCOTLAND HAVE BEEN ACCUSED OF TERRIFYING THE NAZIS.

LT. ALYCE BAINES, A ~~SCOTTISH~~ NURSE RECENTLY RETURNED FROM

DUTY AT A CANADIAN HOSPITAL IN THE GERMAN TOWN OF SCHEL, SAID

GERMAN WORKERS AT THE HOSPITAL "REFUSED TO BELIEVE THEY'D LOST THE

WAR," UNTIL THE HOSPITAL BAND STAGED A VE-DAY PARADE.

"THEN THEY WERE TERRIFIED," SHE SAID. "THEY'D NEVER HEARD

THE PIPES BEFORE."

JCG - CP - T66 955PEW

SAN FRANCISCO-~~ADD~~ JAPCASTS XXX CANCELLATION. DOMETI QUOTED INTERVIEWS SUPPOSEDLY WITH AN ELEVATED RAILWAY WORKER A TEACHER, AND A BARBER WHO HAD BEEN BOMBED OUT OF EVERYTHING BUT HIS "CLIPPERS AND RAZOR." ALL SAID DOMETI REMAINED UNSHAKEN IN A RESOLVE TO STAND BY THE GOVERNMENT'S RESISTANCE.

ANOTHER JAPANESE BROADCAST SAID AMERICAN EFFORTS TO DIVIDE POLITICAL AND MILITARY LEADERS WAS "ENTERTAINING," BUT WOULD NOT SUCCEED. THE SPEAKER SAID THERE WAS NO "LEADER CLASS" IN JAPAN, AS AMERICANS AND EUROPEANS UNDERSTAND THE TERM.

"NO ONE PERSON OR ONE GROUP OF POLITICIANS, MILITARISTS AND MEMBERS OF A PARTY WILL EVER SWAY ANY POLICY IN JAPAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR FREE WILL."

THE BROADCASTER WENT INTO A LENGTHY HARANGUE IN DEFENSE OF

EMPEROR HIROHITO AND THE JAPANESE SYSTEM OF EMPEROR WORSHIP.

HIROHITO, JAPAN'S "COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF," LAUNCHED UPON THE PRESENT WAR TO DEFEND HIS PEOPLE AGAINST "INSULTS" AND MISAPPREHENSIONS. AND HIS "GREATEST CONCERN" TODAY IS TO RESTORE "BLESSED PEACE AND QUIET" AGAIN TO JAPAN.

THE BROADCAST CONTINUED THAT "IT WAS YOU (AMERICA) WHO CHANGED THE COURSE. ALL OF A SUDDEN YOU BECAME JEALOUS OF OUR PROGRESS. IN EVERY WAY, BOTH BIG AND SMALL, YOU TRIED TO CHECK US. YOU DID NOT LIKE US BECAUSE OUR PEOPLE WERE TOO INDUSTRIOUS. YOU HATED US BECAUSE WE HAPPENED TO MANUFACTURE ARTICLES WHICH THE LOWER-INCOME GROUP WANTED. YOU TRIED TO MAKE US MEER AND HUMBLE, BUT WE REFUSED."

BUT, THE SPEAKER CONCLUDED, "EVEN IN THIS HOUR OF DARKNESS, WE HAVE NOT LOST OUR SENSE OF BALANCE AND GOOD HUMOR. EVEN IN DESPAIR, WE ARE LAUGHING."

SF6381PW

NIGHT LEAD (100)

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 30-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. H. C. PRATT TODAY REITERATED THAT HE, AS CHIEF OF THE WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND, HAS SOLE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DETERMINING WHICH PERSONS OF JAPANESE DESCENT MAY OR MAY NOT RETURN TO PACIFIC COAST STATES.

ALL WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE WEST AT THE START OF THE WAR FOR SECURITY REASONS, GEN. PRATT SAID, EMPHASIZING THAT THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY HAS NO AUTHORITY IN THE MATTER, DESPITE THE ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION OF SOME PERSONS.

THE WRA WAS FORMED TO ASSIST IN "PROPER RELOCATION" OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY. HAS NO AUTHORITY OVER THEIR RETURN AND NEVER ATTEMPTED TO EXERCISE THIS AUTHORITY, THE GENERAL SAID.

JY841PCW

(ADVANCE) SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 30-(AP)-THE ARMY REITERATED TODAY THAT ITS WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND HAS THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF DETERMINING WHICH PERSONS OF JAPANESE-ANCESTRY MAY OR MAY NOT BE PERMITTED TO RETURN TO PACIFIC COAST STATES.

ALL WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE WEST, FOR SECURITY REASONS, AT THE START OF THE WAR.

MAJOR GEN. H. C. PRATT, HEAD OF THE WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND, ISSUED A STATEMENT TO CLARIFY THIS JURISDICTION BECAUSE, HE SAID, OF AN APPARENT "ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION" SOME OF THE PUBLIC HAS RECEIVED. HE EMPHASIZED THAT THE WRA HAS NO AUTHORITY IN THE MATTER.

"AS COMMANDING GENERAL, WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND," HE SAID, "XXX I HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF DETERMINING WHICH INDIVIDUALS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY MAY OR MAY NOT BE PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THE DESIGNATED EXCLUSION ZONE OF THE WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND."

"IN MAKING THIS DETERMINATION, I AM GOVERNED SOLELY BY MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS. AND BY NONE OTHER, FOR THERE EXISTS NO LEGAL AUTHORITY FOR ANYONE TO RESTRICT THE MOVEMENTS OF AN INDIVIDUAL WITHIN THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL OR OTHER SIMILAR REASONS."

THE GENERAL COMMENTED THAT THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY WAS CREATED TO ASSIST "IN THE PROPER RELOCATION OF THOSE PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY WHO WERE REQUIRED TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES."

"THE FORMATION OF THIS AUTHORITY," HE SAID, "WAS A RESULT OF THE RECOGNITION ON THE PART OF OUR GOVERNMENT OF ITS OBLIGATION TO ALLEVIATE THE HARDSHIPS IMPOSED UPON MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR CITIZENS MERELY BECAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT OF BIRTH."

"THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY HAS NO AUTHORITY OR RESPONSIBILITY."

JUL 31 1945

WHATEVER. IN DETERMINING WHICH INDIVIDUALS WILL BE ALLOWED TO RETURN TO THE EXCLUSION ZONE OF THE WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND. NOR DOES THIS AGENCY ATTEMPT TO EXERCISE THIS AUTHORITY OR ASSUME THIS RESPONSIBILITY X X X

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, MONDAY, JULY 30)

FJDACW

JAPCAST

JUL 31 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 30-(AP)-JAPAN'S DOMEI AGENCY, AMPLIFYING A SATURDAY NIGHT DISPATCH, CLAIMED SUNDAY NIGHT WITHOUT CONFIRMATION THAT AN AERIAL RAID ON THE OKINAWA AREA HAD SUNK TWO AMERICAN SHIPS, UNIDENTIFIED, AND STARTED FIRES ON THREE U.S. AIRFIELDS.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE DISPATCH, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, GAVE NO DETAILS.

DTMEI ALSO ASSERTED THAT A FRIDAY NIGHT ATTACK SANK AN AMERICAN TRANSPORT AND DAMAGED TWO CRUISERS OFF OKINAWA.

ADM. NIMITZ' HEADQUARTERS HAS NOT REPORTED EITHER OF THESE RAIDS. FJS4SACW

A23

NEW YORK, JULY 30-(AP)-FIVE TRANSPORTS WITH 2,934 U.S. TROOPS, INCLUDING A PART OF THE FIFTH ARMORED DIVISION, ARE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE TOMORROW FROM EUROPE, THE NEW YORK PORT OF EMBARKATION SAID TODAY.

THE TRANSPORTS ARE THE EXCHANGE, CARRYING 2,133 SOLDIERS, THE LOU GENRIC, WITH 25 LIBERATED PRISONERS AND OTHER TROOPS; THE GREAT REPUBLIC, WITH 14 REASSIGNMENT TROOPS; THE RICHARD RUSH, WITH 732 REASSIGNMENT TROOPS; AND THE H.M.S. REAPER, A BRITISH FLAT-TOP, WITH 19 TROOPS.

GH625PEW

A69WX (150)

WASHINGTON, JULY 30-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID TODAY: "THE GOVERNMENT NEEDS AND ASKS ITS CITIZENS IN THIS 190TH WEEK OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN TO:

"BE READY TO ANSWER LOCAL CALLS FOR HELP FROM SHORT-HANDED FARMERS. BY WORKING WITH THE CROP CORPS YOU WILL DO YOUR PART IN ASSURING ADEQUATE FOOD SUPPLIES.

"TAKE A NON-NURSING AUXILIARY HOSPITAL JOB. HOSPITALS ARE OVERCROWDED AND BADLY IN NEED OF PERMANENT HELP. APPLY AT YOUR LOCAL HOSPITAL.

"REPORT ALL OVERCHARGES, HOWEVER SMALL, TO THE PRICE CONTROL BOARD OF YOUR RATION BOARD. WITHOUT THIS CHECK BY INDIVIDUAL SHOPPERS, PRICES CANNOT BE HELD DOWN. YOU NEED NOT GIVE YOUR NAME.

"GO TO SEA FOR AT LEAST ONE VOYAGE AS A COOK, BAKER, BUTCHER OR STEWARD IN THE MERCHANT MARINE. SEA EXPERIENCE IS UNNECESSARY, AND THE WORK FURNISHES VALUABLE TRAINING FOR RESTAURANT JOBS. WIRE COLLECT. MERCHANT MARINE, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

"MAKE FALL PLANTINGS IN YOUR VICTORY GARDEN NOW. MANY COOL-WEATHER GREEN VEGETABLES, SOWN NOW, WILL MATURE THIS FALL, AND LATE ROOT VEGETABLES CAN BE STORED FOR WINTER."

GW749AEW NM

A65WX

(120

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:00 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, MONDAY, JULY 30)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JULY 30-(AP)-THE WAVES HAVE RELEASED ENOUGH MEN FOR SEA DUTY TO MAN COMPLETELY "A MAJOR NAVAL TASK FORCE." SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FORRESTAL ADDED TODAY IN A STATEMENT ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE NAVY'S WOMEN'S RESERVE:

"IN HUNDREDS OF SHORE-BASED JOBS, THE WOMEN OF THE NAVY HAVE PROVED OVERWHELMINGLY SUCCESSFUL AS REPLACEMENTS. FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT OF THE NAVY PERSONNEL IN THE WASHINGTON AREA, AND 18 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL NAVAL PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO DUTY ASHORE, ARE NOW WAVES.

"OVERSEAS, 4,000 WAVES ARE BUILDING AN EQUALLY FINE REPUTATION FOR EXCELLENCE."

FLEET ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING SAID HE SPOKE FOR EVERY OFFICER AND MAN IN THE FLEET IN EXTENDING BIRTHDAY GREETINGS AND A HEARTY "WELL DONE."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:00 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, MONDAY JULY 30)

GW726AEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE UPON SENATE RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER)

JUL 31 1945

CHARTER EXPLANATORY

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JULY 28-(AP)-THERE IS STILL MUCH TO BE DONE BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION CAN GET MOVING ON ITS JOB OF SAVING "SUCCEEDING GENERATIONS FROM THE SOURCE OF WAR."

HERE'S A SUM-UP OF WHAT'S NEEDED TO START, AND WHAT'S WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE NEW WORLD LEAGUE ONCE IT HAS STARTED:

GETTING STARTED--BRITAIN, RUSSIA, FRANCE AND CHINA AND 23 OF THE OTHER 45 MEMBER NATIONS MUST RATIFY THE CHARTER AS THE SENATE NOW HAS DONE FOR THE UNITED STATES. THIS MAY TAKE MANY MONTHS.

A PREPARATORY COMMISSION, MEETING IN LONDON EARLY IN AUGUST, WILL CARRY ON UNTIL THE FIRST MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS. STILL TO BE DECIDED IS WHERE THIS WILL BE. IT PROBABLY WON'T BE GENEVA, SCENE OF THE FUTILE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE THERE WERE PEOPLE WORKING FOR PHILADELPHIA, SAN FRANCISCO AND THE

BLACK HILLS COUNTRY OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

BEFORE THE ORGANIZATION GETS ITS MILITARY TEETH, THERE MUST BE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN ITS SECURITY COUNCIL AND MEMBER NATIONS ON WHAT ARMED FORCES THEY WILL MAKE AVAILABLE FOR SUPPRESSION OF AGGRESSION AT THE CALL OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL HAVE TO ASK AUTHORIZATION FOR THE USE OF UNITED STATES FORCES BY THE WORLD LEAGUE AS NECESSARY. THIS REQUEST WILL BE IN THE FORM OF LEGISLATION NEEDING A MAJORITY VOTE OF BOTH HOUSE AND SENATE, RATHER THAN AS A TREATY REQUIRING TWO-THIRDS SENATE APPROVAL.

JUL 31 1945

HIGH RANKING MILITARY MEN OF ALL THE UNITED NATIONS-- A SORT OF WORLD HIGH COMMAND--WILL FIGURE OUT RESPECTIVE SHARES IN THE TOTAL FORCE TO BE HELD AVAILABLE.

THIS MATTER OF USING FORCE, HOWEVER, IS STIPULATED IN THE CHARTER AS A LAST RESORT. THE ORGANIZATION'S VARIOUS AGENCIES ARE SUPPOSED TO HEAD OFF THE NECESSITY.

SECURITY COUNCIL--THIS IS THE INNER, POWERFUL AGENCY IN WHICH THE BIG FIVE POWERS HOLD THE MUCH-ARGUED "VETO POWER." PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS NAMED EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE, THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON IT.

IF PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF A WAR-THREATENING DISPUTE FAILS, THE SECURITY COUNCIL STEPS IN. IT MAY TAKE ACTIONS INCLUDING "DEMONSTRATIONS, BLOCKADE, AND OTHER OPERATIONS BY AIR, SEA, OR LAND FORCES OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS." BUT ANY ONE OF THE BIG FIVE CAN VETO THE USE OF FORCE. CRITICS SAY THAT MAKES THE PEACE-KEEPING DREAM AN EMPTY ONE. BACKERS SAY (1) THE CHARTER WOULD NEVER

BE RATIFIED BY GREAT SOVEREIGN STATES UNLESS THEY COULD VETO ACTION AGAINST THEMSELVES. (2) THAT THE BIG POWERS ARE THE ONES WHO ARE

----- THE ONE OF THE BIG NATIONS

THE SECURITY COUNCIL WILL HAVE 11 MEMBERS. THE BIG FIVE WILL ALWAYS BE ON IT. THE OTHER SIX WILL BE ELECTED TO TWO-YEAR TERMS BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY--ALL THE MEMBER NATIONS WILL BE REPRESENTED HERE, FREE TO TALK ABOUT AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COUNCIL ON ANY MATTERS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CHARTER. THE ASSEMBLY'S POWER IS THE POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION. THE THEORY IS THAT A WOULD-BE AGGRESSOR WOULD BE HELD BACK BY ORGANIZED WORLD DISCUSSION AGAINST HIM. IT CAN RECOMMEND THE USE OF FORCE.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL--THERE WERE MANY AT SAN FRANCISCO WHO THOUGHT THAT IN A RELATIVELY QUIET WORLD, THIS AGENCY MAY BE THE MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL. THIS 18-MEMBER COUNCIL CAN SET UP COMMISSIONS TO STUDY (AND EXPOSE) CONDITIONS AFFECTING RECONSTRUCTION, TRADE, COMMUNICATIONS EDUCATION, HEALTH AND OTHER MATTERS WHERE DISPUTES AND LOW LIVING STANDARDS BREED TROUBLE. IT CAN MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS ONLY, BUT IT CAN MAKE THEM IN A WAY THAT A BAD-ACTING NATION MIGHT WELL RESPECT.

JUL 31 1945

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE--THIS IS A 15-JUDGE COURT WITH NINE-YEAR TERMS FOR MEMBERS. ITS JOB IS TO TRY TO SETTLE DISPUTES BETWEEN NATIONS ACCORDING TO LAW. UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS DON'T HAVE TO LAY THEIR DISPUTES BEFORE THE COURT, BUT IF THEY DO, THEY ARE EXPECTED TO ACCEPT ITS DECISION.

REGIONAL DEFENSE ARRANGEMENT--THIS IS SOMETIMES CALLED THE

30.24-28797

"SELF-DEFENSE CLAUSE." IT PERMITS REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF NATIONS TO GO PROMPTLY TO THE AID OF ANY OF THEIR NUMBER ATTACKED BY AN AGGRESSOR. THE ASSOCIATION WOULD REPORT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON WHAT IT WAS DOING, PENDING THE COUNCIL MOVING IN TO TAKE CHARGE.

TRUSTEESHIPS--THIS SECTION WAS SO WORDED THAT THE UNITED STATES MAY RETAIN COMPLETE CONTROL OF STRATEGIC BASES IT DEEMS NECESSARY FOR PROTECTION--OKINAWA IF IT WISHED SOME DEPENDENT AREAS WILL BE PLACED UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL. THERE IS A PLEDGE TO WORK FOR EVENTUAL "SELF-GOVERNMENT" FOR COLONIES. A FIGHT TO PLEDGE EVENTUAL "INDEPENDENCE" LOST AT SAN FRANCISCO.

JUL 31 1945

NEW MEMBERS--"PEACE-LOVING STATES" MAY COME IN. BUT THE CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO VOTED ITS DETERMINATION TO KEEP OUT ANY REGIME ESTABLISHED WITH THE AID OF THE AXIS. FRANCO SPAIN WAS THE OPENLY-NAMED TARGET.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE UPON SENATE RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER).

W249PEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE UPON SENATE RATIFICATION OF UNITED NATIONS CHARTER)

TIME TABLE

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JULY 28-(AP)-THE SENATE RATIFIED THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER 26 DAYS AFTER ITS FORMAL PRESENTATION BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN, AND WITH ONLY SIX DAYS DEBATE.

IN CONTRAST, THE 66TH CONGRESS BACK IN 1919 PONDERED THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS PROPOSAL, INCORPORATED IN THE VERSAILLES TREATY, FOR FOUR MONTHS AND NINE DAYS BEFORE REJECTING IT. TWO MONTHS AND FOUR DAYS

WERE SPENT IN ACTUAL DEBATE.

ANOTHER EFFORT WAS MADE IN EARLY 1920 TO RATIFY THE TREATY, BUT 40 DAYS LATER IT WAS REJECTED AGAIN, FAILING TO OBTAIN THE NECESSARY TWO-THIRDS MARGIN.

HERE IS THE TIMETABLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER:

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE CONVENED IN SAN FRANCISCO APRIL 25.

AGREEMENT SIGNED BY 50 NATIONS JUNE 26.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN PRESENTED CHARTER IN SENATE JULY 2.

FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE BEGAN HEARINGS JULY 9.

HEARINGS CLOSED AND CHARTER APPROVED BY COMMITTEE JULY 13.

REPORTED FAVORABLY TO SENATE JULY 16.

DEBATE OPENED JULY 23.

CHARTER RATIFIED JULY 28.

JUL 31 1945

(END ADVANCE FOR USE UPON SENATE RATIFICATION OF UNITED NATIONS CHARTER).

W301PEN

ASST (AX W)
(ST OUT) (105)

ST. LOUIS, JULY 30-(AP)-STEPHEN T. EARLY, PRESS SECRETARY TO THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND NOW AN EXECUTIVE OF THE PULLMAN COMPANY, PREDICTED TONIGHT IN AN INTERVIEW THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN SOON WILL APPEAL FOR UNHAMPERED NEWS COVERAGE IN RUSSIA.

ALTHOUGH NOT REFERRING TO RUSSIA BY NAME, EARLY SAID "BEFORE THE PRESIDENT LEAVES POTSDAM HE WILL APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENTS REPRESENTED THERE TO ADMIT THE AMERICAN PRESS TO COVERAGE OF ALL NEWS EVENTS IN THEIR COUNTRIES."

EARLY, WHO IS IN ST. LOUIS TO ADDRESS THE ADVERTISING CLUB TOMORROW, SPOKE ENTHUSIASTICALLY OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

"I DON'T THINK ANYONE COULD IMPROVE ON WHAT MR. TRUMAN HAS DONE," HE SAID. "NOT ONLY IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS BUT IN EVERYTHING, SINCE THAT FATEFUL DAY OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S DEATH."

LEUD10PCW

JUL 31 1945

(230)

UNDATED REDEPLOYMENT BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) THE FOLLOWING ARMY UNITS ARE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY (MONDAY) FROM EUROPE:

AT NEW YORK--THE 3238TH AND 3241ST QUARTERMASTER SERVICE COMPANIES AND THE 646TH QUARTERMASTER TRUCK COMPANY.

AT HAMPTON ROADS, VA.--734 ROTATIONAL TROOPS AND 17 OFFICERS. ALL UNDESIGNATED UNITS.

THESE UNITS ARRIVED YESTERDAY (SUNDAY):

AT NEW YORK--THE FOLLOWING UNITS OF THE 15TH AIR FORCE:

HEADQUARTERS AND BASE SERVICE SQUADRON, 534TH AIR SERVICE GROUP:

724TH AND 727TH AIR MATERIAL SQUADRONS, 960TH AIR ENGINEER SQUADRON,

745TH, 746TH AND 747TH BOMB SQUADRONS, HEADQUARTERS AND BASE,

SERVICE SQUADRON, 537TH AIR SERVICE GROUP: 963RD AIR ENGINEER

SQUADRON, 744TH BOMB SQUADRON, HEADQUARTERS AND BASE SERVICE SQUADRON,

960TH AIR SERVICE GROUP: 956TH AIR SQUADRON, 720TH AIR MATERIAL

SQUADRON, HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT, 456TH BOMB GROUP: 736TH, 737TH,

734TH AND 739TH BOMB SQUADRONS, HEADQUARTERS, 454TH BOMB GROUP,

ALSO ARRIVING AT NEW YORK WERE THE 41ST DEPOT SUPPLY SQUADRON, 151ST

ORDNANCE BOMB DISPOSAL SQUADRON, 6TH MEDICAL SUPPLY AT PLATOON,

439TH, 576TH, 531ST, AND 767TH ARMY POSTAL UNITS, 3136TH AND 3138TH

QUARTERMASTER SERVICE COMPANIES.

AT BOSTON--3506TH, 3446TH, 3447TH ORDNANCE MEDIUM AUTOMOTIVE

MAINTENANCE COMPANIES: 638TH TANK DESTROYER BATTALION, 342ND ARMORED

FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION, 344TH HARBOR CRAFT COMPANY, 436TH MILITARY

POLICE SCOUT GUARD COMPANY.

MT92542W

JUL 31 1945

SIX-DAY STRIKE OF 20,000 AT END DOGE-CHICAGO PLANT OF THE CHRYSLER CORPORATION; 30,000 WRIGHT AERONAUTICAL WORKERS AT FIVE PLANTS IN RIDGEWOOD, EAST PATTERSON AND PATERSON, N.J., WHO WERE OUT A WEEK; 1,250 AT THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY'S WIRE ROPE MILL IN WILLIAMSPORT, PA.; AND 3,700 AT THE REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION'S SOUTH CHICAGO WORKS.

FY1111ACW

(400) (ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JULY 29)

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JULY 28 (AP)-AMERICAN TECHNICAL EXPERTS HAVE BEEN GLEANING GERMAN INDUSTRIAL WAR SECRETS FOR USE AGAINST JAPAN SINCE BEFORE VE-DAY.

REPORTING THIS TODAY, THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION SAID MORE THAN 200 U.S. EXPERTS FROM BUSINESS CONCERNS, UNIVERSITIES AND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS ARE INVESTIGATING GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES, INVENTIONS AND ENGINEERING.

WORKING UNDER DIRECTION OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, MANY OF THESE EXPERTS WERE IN GERMANY UNDER A PLEDGE OF SECRECY BEFORE V-E DAY, IT WAS REPORTED. THUS, GERMAN INDUSTRIAL SECRETS COULD BE GRASPED BEFORE THE ENEMY HAD A CHANCE TO DESTROY DOCUMENTS OR EQUIPMENT, FEA SAID.

THE PRIMARY TASK ASSIGNED THE SCIENTIFICALLY TRAINED AMERICANS IS TO IMPROVE U.S. MEANS OF ATTACKING AND DEFEATING JAPAN.

FROM THE LONG RANGE VIEWPOINT, THIS RESEARCH IS EXPECTED TO NET AMERICA SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVICES AND INFORMATION TO IMPROVE LIVING STANDARDS.

DISCOVERIES OF GERMAN TECHNICAL WAR SECRETS WHICH COULD BE USED AGAINST JAPAN WERE SAID TO INCLUDE:

PLANES WITH CEILINGS SEVERAL THOUSAND FEET HIGHER THAN ANY AMERICAN PLANE.

CATALYSTS WHICH CONVERT OIL TO HIGH OCTANE GASOLINE MORE QUICKLY THAN METHODS KNOWN TO US.

REFINEMENTS IN THE GAS SYNTHESIS METHOD OF PRODUCING LIQUID FUELS AND LUBRICANTS FROM COAL.

IMPROVED TECHNIQUES FOR PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

NEW APPLICATIONS OF RADIATION DEVICES.

NEW PROCESSING OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER.

HERETOFORE UNKNOWN INFORMATION ON HIGH TEMPERATURE ALLOYS.

TUNGSTEN SUBSTITUTES FOR USE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMOR-PIERCING SHELLS AND CUTTING TOOLS FOR MACHINING METALS.

IN ADDITION, FEA REPORTED, AMERICAN EXPERTS ARE COMPILING GERMAN INFORMATION ON:

D80

POWER CIRCUIT-BREAKERS WITH CONSTRUCTION DETAILS UNFAMILIAR HERE.

FLEXIBLE HIGH TENSION CABLES WHICH WITHSTAND DOUBLE THE VOLTAGE OF AMERICAN MADE CABLES OF THE SAME SIZE.

IMPROVED X-RAY TUBES FOR CANCER THERAPY AND INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

NEW DATA ON ACETYLENE AND ELECTRO-CHEMICAL PROCESSES.

MACHINE WELDING OF SIDE SEAMS ON TIN CANS, INSTEAD OF BY HAND.

NEW USES OF WASTE CELLULOSE MATERIALS FOR MANUFACTURE OF FATS

UNDATED STRIKES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) THE NATION'S STRIKE GRAPH, WHICH LAST WEEK DROPPED TO 34,000, ITS LOWEST IN MORE THAN A MONTH, ROSE AGAIN TODAY TO INCLUDE 41,000 WORKERS IN 29 WORK STOPPAGES AFFECTING A SCORE OF INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

THE NEWEST STOPPAGE, AFFECTING MORE THAN 5,000 WORKERS AT THE CROSLY PLANT IN CINCINNATI, O., VIRTUALLY HALTED PRODUCTION OF VITAL RADIO AND RADAR EQUIPMENT AS THE STRIKERS REMAINED AWAY FOR THE THIRD DAY. A CONFERENCE OF COMPANY OFFICIALS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS (AFL), FAILED YESTERDAY TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE, WHICH A UNION SPOKESMAN SAID, STARTED OVER A "NUMBER OF GRIEVANCES."

PICKET LINES AT THE UNITED STATES RUBBER CO., DETROIT, PREVENTED A MAJORITY OF EMPLOYEES FROM REPORTING TO WORK. THE WORKERS VOTED FRIDAY TO END THEIR TWO-WEEK WALKOUT WHICH FOLLOWED DISMISSAL OF 12 MEN WHOM THE CIO-UNITED RUBBER WORKERS UNION ACCUSED OF ANTI-UNION ACTIVITIES. MORE THAN 5,000 WORKERS WERE INVOLVED IN THE WORK STOPPAGE.

THE WLB WAS ASKED TO INTERVENE IN THE TECHE GREYHOUND BUS LINE STRIKE WHICH BEGAN LAST SATURDAY. THE NEW DISPUTE IDLED 210 BUSES AND SOME 950 DRIVERS, MECHANICS AND STATION EMPLOYEES IN LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA. AN OFFICIAL OF THE AFL MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES UNION SAID THE STRIKE STARTED OVER DISCHARGE OF FIVE DRIVERS "ARBITRARILY."

WORK STOPPAGES WHICH ENDED TODAY WITH RETURN OF WORKERS INCLUDED THE

FOR ANIMAL FEED.

IMPROVED TECHNIQUES IN FERMENTATION OF YEAST FROM WOOD SUGAR FOR PRODUCTION OF BOTH HUMAN AND CATTLE FOOD.

PRODUCTION OF HIGH GRADE NITRO-CELLULOSE FROM LOWER GRADE WOOD PULP, WITH STABILITY SUPERIOR TO THE SAME PRODUCT MADE FROM HIGH GRADE PULP IN THE U.S.

NEW DATA ON CONTINUOUS POLYMERIZATION PROCESSES IN PLASTICS MANUFACTURE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JULY 29)

UAB311PEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE UPON SENATE RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER).

JUL 31 1945

CHARTER EXPLANATORY

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JULY 28 (AP)--THERE IS STILL MUCH TO BE DONE BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION CAN GET MOVING ON ITS JOB OF SAVING "SUCCEEDING GENERATIONS FROM THE SOURCE OF WAR."

HERE'S A SUM-UP OF WHAT'S NEEDED TO START, AND WHAT'S WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE NEW WORLD LEAGUE ONCE IT HAS STARTED:

GETTING STARTED--BRITAIN, RUSSIA, FRANCE AND CHINA AND 23 OF THE OTHER 45 MEMBER NATIONS MUST RATIFY THE CHARTER AS THE SENATE NOW HAS DONE FOR THE UNITED STATES. THIS MAY TAKE MANY MONTHS.

A PREPARATORY COMMISSION, MEETING IN LONDON EARLY IN AUGUST, WILL CARRY ON UNTIL THE FIRST MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS. STILL TO BE DECIDED IS WHERE THIS WILL BE. IT PROBABLY WON'T BE GENEVA, SCENE OF THE FUTILE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE THERE WERE PEOPLE WORKING FOR PHILADELPHIA, SAN FRANCISCO AND THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

BEFORE THE ORGANIZATION GETS ITS MILITARY TEETH, THERE MUST BE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN ITS SECURITY COUNCIL AND MEMBER NATIONS ON WHAT ARMED FORCES THEY WILL MAKE AVAILABLE FOR SUPPRESSION OF AGGRESSION AT THE CALL OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL HAVE TO ASK AUTHORIZATION FOR THE USE OF UNITED STATES FORCES BY THE WORLD LEAGUE AS NECESSARY. THIS REQUEST WILL BE IN THE FORM OF LEGISLATION NEEDING A MAJORITY VOTE OF BOTH HOUSE AND SENATE, RATHER THAN AS A TREATY REQUIRING TWO-THIRDS SENATE APPROVAL.

HIGH RANKING MILITARY MEN OF ALL THE UNITED NATIONS--A SORT OF WORLD HIGH COMMAND--WILL FIGURE OUT RESPECTIVE SHARES IN THE TOTAL FORCE TO BE HELD AVAILABLE.

THIS MATTER OF USING FORCE, HOWEVER, IS STIPULATED IN THE CHARTER AS A LAST RESORT. THE ORGANIZATION'S VARIOUS AGENCIES ARE SUPPOSED TO HEAD OFF THE NECESSITY.

SECURITY COUNCIL--THIS IS THE INNER, POWERFUL AGENCY IN WHICH THE BIG FIVE POWERS HOLD THE MUCH-ARGUED "VETO POWER." PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS NAMED EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE, THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON IT.

IF PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF A WAR-THREATENING DISPUTE FAILS, THE SECURITY COUNCIL STEPS IN. IT MAY TAKE ACTIONS INCLUDING "DEMONSTRATIONS, BLOCKADE, AND OTHER OPERATIONS BY AIR, SEA, OR LAND FORCES OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS." BUT ANY ONE OF THE BIG

30.24-28799

FIVE CAN VETO THE USE OF FORCE. CRITICS SAY THAT MAKES THE PEACE-KEEPING DREAM AN EMPTY ONE. BACKERS SAY (1) THE CHARTER WOULD NEVER BE RATIFIED BY GREAT SOVEREIGN STATES UNLESS THEY COULD VETO ACTION AGAINST THEMSELVES, (2) THAT THE BIG POWERS ARE THE ONES WHO ARE GOING TO HAVE TO MAKE IT WORK, AND (3) THAT IF ONE OF THE BIG NATIONS GETS OUT OF LINE, THERE'S WAR ANYHOW.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL WILL HAVE 11 MEMBERS. THE BIG FIVE WILL ALWAYS BE ON IT, THE OTHER SIX WILL BE ELECTED TO TWO-YEAR TERMS BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY--ALL THE MEMBER NATIONS WILL BE REPRESENTED HERE, FREE TO TALK ABOUT AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COUNCIL ON ANY MATTERS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CHARTER. THE ASSEMBLY'S POWER IS THE POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION. THE THEORY IS THAT A WOULD-BE AGGRESSOR WOULD BE HELD BACK BY ORGANIZED WORLD DISCUSSION AGAINST HIM. IT CAN RECOMMEND THE USE OF FORCE.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL--THERE WERE MANY AT SAN FRANCISCO WHO THOUGHT THAT IN A RELATIVELY QUIET WORLD, THIS AGENCY MAY BE THE MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL. THIS 18-MEMBER COUNCIL CAN SET UP COMMISSIONS TO STUDY (AND EXPOSE) CONDITIONS AFFECTING RECONSTRUCTION, TRADE, COMMUNICATIONS EDUCATION, HEALTH AND OTHER MATTERS WHERE DISPUTES AND LOW LIVING STANDARDS BREED TROUBLE. IT CAN MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS ONLY, BUT IT CAN MAKE THEM IN A WAY THAT A BAD-ACTING NATION MIGHT WELL RESPECT.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE--THIS IS A 15-JUDGE COURT WITH NINE-YEAR TERMS FOR MEMBERS. ITS JOB IS TO TRY TO SETTLE DISPUTES BETWEEN NATIONS ACCORDING TO LAW. UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS DON'T HAVE TO LAY THEIR DISPUTES BEFORE THE COURT, BUT IF THEY DO, THEY ARE EXPECTED TO ACCEPT ITS DECISION.

REGIONAL DEFENSE ARRANGEMENT--THIS IS SOMETIMES CALLED THE "SELF-DEFENSE CLAUSE." IT PERMITS REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF NATIONS TO GO PROMPTLY TO THE AID OF ANY OF THEIR NUMBER ATTACKED BY AN AGGRESSOR. THE ASSOCIATION WOULD REPORT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON WHAT IT WAS DOING, PENDING THE COUNCIL MOVING IN TO TAKE CHARGE.

TRUSTEESHIPS--THIS SECTION WAS SO WORDED THAT THE UNITED STATES MAY RETAIN COMPLETE CONTROL OF STRATEGIC BASES IT DEEMS NECESSARY FOR PROTECTION--OKINAWA IF IT WISHED SOME DEPENDENT AREAS WILL BE PLACED UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL. THERE IS A PLEDGE TO WORK FOR EVENTUAL "SELF-GOVERNMENT" FOR COLONIES. A FIGHT TO PLEDGE EVENTUAL "INDEPENDENCE" LOST AT SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW MEMBERS--"PEACE-LOVING STATES" MAY COME IN. BUT THE CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO VOTED ITS DETERMINATION TO KEEP OUT ANY REGIME ESTABLISHED WITH THE AID OF THE AXIS. FRANCO SPAIN WAS THE OPENLY-NAMED TARGET.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE UPON SENATE RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER).

U24955

JUL 31 1945

(ADVANCE FOR USE UPON SENATE RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER)

(150)

JUL 31 1945

UNITED NATIONS IN BRIEF.
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(WX) (ADVANCE) THE UNITED STATES IS NOW COMMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE WORLD'S MOST AMBITIOUS ORGANIZATION--AN ASSOCIATION OF UNITED NATIONS PLEDGED TO WORK FOR ENDURING PEACE.

BRIEFLY, THESE ARE THE FOUR MAIN BODIES THROUGH WHICH THESE NATIONS WILL WORK FOR THAT GOAL:

1. THE SECURITY COUNCIL. IT WILL BE COMPOSED OF THE BIG FIVE POWERS, PLUS SIX SMALLER ONES. IT IS THE BIG STICK OF THE ORGANIZATION. AS A LAST STEP IT CAN CALL OUT THE ARMIES, NAVIES AND AIR FLEETS OF THE MEMBERS TO STAMP OUT AGGRESSION WITH FORCE.

2. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. EVERY MEMBER NATION HAS A VOTE AND A VOICE. IT CAN DISCUSS AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS ON ANYTHING WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CHARTER.

3. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL. IT CAN STUDY AND LAY BEFORE THE WORLD ITS FINDINGS ON SUCH SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AS FOOD, LABOR, TRADE, EDUCATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND HEALTH.

4. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE. IT WILL ALWAYS BE IN SESSION, 15 JUDGES APPOINTED FOR NINE-YEAR TERMS TO PASS ON DISPUTES BETWEEN NATIONS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE UPON SENATE RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER.)

U253PEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE UPON SENATE RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER) WASHINGTON, JULY 28 (AP)--AN ESTIMATE THAT THE VALUE OF SALABLE SURPLUS AND RESIDUE LEFT OVER IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER "MAY WELL BE LESS THAN ONE BILLION DOLLARS" CAME TODAY FROM THOMAS B. MCCABE, ARMY-NAVY LIQUIDATION COMMISSIONER.

MCCABE, IN A STATEMENT, SAID THAT A COMPLETE ACCOUNTING OF OVERSEAS WAR SURPLUS WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR SOME TIME. HIS ESTIMATE, HE EXPLAINED, ASSUMES DEPLOYMENT OF MATERIEL TO THE PACIFIC AS NOW PLANNED.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT ESTIMATED IN A REPORT TO A SENATE COMMITTEE LAST MAY 31 THAT IT HAD PROPERTY VALUED AT A MINIMUM OF FOUR

BILLION DOLLARS. MCCABE, HE EXPLAINED, ASSUMES DEPLOYMENT

OF MATERIEL TO THE PACIFIC AS NOW PLANNED.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT ESTIMATED IN A REPORT TO A SENATE COMMITTEE LAST MAY 31 THAT IT HAD PROPERTY VALUED AT A MINIMUM OF FOUR AND A HALF BILLION DOLLARS IN EUROPE, OF WHICH 70 PER CENT WAS BATTLE-WORTHY. THE MATERIEL IS BEING SPLIT INTO FOUR CATEGORIES--FOR USE BY THE OCCUPATION ARMY; FOR REDEPLOYMENT TO THE PACIFIC; FOR RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES FOR TROOP TRAINING; FOR DISPOSAL AS SURPLUS.

MCCABE SAID THAT ON THIS BASIS, THE 30 PER CENT OR LESS OF MATERIEL WHICH MAY BE DECLARED SURPLUS WOULD AMOUNT TO ABOUT ONE AND ONE-THIRD BILLION DOLLARS. THERE SHOULD BE FURTHER DEDUCTIONS TO ARRIVE AT A "FAIR VALUE," HE ADDED. ONE CUT SHOULD BE MADE FOR A

"CONSIDERABLE QUANTITY" OF VIRTUALLY NON-SALABLE ITEMS SUCH AS WEAPONS, HE SAID.

THE COMMISSION WILL MAKE NO SALES OF WEAPONS WHICH "MIGHT ENDANGER THE FUTURE PEACE OF THE WORLD," MCCABE SAID, ADDING THAT SUCH MATERIEL WOULD BE OFFERED FOR SALE ONLY WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND MILITARY OFFICIALS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE OF SUNDAY, JULY 29)

(EDS: ABOVE WHERE GOT WIRE HIT, READ: X X X NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR XXX).

GW419PEW

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED REDEPLOYMENT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) THE MAIN BODY OF THE 28TH INFANTRY DIVISION WAS SCHEDULED TO SAIL FROM LE HAVRE TODAY (TUESDAY) FOR THE UNITED STATES. ADVANCE UNITS ALREADY ARE AT SEA.

ARMY UNITS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY:
AT NEW YORK--THE FOLLOWING UNITS OF THE 5TH ARMORED DIVISION:
TOW DETACHMENT D, 72ND AND 167TH LIASON SQUADRONS, 86TH TRANSPORTATION SQUADRON (CARGO MAIL), UN DRIVING DETACHMENT.

AT BOSTON--HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS BATTERY, 153RD FIELD ARTILLERY GROUP; 630TH ENGINEER LIGHT EQUIPMENT COMPANY, 124TH ORDNANCE HEAVY MAINTENANCE COMPANY, 3433RD ORDNANCE HEAVY AUTOMOTIVE MAINTENANCE COMPANY, HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS BATTERY 5TH CORPS ARTILLERY, 826TH MEDICAL CLEARANCE COMPANY, 826TH QUARTERMASTER RAIL-HEAD COMPANY, 6846TH QUARTERMASTER DRIVER DETACHMENT, HEADQUARTERS 36TH AIR DEPOT GROUP, 22ND DEPOT REPAIR SQUADRON, 98TH AND 312TH DEPOT SUPPLY SQUADRONS.

AT HAMPTON ROADS, VA.--1554TH ENGINEERING BATTALION, 765TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION, HEADQUARTERS 163RD MEDICAL BATTALION, 804TH AND 805TH TANK DESTROYER BATTALIONS, 114TH STATION HOSPITAL, ELEMENTS OF 195TH SIGNAL HEAVY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, 3248TH ENGINEER PIPELINE OPERATIONS DETACHMENT, 583RD ARMY POSTAL UNIT, 32ND POSTAL REGULATING SECTION, ELEMENTS OF 1915TH ORDNANCE AMMUNITION

COMPANY (AVIATION), ELEMENTS OF ADVANCE DETACHMENT 35TH INFANTRY DIVISION.

THESE UNITS ARRIVED YESTERDAY (MONDAY):
AT NEW YORK--THE 3238TH AND 3241ST QUARTERMASTER SERVICE COMPANIES AND THE 643TH QUARTERMASTER TRUCK COMPANY.

SK1031PEW

JUL 31 1945

68 Jap Ships, 227 Planes Blasted in Maizuru Raid

8 More Cities on B-29 Death List

FLEET LINGERING OFF HONSHU ISLE, JAPANESE REPORT

1,035 Nip Vessels Sunk or
Damaged in 21 Days,
Nimitz Says.

WEATHER SLOWS ATTACK

No Estimate Given of Dam-
age by British Car-
rier Planes.

GUAM, Wednesday, Aug. 1—(AP) Admiral Halsey's Third fleet carrier planes destroyed or damaged 68 surface craft and 227 planes over the Honshu naval base of Maizuru Monday—a day in which Tokyo radio said more than 2,000 Allied aircraft hammered the homeland.

Admiral Nimitz' revised assessment of destruction, announced today, added eight ships and 89 planes to previous reports of the one-day assault and gave the vast Allied fleet credit for a total of 1,035 Japanese surface craft and 1,278 airplanes destroyed or damaged in its 21 days of activity in Honshu waters since July 10.

Damage Cruiser

Driven from the Tokyo targets Monday morning by thickening weather, American pilots from Halsey's 1,500-plane carrier force damaged a light cruiser and a destroyer, and sank another destroyer at

Maizuru, on the west coast.

Reports still were incomplete. There was no estimate of damage done by British carrier planes operating with the Americans.

There was no indication of the great fleet's location today—aside from the Tokyo radio's nervous insistence that it was lingering within quick reach of the Honshu coast for fresh attacks that the enemy expected momentarily.

In their afternoon sweeps over Maizuru, the Americans sank a medium freighter-transport as well as a destroyer; damaged a light cruiser of the Kashima or Sakawa class, one destroyer, two medium freighters and two small freighters. They also destroyed 56 grounded planes and damaged 33.

Their widespread bombing, rocketing and strafing of ground targets destroyed eight locomotives and damaged four others; damaged 17 war plants, two bridges, four hangars, two radio stations, and railroad cars and turntables. Fires flared in four main buildings of the Kanto Special Steel company and in the Japan International Aircraft company, both located in Hiratsuka, 30 miles south of Tokyo.

Suicide Bomb Plant Hit

The International plant at Hiratsuka manufactures suicide bombs and is the last remaining Japanese plant still making aircraft propellers.

Maizuru is Japan's only naval repair base on the north side of Honshu fronting on the inland sea, and although secondary it was able to handle Japan's largest ships. The war-booming town has spread to join with Tagashi, making a total population of 150,000 in the area.

Corsairs of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing joined in the homeland destruction Monday with sweeps over Kyushu, striking warehouses, railroad facilities and a single parked plane. Today's communiqué also confirmed in part Tokyo radio's repeated reports of air thrusts at American-held Okinawa; it announced one enemy bomber was shot down there Monday.

Naval searchplanes from Okinawa sank or damaged eight more enemy surface craft in patrols ranging from China to the Bonins Monday and Tuesday.

Before dawn Monday, Admiral Halsey sent destroyers within a few miles of the Honshu shore, in a gulf between Tokyo and Nagoya, to shell the enemy's coastal defense system.

Tokyo said at least 90 shells struck the city of 60,000 population 80 miles southwest of Tokyo and admitted the Allied marksmen hit one industrial plant.

Nimitz, announcing Saturday's and Monday's widespread assaults by 1,500 carrier planes destroyed or damaged 207 Japanese ships and 400 planes, disclosed that his British partners were ferreting out the remnants of the enemy fleet taking refuge on the west coast.

His communiqué reported that British planes Monday damaged three destroyers, four destroyer escorts and 12 cargo ships, most of them in the west coast base of Maizuru, 240 miles west of Tokyo.

60 Airfields Attacked

American and British planes scoured a 400-mile arc in Monday's assault, hit more than 60 airfields,

destroyed or damaged 60 ships and small craft, wrecked 138 enemy planes—most of them aground—and sowed ruin across railways, factories and warehouses.

The Japanese said the raids thundered on from dawn to dusk, that 1,350 of the attackers came from 14 aircraft carriers, and that 250 land-based fighters—possibly from Iwo Jima—joined the assaults.

For want of major targets, the swarming carrier planes took on everything in sight, cascading bombs, rockets and bullets on the Honshu and Kyushu fringes of the inland sea—strewn with the wreckage of the first-line units of the Japanese fleet.

Nimitz reported that a revision of the results of Saturday's carrier plane raids showed that two aircraft carriers, previously reported damaged, had been put out of action but still were afloat.

They were the Amagi and Kat-

suragi, little more than derelicts with most of their flight decks blasted away.

The Katsuragi also was reported hit by General MacArthur's Far East air forces Liberators, which pounced on the big naval base at Kure on the same day.

In addition, the heavy cruiser Tone, previously reported damaged, was spotted beached and badly damaged.

This report—with the destruction of three battleships—was the American navy's epitaph over the Japanese, once only inferior to the armadas of the United States and Britain.

207 Jap Ships, 430 Planes Bagged

Guam, July 31 (AP)—Allied carrier planes destroyed or damaged 207 Japanese vessels and 430 planes in two days, Admiral Nimitz announced today as daring United States destroyers knifed deep into Suruga Gulf to bombard the enemy's largest aluminum plant.

The bombardment, 80 miles southwest of Tokyo, was the seventh against Japan and carried the combined American-British sea-air attacks into the twenty-second consecutive day.

Preliminary reports on yesterday's aerial sweeps over 400 miles of Honshu Island and revised totals on last Saturday's devastating attack which wrote an end to the Imperial Navy showed a total of 52 enemy warships sunk or damaged.

Most of them were crippled or sent to the bottom at two naval bases—Kure and Maizuru.

Two More Carriers Wrecked
Revised figures on last Satur-

day's American raid on Kure added two aircraft carriers—the Amagi and the Katsuragi—and the cruiser Tone to the list of wrecked first-line warships. Both carriers are afloat, but their flight decks have been ripped into uselessness. The Tone has been beached. Two battleships and two cruisers were previously reported sent to the bottom of the harbor Saturday.

Lesser warships, ranging from destroyers downward, were caught by British airmen at the Maizuru base yesterday.

Maizuru, on the west coast of Japan's main island of Honshu, was the most distant point of the 400-mile arc raked by Allied pilots who hit more than 60 airfields, destroyed or damaged 60 ships and small craft and 138 planes.

Nimitz Revises Figures

A special communiqué from Admiral Nimitz revised figures on the damage inflicted last Saturday along the Inland Sea to 292 enemy aircraft and 147 ships and small craft sunk or damaged. This is an increase of eight planes and a downward revision of 41 ships, but the new total did not include 100 luggers and small craft credited to British flyers in a previous announcement.

Nimitz told of widespread damage to ground installations and factories fringing the Inland Sea but remained silent on any further activity of the 3d Fleet since plunging back into the Tokyo area yesterday.

Shimizu Bombarded

Tokyo acknowledged the destroyer bombardment and reported that the Allied fleet was still roving Japanese waters.

Shortly after midnight a fast destroyer force, including the Schroeder and the Harrison, raced into Suruga Gulf and hurled five-inch shells at the industrial and transportation city of Shimizu. The city of 68,000, which once handled most of Japan's tea exports, houses Nippon's largest aluminum plant and lies athwart the major railway line.

Results At Hamamatsu

Tokyo broadcasts said 90 shells landed in the target area within five minutes, then the attacking force turned and slipped out of the gulf. The enemy admitted a direct hit was scored on one industrial plant and "a small number of casualties" inflicted but "otherwise the damage caused was negligible."

Twelve hours earlier a heavier

bombardment force, led by the United States battleship Massachusetts and the British battleship King George V, shelled the railway bottleneck city of Hamamatsu, 45 miles southwest of Shimizu.

Nimitz's regular communiqué today contained only preliminary reports of results at Hamamatsu, including damage to big railway shops, with several buildings gutted; an aircraft propeller factory, military barracks and industrial

buildings aflame and other structures hit heavily.

Southern Honshu Under Fire

One cruiser reported nine of its broadsides straddled the three-mile Bentsenjima Bridge, and a battleship reported its shells straddled the Tonoyu estuary bridge, both vital to Japan's industrial transportation system.

Between the two bombardments, great swarms of carrier planes raked the entire southern end of Honshu Island. Tokyo radio said 1,600 planes kept up the attack for thirteen hours yesterday, starting at dawn. Of these 1,350 came from fourteen aircraft carriers, including auxiliary carriers, the enemy said. Co-ordinated strikes were made by 250 land-based fighter planes.

Five Other Towns Damaged

Admiral Nimitz's revised report on Saturday's devastating strike said the blow cost the Allied forces 27 United States carrier aircraft and eight British planes.

Extensive damage to factories and ground installations at Kagamigahara, Akashi, Fukuyama, Harima and Miki was disclosed for the first time.

American airmen destroyed fourteen locomotives, a hangar, three warehouses, one transformer station, three oil tanks, two round houses, four oil cars. They damaged eight locomotives, thirteen hangars, one railway station, two lighthouses, two copper smelters, two radio stations, many oil tanks

and barracks, the Kawasaki aircraft factory at Kagamigahara and eight other factories, including a powder works set afire.

Enemy Losses Listed

Revised figures for Saturday and preliminary figures for Monday showed the following destruction wreaked by carrier planes in two days on the last battered remnants of the Mikado's once-proud navy:

SUNK (13)—Two battleships, 4 heavy cruisers, 3 destroyers, 1 destroyer escort, 1 submarine, 2 midget submarines.

DAMAGED (39)—Two carriers, 1 escort carrier, 24 destroyers or destroyer escorts, 2 submarines, 7 midget submarines, 1 torpedo boat, 1 gunboat, 1 patrol craft.

This tabulation lists as sunk all warships resting on the bottom regardless of whether they are completely submerged, decks awash, lying on the side, or beached in shallow water.

The two battleships are the Haruna, which Nimitz said was beached and General MacArthur announced was still afloat, and the Ise. The Hyuga was previously sent to the bottom at Kure.

The cruisers include the Tone, which returned pilots said was a tough target. Despite earlier damage, she threw up intense flak. The

cruisers Aobo, Oyoto and an unidentified oil cruiser were listed as on the bottom or on their sides.

Most of the submarines hit were accounted for in yesterday's hunt either at Maizuru or in Tokyo Bay itself.

Raid On Kyushu Reported

Radio Tokyo reported that 250 American planes, apparently from Okinawa, attacked Kyushu, the southernmost island of Japan, today, following up raids on the homeland.

Corsair fighter-bombers and Avenger torpedo bombers were also active. The Kobe-Osaka area was reported strafed and rocketed without interception.

The 20th Air Force reported additional destruction of Japan's dwindling war resources. Photographic reconnaissance showed 77 percent of the great Kawanishi Aircraft Company's Takarazuka plant destroyed or damaged, and heavy damage to the Mitsubishi oil refinery and Hayama Petroleum Company at Kawasaki.

Dozen Jap Cities Warned Yank Bombers to Strike

Civilians Told to Evacuate
Communities Marked for
Superfort Targets.

GUAM, July 31—(AP) Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay warned 12 Japanese cities today they are marked for quick destruction by his 20th bomber command Superfortresses, increasing to 19 the total of warned targets—six of which the sky giants already have burned out.

Six of the B-29's carried today's warning in the form of 720,000 leaflets to the doomed municipalities, four of which were among the 11 cities listed in the first warning four days ago.

"Evacuate these cities immediately," the 1,300,000 persons in the 12 places were told.

Eight New Cities

The eight new cities added to the list are:

Mito, Hachioji, Maebashi; Toyama, Nagano, Fukuyama, Otsu and Maizuru, all important small centers on Honshu island.

Nagoaka and Nishinomiya on Honshu, Hakodate, largest coastal city on Hokkaido island, and Kurume on Kyushu all received their first warning last Saturday and had it repeated today.

Koriyama on Honshu, the 19th city, was on Saturday's list but not today's.

The six targets warned Saturday which were destroyed by Sunday morning's fire raid were Tsu, Aomori, Ichinomiya, Ogaki, and Ujimada, all on Honshu, and Uwajima on Shikoku. Not a single Superfort was lost in the devastating attack.

They raised to 52 the number of important Japanese centers swept by the incendiary raiders. Although there had been no indication

that the 900,000 Japanese in the areas given notice paid heed, the success of Sunday's raid added increased weight to today's action.

Twentieth airforce officers frankly expressed the hope the leaflets would impress on the Japanese not only that their military forces cannot protect them but that American bombers are capable both of wiping out any selected Japanese city and of doing it after ample warning of the chosen target has been given.

Others May Be Hit

"We cannot promise that only these cities will be among those attacked," the pamphlets repeated, "but some or all will be, so heed this warning and evacuate these cities immediately."

An appeal to the people to rebel against the fruitless defense likewise was made in the leaflets, which were prepared in conjunction with the psychological warfare service.

"America isn't fighting the Japanese people," they were told, "but is fighting a military clique which has enslaved the Japanese people. So you can restore peace by demanding new and good leaders who will end the war."

Statistics on today's 12 doomed municipalities indicates their significance in the Japanese war scheme. They are:

Mito—66,500 population, 60 miles north of Tokyo, rail repair and marshalling center serving the Joban railroad, which carried 4,000,000 tons of coal annually into the Tokyo area before the war.

Hachioji—75,000, 23 miles west of Tokyo and controlling much of the rail traffic to the northern part of the capital.

Maebashi—87,000, 60 miles northwest of the Imperial palace, an important aircraft manufacturing center, extremely concentrated.

Houses Small Sh
Nishinomiya—300,000,
Kobe housing thousands of
shops supporting the

war industries.

Nagano—7,000, one of the most important rail centers in north central Honshu; contains six huge rail repair shops and produces both iron and steel.

Fukuyama—57,000, large chemical and dye works, small industries, 47 miles northwest of Kure.

Otsu—67,000, textile center on Biwa lake in central Honshu.

Maizuru—80,000, on Wakasa north of Osaka, one of Japan's largest naval yards, which specializes in ship building and ordnance repair. Hit by carrier planes July 30.

Toyama—127,000, on Honshu's Japan sea coast, supports empire's largest aluminum plant, large ball-bearing and precision instrument works.

Kurume—90,000, rubber manufacturing center and railway point in northeast Kyushu island.

Nagoaka—70,000, important machine tool and railway town in west central Honshu.

Hakodate—204,000, largest coastal city in Hokkaido island, supports extensive fishing industry and is a railway center.

Fire Raids Imminent, Leaflets Dropped By B-29's Say AUG - 1 1945

Guam, July 31 (AP)—Twelve Japanese cities, including four previously warned, were given notice tonight by Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay that they are marked for destruction by United States Superfortresses.

"Evacuate these cities immediately," the commander of the 20th Air Force warned in 720,000 leaflets dropped from six Superforts on the doomed municipalities. More than 1,300,000 persons live in the twelve cities.

Thus, for the second time within four days, General LeMay gave advance notice to Japan of industrial and military targets where the B-29's soon will apply the torch.

Eight Cities Added

The eight cities added to the previous list are Mito, Hachioji, Maebashi, Toyama, Nagano, Fukuyama, Otsu and Maizuru, all industrial and transportation centers on Honshu.

Today's notice also included Nagoaka and Nishinomiya on Honshu, Hakodate on Hokkaido and Kurume on Kyushu, which were given their first warning last Saturday. Koriyama on Honshu was also on the first warning list, but was not

mentioned today.

Six cities on the original list were left in ashes by the Superforts Sunday morning, within 24 hours after they had been forewarned without the loss of a single plane. They were Tsu, Aomori, Ichinomiya, Ogaki and Ujimada on Honshu and Uwajima on Shikoku.

No Report On Jap Reaction

There was no report here that the 900,000 Japanese civilians and war workers who were warned the first time heeded the warning, but by now they must know that LeMay and his 20th Air Force mean business.

The leaflets, prepared in co-ordination with the Psychological Warfare Service, notified the Japanese that "America isn't fighting the Japanese people, but is fighting a

military clique which has enslaved the Japanese people. So you can restore peace by demanding new and good leaders who will end the war."

"We cannot promise that only these cities will be among those attacked," the pamphlets said in

facture, important as a transportation center with large marshaling yards and repair facilities serving the double-track Joban railroad. Before the war the line carried 4,000,000 tons of coal a year to the Tokyo Bay area. The town's population is 66,500.

Hachioji A Rail City

Hachioji is an important rail city controlling almost all of the Tokyo rail traffic to the northern half of the city. Located in a mountainous area 23 miles west of the Imperial Palace, it has a population of 75,000.

Maebashi, important manufacturing center for aircraft components, is 60 miles northwest of the Imperial Palace, with population of 87,000 concentrated in 1.87 square miles.

Nishinomiya is an extension of Kobe, with 300,000 people. It has hundreds of small back-yard shops feeding points to large Kobe-Osaka plants.

Nagano, in north central Honshu, is the capital of Nagano prefecture, with 77,000 population. One of the

most important rail centers in central Japan, it contains one of the six largest Government railway repair shops, and produces iron and steel products.

Textile Mills At Otsu

Fukuyama, 47 miles northeast of Kure, population 57,000, has numerous small industries, large chemical works and the Imperial Dye Works.

Otsu, on the south shore of Biwa Lake, in central Honshu, population 67,000, has a number of textile mills.

Maizuru, population 80,000, is the site of one of the largest naval yards and was hit by carrier planes July 30. It is in central Honshu on the coast of the Japan Sea directly north of Osaka. The naval base specializes in shipbuilding and repair of naval ordnance. The town is also important as a transshipment port for goods arriving from Korea.

127,000 At Toyama

Toyama, third largest city on the Japan seacoast on Honshu, population 127,000, has one of Japan's largest aluminum plants and ball-bearing and special precision instrument plants.

Kurume, 90,000 population, is a rubber-manufacturing center and rail hub.

Nagoaka is an important machine-tool center and rail junction, with a population of 70,000.

Hakodate, largest coastal city on Hokkaido, has a population of 204,000 and is a fishing port and rail center.

fect them and that American bombers not only can bomb Japanese cities at will but can give due warning before missions begin and still carry them through.

The cities warned were small but all highly important to the Japanese war machine.

Fifty-two cities already have been hit by incendiaries with devastating results.

Mito, 60 miles northeast of Tokyo, is the capital of Ibaraki pre-

250 BOMBERS HIT KYUSHU 2 HOURS, SAYS TOKYO RADIO

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31—(AP) Two hundred and fifty fighter and bomber planes struck the southern home island of Kyushu for two hours today, the Japanese radio said in a report unconfirmed by American sources.

Radio Tokyo, which had been exhorting Japanese civilians to adopt the suicide tactics of the Kamikaze squad—even to forming a "shield" around the Emperor—when their homeland is invaded, said the air raid centered on shipping.

The attack, Tokyo added, followed a 350-plane assault on Kyushu yesterday, a mine laying foray by 15 Okinawa-based flying boats last night and the shelling of Shimizu harbor on Suruga bay by a force of U. S. destroyers.

The attack, Tokyo added, followed a 350-plane assault on Kyushu yesterday, a mine laying foray by 15 Okinawa-based flying boats last night and the shelling of Shimizu harbor on Suruga bay by a force of U. S. destroyers.

The broadcasts were recorded in the United States by the Federal Communications Commission.

Males in China Train

The civilian suicide-stand was one of several pleas aired by Tokyo in Japan's frenzied defense moves. One story, broadcast by Domei, said all males over 14 in occupied China are undergoing training to combat any coastal landing—training so realistic, said Domei, that "fire belches forth and blood is drawn."

Young and old at times crawl until their elbows bleed, and old men's white beards get dirty from this ground-hugging training, Domei went on, adding that "all are determined to give up their lives if need be."

Home Minister Genki Abe called on the Civilian Volunteer corps to follow the Kamikaze code because the "sacred soil" of Japan "must not be desecrated by foreign invaders."

Japanese must be prepared "at all times" to act as "His Majesty's shield" and be willing to "sacrifice" themselves if need be, Abe declared.

Later Domei said 500,000 school children would be mobilized as a food production unit to make the Japanese islands self-sufficient. Teachers are to be trained as

cultural instructors, and cultivation of large additional areas will be undertaken.

Far East Units Raid Kyushu And Korea Shipping

HUTCHESON

Manila, Wednesday, Aug. 1 (AP)—Far East Air Forces raids on Japanese shipping around Kyushu and Korea knocked out an additional 24 ships, General MacArthur announced today.

That increased to 250 the number of Japanese ships sunk or damaged since Gen. George C. Kenney's FEAF began striking Japanese shipping from Okinawa bases early in July.

2 Destroyer Escorts in List

The shipping targeted Monday included two destroyer escorts off Korea and a 6,000-ton freighter transport between Kyushu and Korea. Another 6,000-ton freighter transport was forced aground in Korean waters.

In a dawn strike, four Mustang fighters of the 5th Air Force scored bomb hits which blew up one destroyer escort and damaged another. In the same waters, more than twenty Mitchells of the 5th sank two small freighters and a large tanker.

The 24 ships sunk or damaged included eleven in Sunday's far-ranging raids to Korea. These strikes were announced in yesterday's communiqué, but the ship figures were tallied too late for inclusion.

Medium Freighter Sunk

They included one medium freighter and seven small freighters sunk by more than twenty Mitchells operating with Mustang cover over southern Korea. Three other medium freighters were damaged.

The 250 vessels of all types hit by FEAF planes in the blockade of Japanese waters totaled 250,000 tons.

While other Far East Air Force planes platted at Kyushu targets effectively with fire and explosive bombs, 7th Fleet, RAAF and 13th AAF planes hit hard far to the south. River and small coastal craft were attacked at many points.

Oil-Laden Ship Blasted

A 7th Fleet Privateer bombed and blew up two freighters and an oil-laden 150-foot ship off the Malaya coast. Fleet patrol bombers sank or damaged a river steamer near Bandjermasin, Borneo. Another Privateer damaged two small freighters and destroyed the hulls of two others in a shipyard in West Borneo.

The only report of Japanese

planes in the air over the Far Eastern front came from Balikpapan. Three planes made a Friday midnight raid on the outskirts of the city and near the mouth of Sepinggang River to the north near an airstrip. A headquarters spokesman

said they caused no damage and themselves made a getaway.

The Sendai railroad center on southwest Kyushu suffered the heaviest land target blow of Monday's raids. Railroad yards were the principal targets of more than 80 Thunderbolts of the 7th Air Force. Fires sent smoke 6,000 feet high. The whole town was reported ablaze.

Skip Bombing Adopted

The FEAF reported fighter-bombers dropped their bombs from only 50 feet altitude in a land adaptation of skip bombing as a special weapon.

Mitchells which hit Korea also dropped extra bombs on Sendai on the return trip.

Far East Air Forces planes hit three airfields in the Kyushu raids. The heaviest blow was against mile-square Omura airstrip in west central Kyushu. More than 100 Mitchells and Thunderbolts left immense fires in hangars and shops. P-61's set fires at Buy and Chiran airfields in southwest Kyushu. One of four Mitchells was lost in strikes against radio stations and light-houses on the southern Kyushu coast.

Three Far East planes were lost in raids on Japan.

MacArthur Reports on Raids.

Manila, July 31 (A. P.).—A large Jap aircraft carrier was left listing and down by the stern at the Kure naval yard after an attack by Army Mitchell bombers Sunday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today in a communiqué which added twenty enemy ships to the roll of those sunk or severely damaged by the Far East Air Forces.

The Mitchell pilots did not claim direct hits on the carrier, saying clouds made observation difficult, and that it might have been damaged by Saturday's naval carrier plane raids. It was positively identified, however, as being a different carrier from the Katsuragi which the Far East Air Force damaged in their Saturday raid on Kure.

The Army airmen added another paragraph to the saga of the Japanese battleship Haruna, reporting that she was sighted afloat at Kure, but obviously heavily damaged. The hardy old ship, damaged several times previously by Army and Navy airmen, was hit by both on Saturday, and naval reconnaissance had shown her beached and badly burned late Saturday afternoon. Apparently the Japanese beached

her to save her, then floated her off, but all reports agreed that she would be out of action for a long time.

Japs Report Hospital Hit

London, July 31 (AP)—The Japanese radio said tonight that the big military hospital at Bangkok, built with funds of the Rockefeller Foundation, was badly damaged Sunday by three heavy bombs during an Allied air-raid. BBC recorded the broadcast.

Japs Report New Raid On Okinawa

San Francisco, July 31 (AP)—The Japanese radio today reported another "devastating" attack against Okinawa—the fourth it has described in four nights—and claimed sinking one American ship and damaging another.

Claims for the Tokyo-reported Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday night raids now total seven ships sunk or damaged, plus several airfield fires.

Foe's Attack Is in Naha Area

OKINAWA, July 31 (AP)—One Japanese bomber was shot down and an enemy Willow trainer crashed on Naha airfield after dropping a small bomb as scattered enemy raiders caused four alerts in the Okinawa area between midnight and dawn today.

Guam, July 31 (A. P.)—A second Distinguished Service Medal today was awarded to Major-Gen. Curtis E. LeMay by Gen. Carl Spaatz, commanding General of the Strategic Air Forces. The award was made on the eve of LeMay's taking over as chief of staff of the USASTAF. The commendation cites LeMay for his outstanding service as commanding General of the Twentieth Air Force.

COL. MEYER GETS DSC

Former Army Football Star Is Cited for Bravery

SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, July 31 (AP)—The award of the Distinguished Service Cross to Lieut. Col. Charles R. Meyer, former Army football star, for conspicuous gallantry in action, was announced today.

He was decorated for leading an infantry assault against a strongly entrenched Japanese pillbox in northern Luzon while battalion commander in the Thirty-second Division.

When three connected pillboxes barred the advance of his men, Meyer gained the top of the first pillbox three times with a demolition charge. The first two failed because of faulty fuses. The third time he held the charge until the last moment and was thrown backward by the explosion and suffered a ruptured eardrum. Twelve dead Japanese were found in the pillboxes.

Meyer already held the Silver Star with an Oak Leaf Cluster. His wife lives at Dayton Beach, Fla.

AIR PROGRAM IS PLANNED AT ACADEMY

Vice Admiral Fitch, Newly Named Superintendent, Tells Of Plans

O'MALLEY
Aboard Admiral McCain's Flagship off Japan, July 16 (AP—Delayed)—Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, named superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, plans to present a program to Admiral King providing an important spot for air training at the academy. The toned, soft-spoken Fitch, the first vice admiral and airman to head the academy, spoke of his plans today in an interview aboard this carrier while accompanying John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Navy in charge of air, on a tour.

Integrated Department
Fitch plans to include an integrated department of aeronautics at the Academy.

"All such teaching now is more or less scattered," Admiral Fitch explained.

"Our plan would gather the aeronautics in one department where a midshipman could receive both theory and air training."

The program would not affect the regular navy training program nor enlarge the academy personnel, Fitch added.

"Start At The Bottom"
"There has been a movement recently to make the Navy air conscious," Fitch said.

"We want to start at the bottom to place air training in the academy curriculum and get a higher percent of graduates in the air."

Here aren't enough at present. Such a program would not affect the reserve program nor current training stations.

Brooklyn Flyers in Close Call

Spilkowitz and Gavrich Bring Battered B-24 to Base With Dead and Wounded.

Okinawa, July 31 (A. P.)—A B-24 limped home from a harrowing duel with two Jap merchant ships today—a flak-riddled journey on which one crewman lost his life and four others were injured.

The plane came with leaking fuel tanks and skidded on its belly as it hit the runway. Somehow, five bombs stuck in the bay didn't blow up.

The Seventh Air Force plane, out as a snooper, ferreted the two enemy ships off the Korean coast. One of them—a tanker—took three bomb hits and blew up, sending flames 1,000 feet into the sky. The second enemy vessel opened with ack-ack fire, hit the B-24 on the nose with its

first burst, and killed the bombardier. "They sure had our range," declared the pilot, Lieut. Melvin Spilkowitz of 1862 66th street, Brooklyn, "we were like crazy trying to evade their fire. "Another burst ripped out the bomb bay and the left wing tank. Gasoline poured out. The number one and two engines coughed.

Then flak burst through the tail and whipped the plane out of control."

Spilkowitz, veteran of twenty-one missions, mastered the wild plane.

"Only God's grace saved us from exploding on the return trip," said the navigator, Lieut. Edward Gavrich of 2926 Avenue L, Brooklyn.

About 500 gallons of gasoline were lost from the damaged tank as the plane limped baseward over the Yellow Sea, and that may have saved the lives of the crew. They believe the tanks were dry when the plane hit the runway on its belly after the landing gear collapsed.

"With those five unexploded bombs in the bay we'd all have been blown to smithereens if we'd caught fire," declared Spilkowitz.

High School on Okinawa Is First Island Has Had

400 Barefoot Youngsters Go to U. S. Sponsored Classes
OKINAWA, July 31 (AP)—High school education came to Okinawa for the first time today, and 400

than 2,500 in attendance are conducted in the morning, seven days a week, with the high school in the afternoon. High school subjects include Japanese and English history, geography, arithmetic and exercise. Art is planned for the time when materials are available.

The schoolhouse, under the Okinawan system, is used only to house the teachers. The classes are held outside, beside the sea or under the shade of a tree.

Japs Being Goaded To Suicide Fight

San Francisco, July 31 (AP)—Japan today incited its civilian volunteer forces to suicide as a human shield for the Mikado when invasion of the homeland comes and sent Nipponese men in occupied China through strenuous training in preparation for the day of Allied landings, radio Tokyo reported.

Corpsmen must be prepared at all times to die for the Emperor and to "sacrifice" themselves in defense of the land, they were told by Home Minister Genki Abe in a nationwide broadcast heard here.

"Special Attack Spirit"
He said they must be guided by the "special [suicide] attack spirit" in meeting the invasion. The corps was established to increase food and war production until invasion, when it will go into combat.

In occupied China all Japanese males over 14 years of age are preparing to "cope with the enemy's coastal landing plan" by undergoing rigorous military training "in which fire belches forth and blood is drawn," a Domei correspondent wrote.

"Skinned And Bleeding"
"At times they are in crawling positions, their elbows skinned and bleeding. Sometimes white-haired men whose beards have become covered with dirt are reprimanded because they do not keep close enough to the ground."

The dispatch said "consuls general, aged school principals, company presidents, messengers, parents, children and everybody else" take the training and "are determined to give their lives if need be."

The new high school classes are under the jurisdiction of the military government, with native teachers. They are conducted in the Ishikawa civilian area. Most of the students are thirteen or fourteen years of age. There are fifteen teachers. Grade school classes with more

By Paul Kern Lee

San Francisco, July 31 (AP)—The Japanese Navy is dead, by the soberly considered testimony of American naval officers who killed it, yet an event so replete with the possibilities of a dramatic performance and so lacking in performance could scarcely be imagined, even now that it has happened.

Three years ago, when that arrogant navy plowed the Pacific in lightning conquest that could not be stopped or even seriously delayed by the enfeebled Allies, its ultimate destruction was but a dream held by optimists.

Ferocious Battles Expected
Even six months ago, after it laboriously had been whittled down, the enemy heavy fleet's end was a thing to anticipate as the fiery fruit of some final ferocious battle or series of battles.

Instead, the collapse was possibly the greatest anti-climax of the war.

American and British carrier planes went into Yokosuka and Kure, Japan's two most powerful naval bases, and wrecked what remained of the Imperial Navy. Four battleships, at least six aircraft carriers and six cruisers, plus scores of lesser warships were caught and smashed as they lay at moorings under clever but ineffective camouflage.

Ack-Ack The Only Defense
They did not fight back, except for fairly heavy anti-aircraft fire; their once-dominant air power scarcely ventured into the skies in defense of what was Japan's greatest military asset for purposes both of war and of peace.

A staff officer of the American 3d Fleet, sitting in his flagship directly off the once-bristling coast of Japan, was able to comment in flat, conclusive tones. "This is it; this is the end of the Jap Navy."

Italians Fared Better
There was perhaps a note of disappointment, and certainly of quiet wonder in his voice, that such a significant event in world history should have come with so few fireworks.

Even the Italian Navy, long the butt of wardroom jests, had given a better account of itself.

True, the Italians had kept to port for more than two years; true, they had turned tail on several occasions prior to that.

Yet the Italian fleet was well defended in its harbors, defended for a purpose which became evident September 8, 1943, when Italy surrendered.

The fleet unquestionably was a powerful bargaining point in that surrender, possibly the most powerful the Italians possessed. In Italian hands it would have been a perpetual threat to the security of the Mediterranean; in German hands it would have been a menace. With it, the Italians were able to talk terms.

Even after its long sojourn in harbor, the Italian fleet had sufficient spirit and firepower to fight its way out against the Germans and make an honorable surrender.

In contrast, the Japanese fleet has been blasted in dock in ignominious fashion new to naval history.

The Greeks beat the Persian fleet in open battle; Drake did the same to the vaunted Spanish armada, with the aid of storm; and even the German high seas fleet, surrendered more or less intact, had the unhappy consolation of scuttling itself in Scapa Flow after the first World War.

No such morale factor remains to the Japanese.

With Comparative Simplicity

A stroke of positive significance to the world for perhaps generations to come was accomplished by the American naval airmen with comparative simplicity and dispatch.

The only possible suggestion of drama involved the battleship Haruna.

That 29,330-ton vessel, built in 1913, was reported sunk on December 10, 1941, in Philippine waters by a Flying Fortress piloted by the late Capt. Colin Kelly, under General MacArthur's over-all command.

She was hit, but evidently escaped. The Japanese made a point of mentioning her activities in subsequent communiqués. She was hit again and again as the war progressed, but her vitality seemed unquenchable.

Finally, on July 24, the 3d Fleet carrier planes damaged her again at Kure.

They went back again on Saturday and reported they had set her afire.

Japs' One Bit Of "Face"

Then came the one minor touch of drama—MacArthur's planes, Liberators of the 7th Air Force, also

Death In Dock Of Japanese Fleet Called New To Naval History

Paul Kern Lee saw eight months of service as a war correspondent with the British Mediterranean fleet and viewed the surrendered Italian fleet after seeing at a distance its final midnight battle with German aircraft. He now is on the Associated Press Pacific foreign desk in San Francisco.

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went to Kure on Saturday and hit the Haruna, blasting her apart amidst ships in a poetic coup de grace. Navy reconnaissance reported the old ship beached and, at least, partly burned out.

However, MacArthur's flyers went back to the scene and sighted the Haruna again afloat. She was so heavily hurt that she was bound to be out of action for a long time, probably for the duration of the war, yet the Japanese apparently bent every effort to save her.

Perhaps this 35-year-old hulk is the one bit of "face" remaining to a navy that almost literally died lying down.

Bingham, daughter of the fifth Earl of Lucan, in 1931. They are the parents of two sons and a daughter.

The Earl of Athlone has served as governor general of Canada since 1940. He was first appointed to the post in 1914, but World War I intervened and he never took over the Canadian office under that patent. The normal term of his second appointment expired last June.

Educational

Field Marshal Cultural Setup

Alexander Named Governor General of Canada Is Planned by United Nations

LONDON, July 31—(AP) Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, British hero of the Allied Mediterranean campaign, was named governor general of Canada tonight, succeeding the Earl of Athlone.

The official announcement from Buckingham Palace that King George VI had chosen the 54-year-old soldier to succeed Lord Athlone, 71-year-old uncle of the King, did not fix a date for the change in office.

Alexander, Britain's youngest field marshal, fought the Germans from the parched African deserts around El Alamein to the snow-covered Alps of Italy, serving as supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean theater since 1944.

The new Canadian governor general won fame with the historic Dunkerque evacuation, which he directed. From the sodden French

beaches he was transferred to the jungles of Burma, where he fought staunchly against the overwhelming Japanese horde.

Called into the Mediterranean campaign when Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's German Afrika Korps was pounding hardest against the Allied line, Alexander marshaled his forces for a supreme effort that hurled the Nazis out of Africa, brought the Italian surrender and eventually the German collapse in northern Italy.

Alexander, son of the fourth Earl of Caledon and grandson of the third Earl of Norbury, resides at Windsor Forest, England.

He married Lady Margaret Diana

LONDON, July 31—(AP) A proposed constitution for a new educational and cultural organization of the United Nations made public tonight calls for international co-operation in the educational and cultural field and for creation of "conditions favorable to the maintenance of peace."

The proposals, drafted by Allied ministers of education, have been submitted to all the United Nations governments and will form the basis for discussion at a United Nations educational and cultural organization conference in London Nov. 1. The meeting was called at British invitation upon request of Allied ministers of education.

A statement issued through the British Ministry of Education said the organization's main purposes will be to:

"Develop and maintain mutual understanding and appreciation of life and culture, the arts, humanities, and sciences of the peoples of the world, as a basis for effective international organization and world peace.

"And to cooperate in extending and making available to all peo-

ples, for the service of common human needs, the world's full body of knowledge and culture, and in assuring its contribution to economic stability, political security, and general well-being."

Among the organization's chief functions will be facilitating consultation among leaders in the educational and cultural life of all peace-loving countries; assisting in the free flow of ideas and information by various means including educational institutions and the press; and fostering the growth, within each country and in its relations with other countries, of educational and cultural programs supporting

international peace and security.

The conference will determine general policies and the program of organization, and appoint an executive board to direct it. The secretariat, under a director-general to be appointed by the conference, will be recruited on a wide geographical basis.

All members of the United Nations automatically will be granted the right of membership. English and French will be the organization's official languages.

ture, and in assuring its contribution to the economic stability, political security and general well-being of the peoples of the world.

Article II

Principal Functions

To achieve these purposes the organization shall:

(1) Facilitate consultation among leaders in the educational and cultural life of all peace-loving countries.

(2) Assist the free flow of ideas and information among the peoples of the world through schools, universities and other educational and research institutions, libraries, publications and the press, the radio and the motion picture, international conferences and the exchange of students, teachers and all other representatives of educational and cultural life, with special attention to the exchange of information on major educational and cultural developments, including advances in scientific knowledge.

(3) Foster the growth, within each country and in its relations with other countries, of educational and cultural programs which give support to international peace and security.

(4) Develop and make available educational and cultural plans and materials for such consideration and use as each country may deem appropriate.

(5) Conduct and encourage research and studies on educational and cultural problems related to the maintenance of peace and the advancement of human welfare.

(6) Assist countries that need and request help in developing their educational and cultural activities.

Article III

Membership

1. Members of the United Nations shall automatically be granted the right of membership. Other nations may be admitted by the conference, acting by a two-thirds vote,

Article I

Purposes

The purposes of the Educational and Cultural Organization of the United Nations shall be:

(1) To develop and maintain mutual understanding and appreciation of the life and culture, the arts, the humanities and the sciences of the peoples of the world as a basis for effective international organization and world peace.

(2) To cooperate in extending and in making available to all peoples for the service of common human needs the world's full body of knowledge and cul-

ture for two successive years to meet its financial obligations to this organization, with the proviso that the conference may in exceptional circumstances waive such suspension.

4. Members of the organization which are suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership in the United Nations shall automatically be suspended from the rights and privileges of this organization.

Article IV

The Conference consists of the representatives of the members of the Organization. The Government of each member state shall appoint not more than five delegates, who will be selected, if convenient to the Government concerned, after consultation with educational and cultural bodies.

*The adoption of this alternative would involve the modification of Article VIII in the sense of making this Article entirely optional.

B. Functions and Powers.

inate bodies as may be necessary for the performance of its functions.

3. The conference shall elect its own officers and adopt its own rules of procedure.

Article VI

The Executive Board

A. Composition.

The Executive Board shall consist of fifteen persons elected by the conference from among the delegates. In electing the members of the Executive Board the conference

shall have regard to the desirability of including persons with varied experience in education, in the arts, the humanities and the sciences, bearing in mind geographical distribution. Not more than one delegate from any member state shall serve on the board at any one time. The members of the board shall serve for a term of three years and shall not be immediately eligible for re-election. At the first election, five persons shall be elected for a three-year term, five for two years and five for one year. Thereafter, five persons shall be elected each year. Members elected to the Executive Board for a partial term shall be eligible for re-election.

B. Functions and Powers.

1. The Executive Board shall be responsible within the competence of the organization for giving effect to the program for the organization adopted by the conference.

2. The Executive Board shall supervise the administration of the organization and prepare the agenda for the meetings of the conference.

3. The Executive Board shall recommend to the conference the admission of new members to the organization.

4. It shall be empowered to make appointments to fill vacancies in its membership, which appointments shall terminate at the next meeting of the conference, when an election shall be held for the unexpired term.

5. The members of the Executive Board shall exercise the powers delegated to them by the conference on behalf of the whole conference and not as representatives of their respective Governments.

C. Procedure. The Executive Board shall elect its own officers and subject to any decisions of the conference, determine its own rules of procedure.

Article VII

The Secretariat

1. The Secretariat shall consist of a director-general and such staff as may be required.

2. The Director-General shall be nominated by the Executive Board and elected by the Conference under such conditions of tenure and compensation as the Conference may approve. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Or-

Text of Proposals for an Educational and Cultural Organization of the United Nations

WASHINGTON, July 31—Following are the Draft Proposals for an Educational and Cultural Organization of the United Nations as prepared by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London:

The High Contracting Parties

Determined that all possible steps shall be taken to further the attainment of international security and peace to advance the welfare of the peoples of the world;

Recognizing that cooperation in education and the furtherance of cultural interchange in the arts, the humanities and the sciences will promote the freedom, the dignity and the well-being of all, and therefore assist in the attainment of understanding, confidence, security and peace among the peoples of the world;

Dedicated to the proposition that the free and unrestricted education of the peoples of the world, and the free and unrestricted exchange among them of ideas and knowledge are essential to the advancement of human welfare and to the preservation of security and peace;

Hereby establish the Educational and Cultural Organization of the United Nations and agree to support its broad purposes and functions as expressed in this Constitution through their participation in the activities of this international agency and through their respective national educational and cultural programs.

Article I

Purposes

The purposes of the Educational and Cultural Organization of the United Nations shall be:

(1) To develop and maintain mutual understanding and appreciation of the life and culture, the arts, the humanities and the sciences of the peoples of the world as a basis for effective international organization and world peace.

(2) To cooperate in extending and in making available to all peoples for the service of common human needs the world's full body of knowledge and cul-

Organs

1. The organization shall include a conference, an executive board and a secretariat.

Article V

The Conference

A. Composition.

Alternative a.

The conference shall consist of the representatives of the members of the organization. The Government of each member state shall appoint not more than five representatives, who shall be selected in agreement with the national cooperating body or bodies (or national commission).

Alternative b.

The conference shall consist of the representatives of the members of the organization. The Government of each member state shall designate not more than five delegates. Three out of a five-member delegation shall be selected in agreement with the national cooperating body or bodies (or national commission). When a state does not appoint the full delegation of five, one delegate only shall be appointed independently by the Government, except that, when there is only one delegate that delegate shall be selected in agreement with the national cooperating body or bodies (or national commission).

Alternative c.

The conference shall consist of the representatives of the members of the organization. The Government of each member state shall appoint not more than five delegates who shall be selected after consultation with the national cooperating body or bodies (or national commission).

Alternative d.

The conference shall consist of the representatives of the members of the organization. The Government of each member state shall appoint not more than five delegates who shall be selected after consultation with educational and cultural bodies.

Alternative e.

1. The Conference shall determine the general policies and the program of the Organization.

2. The Conference is empowered to make recommendations to the members. The Conference may by a two-thirds majority adopt for submission to the members with a view to their acceptance by the appropriate constitutional procedure,

agreements on educational and cultural programs, designed to accomplish the purpose of the Organization.

3. The Conference shall advise the United Nations on the Educational and Cultural aspects of matters of concern to the latter in accordance with terms and procedure agreed upon between the appropriate authorities of the two organizations.

4. The Conference shall receive and consider reports submitted periodically by the members on educational and cultural developments within their respective territories and on the effect given to the recommendations of the Organization.

5. The Conference shall elect the members of the Executive Board. It shall admit new members to the Organization and elect the Director-General on the recommendation of the Executive Board.

6. The Conference shall approve the budget of the Organization and the allocation of financial responsibility to the members.

7. Gifts and bequests may be accepted by the Conference and utilized under its direction provided the conditions of the gift or bequest are consistent with the purposes and policies of that Organization.

C. Voting.

Each member State shall have one vote in the Conference. Decisions shall be made by a simple majority of those present and voting, except where otherwise specified in this instrument.

D. Procedure.

1. The conference shall meet annually in regular session; it may meet in extraordinary session on the call of the Executive Board. The sessions shall be held from time to time within the territories of different members.

2. The conference shall set up such committees and other subor-

ganization, immediately responsible to the Executive Board, and the staff shall be responsible to him. He, or a deputy designated by him, shall participate, without the right to vote, in all meetings of the Conference, the Board, and all committees of the Organization. He shall formulate proposals for appropriate action by the Conference and the Board.

3. The Director-General shall appoint the staff of the Secretariat under regulations adopted by the Executive Board which shall provide for the approval by the Board of appointments in the higher administrative grades. Subject to the requirements of efficiency and technical competence, the staff shall be recruited on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

4. In the performance of their duties, the Director-General and the staff shall be responsible only to the Organization. Their responsibilities shall be exclusively international in character, and they shall not seek or receive instructions in regard to the discharge thereof from any authority external to the Organization. The members undertake to respect fully the international character of the responsibilities of the Secretariat and not to seek to influence any of their nationals in the discharge of such responsibilities.

5. The Conference shall make provision for the determination by an administrative tribunal of disputes relating to the conditions and terms of appointment of members of the staff.

Article VIII

Alternative titles:

- (1) National commission.
- (2) National cooperating bodies.

A. Composition.

Alternative a.

Each member of the Organization shall establish a National Commission on educational and cultural cooperation, broadly representative of the Government and the principal groups devoted to and interested in educational and cultural matters. Delegates to the Conference shall, during their period of service, be included in the National Commission. Each member state shall be free to adapt the size and scope of the National Commission to its own special conditions.

Alternative b.

Within each member state the Government shall appoint or recognize a National Cooperating Body or Bodies, representatives of its principal educational and cultural groups, to be associated with the Government in the activities of the Organization.

Alternative c.

Each member state shall make such arrangements as suit its particular conditions, either by the formation of a National Commission or otherwise, for the purpose of associating bodies of educational and cultural opinion with the work of the Organization.

B. Functions and Powers.

1. National Cooperative Bodies (or National Commissions) shall act in an advisory capacity to the National Delegation to the Conference and to the Government in matters relating to the Organization.

Alternative a.

2. The National Delegation to the Conference shall be appointed by the Government in agreement with the National Cooperating Body or Bodies (or National Commission).

Alternative b.

Certain members of the National Delegation to the Conference shall be appointed by the Government in agreement with the National Cooperating Body or Bodies (or National Commission).

Alternative c.

The National Delegation to the Conference shall be appointed by the Government after consultation with the National Cooperating Body or Bodies (or National Commission).

Alternative d.

The National Delegation to the Conference shall be appointed after consultation with bodies of educational and cultural opinion.

3. The National Cooperating Bodies (or National Commissions) shall consider recommendations and reports made by the Educational and Cultural Organization of the United Nations and take such steps as are suitable and desirable to further the general objectives of the Organization.

Article IX

Reports by Members

1. Each member shall report periodically to the Organization, in a manner to be determined by the Conference, on activities and developments related to the functions of the Organization and on the action taken on the recommendations by the Conference.

2. Each member shall upon publication communicate to the Organization laws, regulations, official reports and statistics concerning its educational and cultural institutions and organizations.

Article X

Juridical Status of the Organization and Its Personnel

1. The Organization shall possess international personality and legal capacity. The members of the Organization shall accord to the Organization the privileges, immunities, exemptions and facilities which they accord to each other including in particular (a) immunity from every form of legal process; (b) exemption from taxation and customs duties; and (c) inviolability of premises occupied by, and of the archives and communications of the Organization.

2. The members of the organization shall accord diplomatic privileges and immunities to persons appointed by other members as their representatives in or to the

organization, and to the higher officials of the organization not being their own nationals. They shall accord to all officials and employees of the organization (a) immunity from suit and legal process relating to acts performed by them in their official capacity; (b) exemption from taxation of their official salaries and emoluments; and, in general (c) such privileges, exemptions and facilities as they accord under similar circumstances to officials and employees of foreign Governments.

Article XI

Amendments

1. Proposals for amendments to this instrument shall require the approval of the conference by a two-thirds majority, and amendments shall take effect on ratification by two-thirds of the member states. The draft texts of proposed amendments shall be communicated by the Director General to the members at least six months in advance of their consideration by the conference.

2. The conference shall have power to adopt by a two-thirds majority rules prescribing the times within which proposed amendments must be accepted in order to become effective and other rules of procedure to carry out the provisions of this article.

Article XII

Interpretation

1. The English and French texts of the Constitution shall be regarded as authoritative.

2. Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation of this instrument shall be referred for determination to the international court of justice or to an arbitral tribunal as the conference may determine.

Article XIII

Relations With the United Nations

1. The organization shall be brought in relationship with the United Nations, this relationship to be defined by an agreement approved by the appropriate organs of both bodies.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article XI, such agreement may, if approved by the conference by a two-thirds majority, involve modification of the provisions of this Constitution, provided that no such agreement shall modify the purposes and limitations of the organization.

Article XIV

Relations With Other Specialized International Organizations

1. The organization may cooperate with other specialized international organizations, both public and private, whose interests and activities are related to and in harmony with its purposes.

2. The Executive Board, with the approval of the Conference, may enter into agreements with the competent authorities of such or-

ganizations defining the distribution of responsibilities and methods of cooperating and maintain such joint committees with them as may be necessary to assure effective cooperation.

3. Whenever the Conference of this Organization and the competent authorities of any other organization whose purposes are similar deem it desirable to effect transfer of the resources and functions of the latter to this Organization, the Executive Board, subject to the approval of the Conference, may enter into mutually acceptable arrangements for this purpose.

Article XV

Establishment of the Organization

This instrument shall come into force when twenty of the Governments of the United Nations shall have filed with the Interim Educational and Cultural Commission of the United Nations (to be set up in accordance with the transitory provisions) official notice of their acceptance of it and adherence to the Organization. Thereupon the Chairman of the Interim Commission shall cause to be convened the first meeting of the Conference of the Organization, which shall proceed with the election of the Executive Board and the Director General and shall make whatever other arrangements which may be necessary to put the Organization into operation.

Transitory Provisions

1. Pending the approval of the Constitution by twenty nations and

the calling of the first meeting of the Conference, the persons designated in Annex 1 of this Constitution shall serve as members of the Interim Educational and Cultural Commission of the United Nations. This commission shall call the first meeting of the Conference and prepare the Agenda and preliminary analyses required for effective action by the Conference.

This Interim Commission shall be assisted by an international Secretariat and financed by the participating Government in a manner to

be determined at the Constituent Conference.

2. The following exceptional arrangements shall apply in respect of the financial year in which this Constitution comes into force: the budget shall be the provisional budget set forth in Annex 2 of this Constitution, and the amount to be contributed by member states shall be in the proportion set forth in Annex 3 of this Constitution.

Note—Annexes 1, 2 and 3 will be drawn up at the Constituent Conference.

Possible

London, July 31 (AP)—Although Prime Minister Attlee had been expected to return from Potsdam late today for the organizational meeting tomorrow of the House of Commons, there were doubts tonight that he would be able to break away.

Labor party headquarters said that it could furnish no definite information about the Prime Minister's plans for the 10 Downing street it was said Attlee's movements were cloaked by security regulations.

Originally Labor leaders had hoped their chieftain would be back for the session tomorrow and ready to announce the rest of his senior Ministers.

Jap War First

It was reliably reported that the King's speech opening Parliament August 15 would give first priority to winning the war against Japan, with the urgent problem of housing in second place.

A well-informed source said the Attlee Government has already created special committees to tackle the problems of public ownership in the fields of fuel and power, inland transport, iron and steel, starting with the British coal industry, first phase of the Laborite nationalization program.

The Conservatives gained another seat when returns from Queen's University at Belfast came in. Prof. D. L. Savory, author and linguist, was re-elected easily over an independent candidate, giving the Conservative party 195 seats against 388 for Labor.

Churchill Leaves Downing Street

London, July 31 (AP)—Winston Churchill today moved out of No. 10 Downing Street, residence of British Prime Ministers, after five years of occupation. The war premier, whose party was defeated in the July 5 general elections, went to spend a few days at his country house at Westerham, Kent.

Polish Underground Fighter Dies

London, July 31 (A. P.).—The Warsaw radio said today Romuald Fiedler, chairman of the Polish Democratic party during the war and active in the underground movement, died in the Polish capital Sunday.

SAYS LORDS WON'T 'COMMIT SUICIDE'

Laski Believes They Will Not Try To Block Nationalizations

London, July 31 (AP)—Prof. Harold Laski, chairman of the British Labor party's executive committee, said tonight he did not think the predominantly Conservative House of Lords wanted "to commit suicide" by interfering with the new Labor Government's program for nationalizing major industries.

In an interview broadcast to the United States, Laski told Edward Murrow, of CBS, that the Laborites plan to "double stage" by stage the ownership of the vital instruments of production, and singled out the Bank of England as first on the list.

Can Delay Two Years

"We are going to do it through Parliament," he said, and added in an apparent reference to the House of Commons' power to curtail the functions of the House of Lords that he did not think the latter wanted "to commit suicide."

[Under the Parliament Act of 1911, the Lords cannot quash legislation passed by Commons but can delay enactment of bills other than money bills for at least two years, by refusing to concur. Commons could trim these powers further by changing the Parliament Act.]

Laski said he considered the Labor victory in the election a clear mandate from the people to proceed with the nationalization program and said he thought the Government would swing to the Left "from the point where the American New Deal stopped with such projects as the Tennessee Valley Authority."

A Serious Marriage

Replying to a question as to what would get first priority in the program of public ownership, Laski said:

"The Bank of England is going to be socialized—and the direction of investment will be planned as part of a process of industrial reorganization—and mines and electric power, then iron and steel and transport. Alongside this, of course the proper development of science and technology has got to be seriously married to industry."

LAVAL'S ARRIVAL IN PARIS AWAITED BY ARMED GUARDS

Airfields, Prison Surrounded to Prevent Any Outbreak of Disorder.

GIVES UP TO U.S. 1943

American Captors Quickly Turn Former Vichy Premier Over to French.

PARIS, July 31 — (AP) Blue coated mobile guardsmen surrounded four airfields and the Fresnes prison tonight to prevent possible disorder as France prepared for the return here of Pierre Laval, former Vichy premier who will stand trial for his life on charges of having betrayed his country.

A government spokesman said Laval might arrive at any hour from Innsbruck, where he said Laval had been turned over to the First French Army after flying from Spain to the American occupation zone in Austria.

Take Every Precaution

"Anything is liable to happen," the spokesman said, "so every precaution is being taken. We aren't even sure at which field his plane is going to set down."

The pouting fugitive, who sought refuge in Spain 90 days ago, flew into Austria with his wife and two uniformed German Luftwaffe fliers this morning.

The party, which took off from Barcelona at dawn in a speedy Junkers-88 dive bomber, landed on an airstrip at Horsching, southwest of Linz. They were immediately arrested by members of the U. S. 79th fighter squadron.

Laval was sentenced to death in his absence by a court at Marseille on Oct. 20, 1944, but a re-trial probably will be ordered.

(The news of Laval's surrender caused lawyers for Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, who was Laval's chief in the Vichy government, to announce they would ask postponement of Petain's treason trial.)

(In Washington, U. S. State department officials said Laval was

Delay In Attlee Return Held

AUG - 1 1945

expected to reach Paris before Petain's trial ended. The affair, however, was considered purely a French one. The United States, it was said, wanted nothing to do with him.)

When the olive-skinned Laval, who had sought to evade the French government since the collapse of Germany, landed at Horsching, he and his wife were searched and taken to headquarters of the 65th division in Linz.

Carried \$10,000 in Cash

The Americans found on Laval \$10,000 in American currency, all in \$500 bills. He also had some French and Spanish money, and American soldiers took from him an automatic pencil, a penknife and his tiepin. Madam Laval was searched by an American nurse.

The Americans offered Laval and his wife army rations for lunch. Chubby Laval wouldn't touch his. His wife only nibbled off her plate.

Troops at Horsching airfield said Laval was very talkative. He wanted to converse about the political situation. But nobody would accommodate him.

"Well, talk about New York or anything," he said. "I have been in New York and I would like to go back there."

The arrested German pilots said their destination had been Salzburg, but that they got lost in a storm and had to make a forced landing. They said they did not know where they were landing.

The trip from Spain took Laval a half day. He rode in the same aircraft that had taken him to Generalissimo Franco's country when he fled Germany ahead of Allied troops three months ago.

Laval originally intended leaving Barcelona yesterday, but engine trouble delayed him. The Spanish government has asked him to get out and Madrid today issued a communique announcing its decision.

It seemed that Laval, flying to the American zone, had hoped to

get better treatment from the United States than from the other Allies. But the American Army wasted no time in dispatching him and his wife on the 16-mile trip from Linz to Innsbruck and the French army. He was sent on his way at 3:30 p.m.

(Paris said he probably would wind up in the gloomy Fresne prison in the French capital.)

Frankfurt on the Main, July 31 (AP)—Pierre Laval, expelled from Spain, flew to Austria and surrendered today to United States occupation authorities, who arranged to hand him over to France at once.

The former chief of the Vichy Government, who is charged with collaboration with the Germans, arrived with his wife in a Junkers 188 manned by two German pilots.

Leave For French Zone

The plane landed before noon at Horsching airport, Linz, Austria, where United States troops immediately took Laval into protective custody. French Army headquarters were notified, and Laval and his party left later in custody of United States Brig. Gen. John E. Copeland for the French occupation zone.

General Copeland is assistant commander of the United States 65th Infantry Division. The destination of the party was Innsbruck, 160 miles southwest of Linz. They were expected to arrive tonight.

[A French Government spokesman in Paris said Laval's surrender to the Americans was regarded as a normal step toward getting him back to France to stand trial for his life as a traitor. He was condemned to death in his absence

by a court at Marseille on October 20, 1944, but it is customary in France to retry defendants when they are captured.

"A French Affair"

[The news of the surrender caused attorneys for Marshal Petain, now on trial in Paris, to announce they would ask for a postponement of the Petain hearing if Laval was returned to France.

[United States State Department officials in Washington said Laval was expected to reach Paris in time for the trial. One highly placed American official said the Laval matter was considered purely "a French affair" and that the United States wanted nothing to do with it.]

Laval left Barcelona shortly after dawn today and stepped from the German-manned dive bomber in

which he and his wife were traveling onto an airstrip just outside Linz. The two Luftwaffe pilots were arrested, along with Laval and his wife, by members of the United States 79th Fighter Squadron.

Carried U.S. Money

All of the Laval party were searched and taken to headquarters of the 65th Division in Linz. The Americans found \$10,000 in American currency—all in \$500 bills—on Laval's person, along with a quantity of French and Spanish currency, and a penknife, a pencil and other articles.

An American nurse searched Mrs. Laval.

Laval got out of Spain 90 days after he fled there just ahead of Allied troops.

Very Talkative

United States troops at the airfield said Laval was very talkative and wanted to converse about the political situation, but no one accommodated him.

"Well, talk about New York—or anything," he said. "I have been in New York, and I would like to go back there."

Army rations were served Laval and his wife for luncheon. Laval did not touch his. Mrs. Laval only nibbled at the food.

Lost in Storm

The German pilots said their destination had been Salzburg, but they got lost in a storm and had to make a forced landing. They did not know where they were, they said.

The trip from Spain had taken Laval a half-day.

Details of moves to return him to France may be closely guarded because the French were said to be anxious to avoid any disturbances along the route.

[Paris sources said Laval's destination probably would be the Fresnes prison.]

Ordered Out of Spain

Madrid, July 31 (A. P.).—The Spanish Government announced today that Pierre Laval was flying from Spain—"in the direction

of the point of origin"—aboard the same plane he had used three months ago to escape from Germany by way of Bolzano, Italy.

Wanted by France on a charge of collaboration with the Germans, Laval was ordered by Spain to leave the country, and planned to clear out yesterday, but engine trouble delayed his take-off at Barcelona. In his flight today, he was accompanied by his wife and two German air force officers in full uniform, in the twin-engined Junkers dive-bomber in which they landed at Barcelona ninety days ago.

The Spanish Government, in a

formal communique, declared that Laval had been held in this country as a result of his request to be allowed to surrender to the United Nations, instead of to France alone, since France has already condemned him to death in his absence.

When the United Nations refused to accept Laval's offer, the communique said, Laval was asked to leave because a prolonged stay in Spain "might lead to the supposition" that the Spanish Government was acting contrary to "its decision to shelter no high political leaders."

[The Foreign Office disclosed in London that Britain had made representations to Spain on Laval's seeking sanctuary there. Diplomats noted that Laval's flight came on the heels of the British election results, which turned the Government over to the Labor party.]

Held Incommunicado

The communique said that Laval, after his arrival without prior permission, was kept under arrest and held incommunicado while the United Nations were considering his offer. When it became clear that the United Nations did not intend to accept the proposal, the communique said, the Government acted, and "consequently an order was given Senor Laval that, aboard the same plane which he availed himself of to leave Germany, he undertake a flight in the direction of the point of origin."

In today's flight, Laval and his wife had more room in the plane than when they arrived. Their companions, Abel Bonnard and his son Eugene, and two others were left behind at Monjuich Castle.

Officials said that two suitcases filled with documents and papers which Laval had brought with him to Spain were placed aboard the departing plane with official Spanish seals affixed to the clasp.

A Paris broadcast yesterday

said that Laval and his secretary, Jacques Guerard, has been summoned to appear before the Court of Justice within ten days or be judged again in absentia. An absentee death sentence already has been passed on Laval, but it has been the practice to retry defendants in person when they are caught.

WASHINGTON, July 31 — (AP) Government officials said tonight the prompt decision to deliver Pierre Laval to the French forecasts the reception to be given any collaborationist suspect seeking American clemency.

Laval, former chief of the Vichy government charged in France with collaboration with the Germans, was hustled toward the French occupation zone in Germany soon after he landed in Austria today and surrendered to United States occupation authorities. With his wife, he had flown from Spain in a German warplane, bypassing his native land.

Although a formal statement was withheld, a State department spokesman said the government's inclination was to let this country's action speak for itself. Officials said the return of Laval to a fate to be decided by his own countrymen should dash the hopes of any other accused Quislings of finding refuge in American hands.

PETAIN DEFENSE DEMANDS DELAY TO HEAR LAVAL

PARIS, July 31. — (AP) Marshal Henri Philippe Petain's lawyers said tonight they would ask a postponement of his treason trial to call long-fugitive Pierre Laval, who surrendered today, as a defense witness in an effort to save the former Vichy chief from the death sentence.

The electric word that Laval, Petain's right-hand man in the Vichy state and described as the aged marshal's "evil genius," had surrendered to U. S. troops in Austria, shot through the crowded Palace of Justice courtroom as Petain, General Maxime Weygand, former Premier Paul Reynaud and the big three in France at her collapse in 1940—stood shouting at each other, bitterness in their eyes.

Gen. Weygand, commander in chief of Allied armies at the time of the German conquest, appeared as a defense witness and, after taking full responsibility for seeking the armistice with Germany, asserted that as much as three weeks before he acted French President Albert Le Brun and others had been talking of asking the

Germans for peace.

This brought Reynaud, who last week testified for the prosecution, to his feet, and Petain rose to his own defense in one of the drama-packed trial's most exciting moments.

As the gavel fell on the eighth day of the trial, the news that Laval was on his way back to France after his surrender in Austria to American forces was made known.

Chief Defense Attorney Fernand Payen jumped up. "We will ask a postponement in order to obtain supplementary information from Laval," he said. "Naturally he will be called as a witness." The defense lawyers said they would exert every effort to get Laval to Paris as one of their witnesses, but said it would take time to prepare his testimony and they therefore would ask a postponement.

The major portion of the defense case rests on the contention that Laval, and not Petain, was responsible for the many criminal actions perpetrated by the Vichy regime. The prosecution also has built up a case in which Laval is depicted as the principal conspirator in a plot to bring Petain to head of a "dictatorship."

Weygand, first important witness for the defense in a trial that already has seen more than 1,000,000 words written into the record, was brought under guard from a military hospital to testify for Petain, accused of intelligence with Germany and plotting against France.

Weygand made the first assertion ever submitted that Petain did anything to halt the French from resisting the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa. He declared that the 89-year-old marshal sent a "secret telegram" to the late Admiral Jean Darlan to cease operations against the Allies. Neither Darlan nor the American Army ever has publicly acknowledged that such a telegram was received.

Faces Hostile Jury

Weygand, terrier-like and whirling from one questioner to another, assumed the full responsibility for the Franco-German armistice with the statement that he was not in collusion with Petain. He waved his cane and answered with fiery precision as he faced a hostile jury.

The little former French commander was preceded to the witness stand by two members of the French consultative assembly, called by Presiding Judge Paul Mongibeaux.

The first, Marcel Paul, a member of the French underground during the Nazi occupation, placed the blame for the cruelty of the Vichy police on Petain himself. "The French people feared the Vichy police 10 times more than they feared

the German Gestapo," he said.

Six French generals, Paul added, died in Buchenwald prison camp "most atrocious circumstances. Three of them, he said, were arrested on orders from Vichy. "These dead demand justice," he cried.

The second assemblyman, Paul Arrighi, called by the court to describe the impressions of the "ordinary Frenchman" during the Nazi occupation, declared the French had been "stupefied" when the French army stopped fighting.

Weygand was limping when he entered the courtroom. Waving his cane, he launched into a defense of the patriotism of both Petain and himself, demanding to know "when could we have plotted to overthrow the Government?" and declaring "nobody has any right to give me lessons in honor."

Regarding how the German Blitzkrieg overran Belgium and northern France and smashed to Paris before the Franco-German armistice in June, 1940, Weygand declared an armistice was discussed by the French War Council as early as May 22, 1940.

Churchill Realized

He charged that French President Albert Lebrun was the first to make a definite armistice suggestion at a war council meeting May 25, when King Leopold of the Belgians surrendered, asking if it would not be better to obtain peace conditions before the French armies were destroyed. "I was not thinking of armistice at that time," he added.

On May 29, he declared, Reynaud informed him of a plan to withdraw into the "Brittany redoubt and then to North Africa."

Again, he said, the supreme war council was called and Prime Minister Churchill of Britain attended. Churchill, he asserted, expressed admiration for French resistance and praised his military operations. But, he went on, "Churchill realized, although nothing was said, that we had reached the limit of our ability to resist."

Reynaud Ordered Surrender

As bad news followed bad news, Weygand said, "The moment had arrived when it was my duty as commander in chief to ask the Government to demand an armistice."

"Co-ordinated resistance no longer was possible," he said. "I took this decision myself and on purely military grounds. I see no question in any of this of collusion with Petain."

Two days later, he said, Premier Reynaud ordered him to surrender totally, but "I refused to cover our flag with such shame."

"Honor is much more on the side of those who were fighting than those who were sitting in their chairs," Weygand shouted.

Weygand, after a recess, discussed the relative values of an

Laval Gives Up To U.S. Forces In Austria

AUG - 1 1945

AUG - 1 1945

armistice and of surrender. Capitulation, he asserted, would have delivered all of France at one stroke to the Germans.

"France would have become the springboard for final German victory in this way," he said.

He declared that Pétain's government consistently had refused German demands for North African bases, ports and territory, with the result that 200,000 men were left in North Africa and Syria.

"When the Allies landed, they found a French African army ready to enter the fight," he said.

He then declared that Pétain had sent Admiral Darlan a "secret telegram," ordering Darlan to cease operations against United States and British forces which began when the Allies landed.

It was at this point that Weygand declared Laval was Pétain's "evil genius." Asked by Judge Mongibeaux whether it was true that Laval was called to Pétain's side after having been previously arrested and then released, Weygand said he could not explain that, and again called Laval "a bad counselor of Pétain."

Pétain Thanks Weygand

A short time later, Pétain rose and said:

"I want to thank General Weygand publicly and inform the court that he has my complete approval and that I consider that he, as my commander in chief, carried out his duties completely."

Speaking for three minutes without a halt, Pétain said: "Weygand has used his opportunity to speak with the greatest precision. I insist on saying that Weygand, who was my close collaborator, was an honest worker with a perfect military knowledge."

Pétain's unexpected intervention broke up an argument between Weygand and a juror, an argument marked by Weygand's outburst:

"Never will I hear that word treason on any lips in connection with Marshal Pétain."

Weygand disclosed that former United States representative in North Africa, Robert Murphy, and he had signed an agreement promising deliveries of American supplies to North Africa on condition that German occupation of the region was not permitted.

"A Trial Of Reynaud"

Reynaud jumped up to reply to Weygand's allegations and, facing the General, denied having taken part in "any conspiracy to sign an armistice," he asserted that instead of attending the trial of Pétain, he was astonished "to discover that he was attending instead a trial of Reynaud."

Weygand sat down and turned

his back on Reynaud as the ex-Premier went on to repeat much of his earlier testimony.

Reynaud said that when a disagreement arose between him and Weygand over the armistice, he asked Pétain, who was his Vice Premier, to intervene and convince the General of the necessity of capitalization.

"Weygand was in the next room," he said. "Pétain left in agreement with me to convince Weygand. After 15 minutes the two returned and they both insisted on the necessity of an armistice."

Pétain jumped to his feet and said: "You thought I was in agreement with you, but I was not."

Pétain rose again a minute later to observe: "Churchill had declared that he would not reproach France for demanding an armistice."

The session was ended at 7.15 P.M. until tomorrow, when Pétain, Weygand and Reynaud were to continue their argument.

Pétain Told Darlan To Stop Fighting Allies: Weygand

Paris, July 31 (P)—Gen. Maxime Weygand declared today that Marshal Pétain had sent a secret telegram to Admiral Jean Darlan "ordering the Admiral to cease operations against United States and British forces at the time of the landing in North Africa."

The General, who was commander in chief of French armies when Germany crushed the republic, was brought to the High Court of Justice under guard and in civilian dress to testify as the first defense witness in Pétain's trial on charges of intelligence with the enemy and plotting against the security of France.

Postponement Seen

Pétain's attorneys announced they would ask for a postponement of the trial if Pierre Laval was returned to France. Laval, who was chief of government in the Vichy regime, landed in Linz, Austria, today after being ousted from Spain, where he sought refuge when Germany collapsed.

Weygand assumed full responsibility for the armistice. He gave one of the first detailed accounts of events leading to, and after the surrender of France.

Darlan "For Germans"

He said Darlan was "completely favorable" to the Germans when Africa was invaded in the Fall of 1942.

It was not clear from the General's testimony whether Darlan ever received the telegram, but it

was the first time anyone had stated that Pétain had any part in halting French resistance to the Allies.

The old Marshal, who looked tired and pale when this eighth day of the trial began, was made so enthusiastic by Weygand's testimony that he rose during the cross-examination and spoke for three minutes without halt, again breaking his vow of silence.

"I want to thank General Weygand publicly and inform the Court that he has my complete approval and that I consider that he, as commander in chief, carried out his duties completely," Pétain said.

Agreement With Murphy

Weygand testified in cross-examination that he and the former United States representative in North Africa, Robert Murphy, had signed an agreement which the General called the "Murphy-Weygand" agreement, promising deliveries of American supplies to North Africa on condition that German

occupation of the region was not permitted.

Weygand was the first defense witness at the trial of Pétain. He limped into court, bowed low to Pétain and described himself as "a prisoner of Val de Grace."

"Co-ordinated resistance no longer was possible," the multi-clad general said when he decided "to ask the Government to demand an armistice."

"On Military Grounds"

"I considered it my duty as commander in chief to ask for an armistice. I took the decision myself and on purely military ground. There was no question of collusion with Marshal Pétain."

He said, however, that the first suggestion for an armistice came from President Albert Lebrun, one of the first witnesses against the old soldier. This was made at a war committee meeting on May 25, 1940, when Weygand said Lebrun asked if it would not be better to obtain conditions of peace before the armies were destroyed.

Statement Denied

"I was not thinking of an armistice at that time," he said, "I was still fighting the Battle of the North and I had plans prepared for the battle of the Somme-Aisne to follow it."

He denied a statement previously attributed to Pétain in which Weygand reportedly was instructed to

"fight until your armies no longer are in liaison and then I, Pétain, will impose an armistice."

Weygand was preceded by Marcel Paul, a court witness and member of the Consultative Assembly, who charged the Vichy police with tortures and cruelty and blamed Pétain for their actions. He said the French feared the Vichy police "ten times more than the German Gestapo."

Another member of the Assembly, Paul Arrighi, testified briefly that the "ordinary Frenchman" was stupefied when the French Army stopped fighting. He denounced the Anti-Bolshevik Legion organized by the Vichy regime and the compulsory labor laws.

From Military Hospital

Weygand came to court under guard from Val de Grace Military Hospital, where he was convalescing from an operation. The Government had detained him since shortly after American troops liberated him from German detention.

What About Spain?

He defined the international situation at the time of the armistice thus:

"Spain had just changed her position from neutrality to non-belligerency. Spain had claims on our Morocco. Suppose Spain had attacked Gibraltar? Suppose she had attacked our frontier? With the French Government and Army in North Africa, Italy could have sent her full force against us. The Italians could have moved directly against Tunisia."

He pointed out that North Africa had no war industry, adding:

"We couldn't carry on a long war from there. We could not have waited years for the United States to arm. North Africa would have been lost if we had tried to defend ourselves from there."

"As to preparing a redoubt in Brittany, did they (the Government) expect us to prepare it in fifteen days?"

Army Left In Africa

Weygand said he instructed the French delegates to the armistice meeting at Compiègne not to accept German demands for delivery of the fleet or for concessions in North Africa. He said that thus 200,000 men were left in North Africa and Syria and "when the Allies landed in Africa they found a French Army ready to re-enter the fight."

He testified that "Germany made a grave mistake in not seizing North Africa."

He said Pétain's Government consistently refused German demands for bases, ports and territory in North Africa.

"The armistice saved half of France and all of the Empire," he declared. He closed his direct testimony with the statement that "Laval was a bad counselor of Pétain."

Death Of Generals

Paul said that six French generals died in the Buchenwald prison camp in Germany in "the most atrocious circumstances" and that three of them had been arrested on orders from Vichy. He added:

"These dead demand justice. We feel that the Vichy Government was responsible and that the responsibility of its chief is total and complete. If the Vichy police acted in such a terrible manner, it was surely because they were persuaded by the accused that they were acting in the best interests of the French Government."

Weygand, who was once Chief of Staff to Marshal Foch, described the events leading to the French collapse:

"On May 20, I conversed with military leaders and decided to leave on the next day for the front. Reynaud asked me to communicate with them every morning at 11 A. M."

"On May 21, I saw King Leopold of the Belgians and Gen. Billotte. I tried to convince Leopold to withdraw toward the west in order to maintain contact with the Allied armies."

"On May 22, I reported to Reynaud and Pétain on my trip. This was followed by a Supreme War Council meeting attended by Prime Minister Churchill. The council approved my plan of action."

Weygand here read the minutes of that meeting, showing that even then the armistice was being discussed. Lebrun's comments were included.

Weygand recalled that Leopold capitulated on May 25 and that

the British fell back toward the North.

On May 29, Weygand said, he wrote Reynaud that the armies were fighting furiously but that the High Command should "look ahead." He gave no explanation of that.

Weygand said he warned Reynaud that the time might arrive when German superiority in material "would put the French Army in a position of being unable to assure the defense of French territory." Reynaud then from May 29 informed him of the plan to withdraw into "a fixed redoubt in Brittany" and then to North Africa.

"This was the first time the Government informed me of its intention to fight in Brittany and from North Africa," the witness declared.

A general counterattack was opened on June 5 along the entire Somme-Aisne-Magnot front. Weygand said, but the French troops were "fighting with insufficient

material" and had been in action continuously since May 10. He said the twenty-two Belgian divisions had been lost on the north along with nine British and twenty-four French infantry and six French armored divisions.

"Our best units were lost in the north, our very best divisions, the iron tip of our land," he declared, and he went on to assert: "We began the battle with 450 fighters and sixty modern bombers. We succumbed under the weight of the enemy."

"By June 7, things began to go badly," Weygand said. "The Germans were making deep penetrations. The following day, the German advance seriously menaced the lower Seine."

The General said he kept in constant touch with Reynaud and informed the Premier of each development.

"I still hoped for a psychological moment of battle to the last quarter of an hour," he said. "I met Reynaud. He was no longer with me."

Weygand said that Reynaud had begun thinking of "symbolical gestures," such as American aid and a Brittany redoubt.

"But, gentlemen, you don't win battles with symbolic gestures," the soldier declared.

By June 11, the Germans crossed the Seine, and the question of defending Paris arose. Weygand said: "Paris was menaced from all sides. The troops were dead tired. I decided to declare Paris an open city because my duty as commander in chief did not demand useless sacrifices in a defense which would not succeed."

Churchill Present Again

Again the Supreme War Council was called, and Churchill came to participate.

"The minutes of the Supreme War Council meeting are points along the Calvary we mounted to each that cross that was the armistice," Weygand told the court.

He said that Churchill expressed admiration for the French resistance "but he regretted that the British Army could not participate more fully."

Weygand said that both Reynaud and Churchill praised his operations.

"Churchill realized, although nothing was said, that we had reached the limit of our ability to resist," he said.

"On June 12, bad news followed bad news. I began to prepare a plan for resisting at the moment

when the front would break."

Weygand said the front was shattered that same afternoon. He gave the army greater freedom of movement and ordered the resistance continued, even by

isolated units. He testified: "The moment had arrived when it was my duty to ask the Government to demand an armistice. Co-ordinated resistance was no longer possible."

"I have fought honorably all my life. Am I finally to arrive at the end of it in a betrayal of my honor? Ah, no, gentlemen." Weygand then told how the French Armies fell back and collided with streams of refugees. He said there was neither food nor shelter for any one.

"At the next Cabinet meeting, nearly all the ministers were opposed to an armistice," he declared. "Not one question was asked of me."

The Supreme War Council met again on June 13 and "it was a very grave day," Reynaud said he had seen Churchill again and told the British leader he had decided not to demand an armistice. Weygand testified, adding: "Two facts stupefied me. First, that Churchill should have come to Tours for the Supreme War Council meeting and then left without attending it; and second, that Reynaud should have told Churchill that the Cabinet would not ask for an Armistice, when in fact no such decision had been taken."

Reynaud 'Ordered Surrender'

He advised sending the fleet abroad before asking for an armistice "because if we waited, it would be too late," Weygand declared, and added: "I was shocked to find not one word of praise from any of the ministers for the army's heroic conduct."

"The military situation became more and more serious. We were in a period of complete disorder."

Weygand said that a message was received from Paris addressed to the government announcing a Communist uprising in the capital. The Paris commander, however, denied this, saying: "That Communist affair was settled in five minutes." He denied vehemently that he demanded an armistice because he feared the Communists.

On June 14 before the cabinet meeting, Weygand said, Reynaud ordered him to surrender and "I refused to cover our flag with such shame."

After the meeting, he testified, Reynaud again told him to sur-

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render "as we agreed earlier." Weygand said he felt a wave of indignation and "I told Reynaud there was no power capable of making me surrender."

Weygand said there are "many obscure points about the Cabinet meetings" of that period and, "to clear up these obscurities, I demand that light be thrown on the acts of others than Petain and myself."

"I wish to clear up obscurities of June 13 and June 16," he said. "Here lies the secret of our misconduct with our British allies."

"The commander-in-chief—myself—had decided to ask for an armistice on strictly military grounds. That is my first conclusion. I addressed this demand to the Government and Petain sided with me on the same grounds. Second, the Prime Minister was kept constantly informed. Third, the armies fought to their last extremity."

At the end of June 16, Reynaud resigned and asked Lebrun to have Petain form a new government.

"Reynaud himself in his testimony said he thought of many things to save the situation," Weygand testified, "but he didn't do any of them. He resigned. You can imagine my sufferings on being forced by events to ask for an armistice."

He then spoke of the material consequences of a capitulation:

"All of France would have been delivered at one stroke to the Germans. It would have been entirely under German control and a German gauliteir. It would have suffered the fate of Poland—or of Germany itself today. France would have become the springboard for final German victory in this way."

The General denied that France could have continued fighting from North Africa, declaring: "There were not enough troops, not enough tanks, not enough artillery. Yes, reinforcements could have been sent."

Negro Battalion to Get Citation
VOUZIER, France, July 31 (AP)—The 269th Field Artillery Battalion, composed of Negro enlisted men and white officers, will receive a Presidential citation Thursday for its historic nine-day stand at Bastogne in December while attached to the 101st Airborne Division. Fighting as infantrymen when the German Ardennes breakthrough encircled them, the Negro artillerymen dug into the snow-covered Bastogne battlefield and kept fighting after all their food except D-rations was consumed and they had only 125 rounds of ammunition left.

BIG THREE PARLEY END BY THURSDAY NOW IS PREDICTED

Leaders Make Progress in
Session Lasting Three
and Half Hours.

STALIN IS BETTER

Truman to Fly to England
to Meet British King,
Queen.

POTSDAM, July 31.—(AP) The Big Three "made a great deal of progress" in a "fruitful" three and one-half-hour session today, it was announced officially tonight and observers predicted the history-making conference would end by Thursday at the latest.

President Truman will fly to Plymouth, England, and meet King George VI and Queen Elizabeth there on his way home, the American delegation disclosed.

Premier Stalin was apparently fully recovered from a slight indisposition which had forced a two-day interruption Sunday and Monday in his sessions with Truman and Prime Minister Clement Attlee.

While all signs indicated the conference was drawing to a close, it was announced officially that the three leaders would meet again tomorrow.

Plans Direct Flight

President Truman will fly directly from the Potsdam area airport to Plymouth for the meeting with the British royal family. Then he will board the cruiser Augusta, waiting for him there, and sail directly for the United States.

The Chief Executive's meeting with the King and Queen is expected to be brief, cordial affair, and Truman probably will not spend the night in England, it was said.

These arrangements will permit the President to fulfill his desire to visit England and meet the British leaders, but also, because of the urgency of making a formal report to the United States on the conference, will avoid the time involved in the formalities of a trip to London. His voyage from Plymouth will take less time than the

trip from the United States to Antwerp did.

Today's session of the Big Three, the 11th plenary meeting and one of the longest, did not finish up the work of the conference, it was stated.

But it was learned that preparations were being made for the final ceremonies, and the general belief was that the conference had entered its final stages. The signatures to the Berlin agreement are expected to be made under the glare of photographers' lights and under conditions of full protocol.

Stalin's indisposition was believed to have been a simple cold. But work continued by the foreign secretaries during the 48-hour break in daily sessions by the three government heads.

Correspondents were not permitted last night to disclose that Stalin was indisposed and had not attended a session since Saturday.

Censorship was relaxed today and correspondents were allowed to report that Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov had sat in with Truman and Attlee on Sunday.

Stalin's physician had directed him not to leave the house, taking every precaution to safeguard the health of the 65-year-old Russian leader. Berlin's climate has been variable, shifting from midsummer heat to almost autumnal chill within a few hours, and colds are prevalent.

The conference now is believed

to be in the stage of final decision on the agenda prepared by the foreign secretaries and staffs. It was indicated the vital parley had reached a point where the heaviest work devolved upon the three chieftains themselves. Their task now presumably is to select the best from the alternatives of policy on major questions.

Last night's delay in disclosure of the interruption was believed due to the wish of the Americans and British not to let out any news which had not been approved beforehand by the Soviet delegation, or which might embarrass any of the three.

Almost by chance, the news leaked out that there had been a variance in the normal daily meetings. Officials apparently felt that knowledge of any interruptions might give rise to speculation with possibly harmful effects.

President Truman has long championed the widest possible publicity respecting public questions, but the Potsdam meeting is a tripartite affair.

Berlin's Communist party newspaper Deutsche Volkszeitung meanwhile printed portions of a Pravda editorial which declared that "problems of the future for defeated Germany are the central point" of the Big Three conference. The editorial also attacked Catholic bishops

of American-ruled Bavaria for allegedly "lying about Germany's responsibilities for the war and its consequence."

Stalin Better, Back In Talks

Potsdam, July 31 (AP)—Premier Marshal Stalin attended a 3½-hour Big Three conference today after a two-day absence caused by a slight head cold, it was announced tonight.

Stalin's slight illness had prevented his conversations since Sunday with President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee.

It was learned that preparations for the final ceremonious session are being made. Signatures to the Potsdam agreement are expected to be made in the glare of photographic lights and under the conditions of full protocol.

Speculation was that the windup would come Thursday, at the latest.

Soviet Foreign Secretary Vyacheslav Molotov sat in with Truman and Attlee on Sunday, but there was no attempt to continue the talks yesterday pending Stalin's complete recovery.

The 66-year-old Premier's physician took every precaution to safeguard his health and ordered him not to leave the house. It was understood that numerous Soviet colleagues saw Stalin during his illness.

Interruption Kept Secret

Through ambiguously worded daily reports that the conference was continuing, the American and British delegations withheld from Allied correspondents until late yesterday the knowledge that the conference had been interrupted.

Censorship prohibited attempts by correspondents last night to report the probable cause of the suspension of Big Three discussions, but this rule was relaxed today.

This official secrecy was believed to be the result of a British and American wish to prevent any news leaks which is not approved beforehand by the Soviet delegation and which might embarrass any of the three delegations.

Pravda Editorial Quoted

It appeared, however, that further interruptions were unlikely.

The German Communist party newspaper Deutsche Volkszeitung, published in Berlin, reprinted excerpts from an editorial in Moscow's Pravda which declared that

"the problems of the future for defeated Germany are the central point" of the Potsdam conference.

The editorial also attacked the Catholic bishops of American-ruled Bavaria, saying they were

"lying about Germany's responsibility for the war and its consequences."

Meetings of the American, British and Russian foreign secretaries have been continuing as usual since the last meeting between the three top conferees Saturday night, it was understood. This led to the belief that the conference may have progressed to the final decision stage.

There had been some speculation that the conference was to have ended last night but there was no indication nor belief that yesterday's failure on the part of the Big Three to meet had in any way delayed the parley's conclusion.

President Truman is known to want to get back to Washington to make his report to the American people and concentrate his attention on the war against the Japanese.

Prime Minister Attlee, while carrying on the international duties here left off by Winston Churchill, is completing his initial domestic program for parliamentary consideration.

[In London, the British Press Association reported that plans were "under consideration" for President Truman to meet with King George VI after the Potsdam conference possibly at Plymouth.]

"Hush Hush"

London, July 31 (AP)—Edward Connolly, Exchange Telegraph correspondent, reported from Potsdam tonight that news correspondents had expressed dissatisfaction with what he called the "hush-hush atmosphere" around the Big Three conference and sent a letter requesting President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Premier Stalin to hold a joint press conference.

TRUMAN TO MEET BRITISH KING, QUEEN

POTSDAM, July 31.—(AP) President Truman will fly to Plymouth, England, to meet the British King and Queen, at the conclusion of the Big Three conference.

The President will board the cruiser Augusta there for the return voyage to the United States.

The President is not expected to spend the night in England.

German Youth Society Is Authorized by Zhukov

Anti-Fascist Committee Is Only
Organization Allowed

BERLIN, July 31 (AP)—Marshal Georgi Zhukov, supreme chief of the Soviet military administration of Germany, authorized today the

creation of "Anti-Fascist Youth Committees" in cities in the Russian zone. All other youth organizations, trade and sports unions, social and kindred organizations were forbidden.

Zhukov's order followed Soviet encouragement of the formation of a united front of Communist, Socialist, Democratic and Christian Democratic parties in eastern Germany.

The Communists, taking the lead in campaigning for "the democratic rebuilding of Germany," reaffirmed in their newspaper this program which the Soviet command previously had endorsed:

"1. Liquidation of great landed estates, particularly of the Junkers, counts and princes.

"2. Confiscation of all property of Nazi leaders and war criminals and their stern punishment.

"3. Ceaseless cleaning out of active Nazis and confirmed reactionaries from all offices and governmental jobs.

"4. Liquidation of basis foundations of German imperialism such as monopolistic concerns.

"5. Eradication of reactionary military ideology, declaration by masses of German war guilt and responsibilities for reparations."

SCHULTZ'S BRIDE SEEKS ANNULMENT

Berlin, July 31 (A. P.).—Wac Sgt. Kanella Koulouvaris went to suburban Zehlendorf's city hall today to look into prospects for an annulment of her marriage to Capt. Carl G. Schultz, who has been named by a Chicago woman as her husband and the father of her two children.

Sgt. Koulouvaris found that under German law, a marriage may be annulled provided perjury was committed by either of the principals in getting a license. Service personnel must also have a military certificate that they are eligible to wed.

The Inspector-General's Department, meanwhile, drew up a report today on the marriage for presentation to Major-Gen. Floyd L. Parks, commanding officer of American Occupation Forces in this sector.

The two were married in Berlin a week ago in a civil ceremony and an elaborate church ceremony was planned for Sunday, but the Army canceled the wedding. Schultz was placed under detention. Sgt. Koulouvaris of Brooklyn said Schultz told her his wife had been killed in an au-

tomobile accident.

Parks is expected to make a decision within a few days.

SENTRY IN REICH SHOOTS AT BENNY

With the United States Seventh Army in Germany, July 31 (A. P.).—Comedian Jack Benny related today how he and three other persons entertaining United States troops were shot at and missed a few nights ago by a sentry.

"I thought sure it was a sniper," Benny said.

With Benny at the time were Ingrid Bergman, Larry Adler and Martha Tilton, all entertainers. They were en route to Stuttgart to keep a soldier-show date. Their big sedan, driven by Pfc. Jerry J. Buckley of Springfield, Mass., rounded a curve late at night. A 100th Division sentry signaled it to stop, but Buckley failed to see him.

The sentry, who had been instructed to watch for displaced persons who had been doing some marauding in the neighborhood, fired at a tire but his aim was high and the bullet lodged in the body of the car.

Army Bars Niemoeller

Cancels Lecture at U. S. Chapel
in Frankfurt am Main

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, July 31 (AP).—The Army abruptly canceled a lecture by Pastor Martin Niemoeller tonight after it had been widely advertised that he would speak at the Roundup Protestant chapel here on the subject, "Responsibilities and Opportunities of the Christian Church."

Niemoeller's appearance was canceled by the G.I. section (personnel, of the United States forces in the European theater. He had been invited to speak by Major F. P. Hladky, Roundup chaplain.

A spokesman for USFET said it was felt that recent utterances by Niemoeller, who spent eight years in a concentration camp, made his appearance undesirable at this time. The pastor recently said he applied for re-entry into the German submarine service at the beginning of the war.

AUG - 1 1945

Big Dope Cache Found On Hungarian Vessel

Wiesbaden, Germany, July 31 (AP).—A cache of narcotics, which officers variously estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000 in value, has been found aboard the Hungarian river steamer *Leder* by elements of the United States 65th Infantry Division, it was announced today.

Troops boarded the *Leder* at Linz. The find was reported to have included 220 pounds of morphine and an enormous amount of equipment for the production of narcotics. The crew chief, denying knowledge that narcotics were in the cargo, said the vessel had been loaded at Neik, 60 miles upstream from Vienna, under supervision of a representative of the Alkaloid Chemical Works of Vienna.

CIVIL AFFAIRS CHIEF

Hoesch, Germany, July 31 (A. P.).—Brig. Gen. Luther S. Smith of San Antonio, Tex., was today appointed Director of Civil Administration of the United States Group, Allied Control Council, to deal with problems relating to de-Nazification and reconstitution of the German Government.

Smith served as Chief of Civil Affairs for the Army Air Forces. Previously he directed military missions to Latin-American countries and was decorated by Brazil, Bolivia, Chile and Nicaragua. He graduated from West Point in 1924.

2 German Women, 5 Men To Die For Murder Of 6 U.S. Flyers

Darmstadt, Germany, July 31 (AP).—Two German women and five men were sentenced tonight to death by hanging for their part in the killing of six defenseless American flyers last August in the village of Russelsheim, 15 miles north of here.

One defendant was sentenced to 25 years at hard labor, two others to fifteen years at hard labor and one was acquitted.

The six-man military commission headed by Brig. Gen. Garrison H. Davidson rendered the verdicts at 11 P.M. after deliberating four hours at the close of the sixth day of the trial.

'I Did Nothing'

The defendants, ranging in age from 41 to 67, heard their fate in a dimly lighted courtroom in which each had largely denied any serious part in the mobbing of the flyers.

The two women sentenced to die

were 50-year-old Margarete Witzler, a bulky woman with close-cropped hair and hard, dark eyes heavily circled, and her sister, 38-year-old Kathe Reinhardt, both mothers.

Frau Witzler cried, "Oh," and covered her eyes with her hands. Frau Reinhardt uttered a loud gasp.

When 67-year-old Johannes Seipel heard his death sentence he

shuffled out of the courtroom saying, "I did nothing."

The others sentenced to be hanged were 41-year-old Joseph Hartgen, the village's No. 2 Nazi; 40-year-old Friedrich Wust, also a Nazi; 65-year-old Johann Oppen, and Philipp Gutlich, 48. They said nothing—just stared blankly.

One Man Acquitted

Forty-five-year-old George Daum was sentenced to 25 years at hard labor and 43-year-old August Wolf and 40-year-old Heinrich Bartel to 15 years each. Karl Fugmann, 42, was acquitted.

The eleven defendants were the largest group of Germans yet brought to trial together for a war crime. Military court attachés said they considered the procedure successful and that it would probably form the precedent for trying "hundreds" of Germans unofficially reported facing eventual trial for similar crimes.

One investigator said, "This was the most brutal case I've come across yet." As he told the story, the flyers who had been shot down two days before and had been taken formally as prisoners were being led through Russelsheim on the train to another when

Houston, Texas, wound up the case for the prosecution without making a strong demand for the death penalty, but he indicated all war crimes were subject to the death penalty and insisted that all eleven defendants, including two women, were guilty. He said their trial had been fair.

Four German civilian defense attorneys were given full opportunity to make separate arguments, each about an hour long.

RENNER REGIME IS UNRECOGNIZED BY ENTIRE WORLD

VIENNA, July 31 — (AP) Dr. Karl Renner, Austrian chancellor, said today "no relations of any sort" have been established between his provisional government and the United States and Britain — "not even discussions with State department representatives" here.

"Nobody in the whole world," he added, has recognized his government.

Renner insisted that not even the Soviet Union had made official recognition and that the three-party setup—Social Democrats, Christian Socials and Communists—was "only a de facto administration recognized solely by the Red army."

The 75-year-old Social Democrat said the Allied plan for a four-power occupation of Austria "makes government nearly impossible," but expressed hope the Allies would permit a unified Austria of "one law, one economy, one order" to operate under their supervision.

Saying that Austria today had "not enough to eat," he added that "surely American democracy, mother of democracies, won't deny help to the young Austrian democracy."

In regard to the possible return of Kurt Schuschnigg, ex-chancellor who resigned upon German occupation of Austria in 1938, Renner said:

"I have nothing against Schuschnigg personally, but he is of a non-democratic regime. We want democracy and he's not democratic. But if the three parties or any one of them take him in, I have nothing to say. I don't make ministers, the parties make them."

Renner declared his chancellorship was not "established by a foreign power, but by all parties except the Nazi, expressing the democratic will of the Austrian people."

Lieut. Col. Leon Jaworski, of

Cruiser Leaves Antwerp
Brussels, July 31 (AP).—The newspaper *Le Soir* said today the United States cruiser *Augusta*, which brought President Truman to Europe, left Antwerp during the week end "for an unknown destination." It said the United States cruiser *Philadelphia* left at the same time.

Ricco in Italian Cabinet
ROME, July 31 (AP).—Federico Ricco, who headed the Italian supply commission to the United States during the first world war, was appointed Minister of Finance today. He succeeds Marcello Soleri, who died last week.

Fascist Italian Monk Given 20-Year Term

Milan, July 31 (AP).—Franciscan Father Euebio, convicted as a Fascist propagandist by an extraordinary Italian court of assizes, was sentenced today to twenty years' imprisonment.

Testimony in the two-day trial charged the monk with upholding Fascism in sermons throughout northern Italy and acting as chaplain for Fascist troops.

Milan Janitors Go on Strike

MILAN, July 31 (AP).—Thousands of Milan janitors went on strike today for higher wages and refused to open front doors, sweep halls or turn on lights until their demands are met. The strikers held a mass demonstration in Cathedral Square.

UNITED NATIONS LINK INVITED BY SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, July 31 (AP).—Sweden's new Social Democratic government took office today, succeeding the six-year-old war-time coalition regime.

In a statement forecasting ready acceptance of any invitation to join the United Nations, the Government said:

"Our people have declined to join any one grouping of powers ranged against one another, but have always been ready to give their contribution to general international collaboration."

Premier Per Albin Hansson named Osten B. Unden as Foreign Minister, succeeding Christian Guenther. Mr. Unden has a long record as Sweden's representative on the League of Nations, on international arbitration commissions and as an international lawyer.

The Swedish radio, in a broadcast yesterday, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, announced the composition of

the new Cabinet as follows:
Premier—Per Albin Hansson.
Foreign Minister—Osten B. Unden.
Minister of Justice—Herman Zet-terberg.
Defense Minister—Allan V. Voou-gat.
Minister for Social Affairs—Gus-tave Moeller.
Minister of Communications—Tor-sten Nilsson.
Minister of Finance—Ernst J. Wig-fors.
Minister of Ecclesiastic Affairs—Tageerlander.
Minister of Agriculture—Per Ed-win Skoeld.
Minister of Trade—Gunnar Myrdal.
Minister of National Economy—Axel Gjores.
Consultative Ministers—Nils Quen-sel, Gunnar Danielsson, Eije Mossberg, John Eriksson and Gunnar Straeng.

LT. GEN. SIMPSON OF U. S. ARRIVES FOR CHINA 'VISIT'

CHUNGKING, July 31 — (AP) Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson, former commander of the U. S. Ninth army which helped defeat Germany, now is "visiting" in China, it was disclosed today.

Simpson reached Chungking July 13, said headquarters of Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of American troops in China, but no other details were disclosed.

The Chinese command meanwhile acknowledged a further advance by Japanese forces moving toward Nanchang from southern Kiangsi province and the rewon U. S. air base at Kanhsien. Spearheads of this force, originally estimated by a Chinese spokesman at 20,000 troops and several thousand civilians, penetrated north of Kishui, about 90 miles south of Nanchang.

Fighting continued 11 miles southwest near the more important town of Kian. The Chinese claimed destruction of 15 of 50 enemy riverboats which tried to push down the Kan river toward Kian on Sunday.

Jap Force Gains
A Japanese relief force, which knifed into Kiangsi from the west to protect the flank of this Japanese retreat, also made gains Chinese headquarters said.

It declared the enemy on Sunday captured Ifeng, on a secondary highway 72 miles southwest of Nanchang, and then pushed toward

Kaoan, 40 miles from Nanchang. Two Japanese columns, it added, converged on Shangkao on the main highway about 65 miles south-west of Nanchang.

The Chinese were following in the wake of this relief force, which started out from Hunan province, and were occupying towns the enemy left behind. The Japanese took Wantsai on the main Hunan-Kiangsi highway 90 miles south-west of Nanchang on Friday, but the Chinese reoccupied it two days later, headquarters said.

Apparently trustworthy reports indicated that Kweilin, captured Friday and formerly the greatest American air base in south central China, had been retaken virtually without a struggle. It appeared that only about 2,000 Japanese were left in the city when the Chinese finally closed in.

Foreign observers considered Japanese abandonment of Kweilin as proof that the invaders do not intend to make any suicide stands in China except in zones which they have definitely chosen for last-ditch fights, such as Hankow and Shanghai.

Simpson In China
Chungking, July 31 (AP).—Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson, who commanded the United States 9th Army in Europe, is now visiting China, Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters announced today. Simpson arrived in Chungking July 13. Details were not announced.

Wedemeyer on War: Air Force Tops 'Team'

CHUNGKING, August 1 (Wednesday) (AP).—Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of American forces in China, told American airmen in a congratulatory message today: "Although wars are only won as a result of proper team play on the part of air and surface forces, I believe that the most important member of the team under most conditions in modern combat is the air force."

(As a junior officer, Wedemeyer served in the infantry.)

Approves China's Charter Action
Chungking, July 31 (AP).—The Supreme National Defense Council approved today China's adherence to the United Nations Charter and to the Bretton Woods financial agreement. Both proposals were forwarded to the Legislative Yuan for the required formality of ratification.

Yanks Named To Teach 20 Chinese Generals

Kunming, China, July 29 (AP—Delayed).—An American officer and four soldiers were assigned today to instruct twenty Chinese generals in problems of engine maintenance and operation.

The Americans were Lieut. Fred M. Kahm, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Corporal Henry Wolf, of the Bronx, N.Y.; Pfc. Raymond Welleng, of Steubenville, Ohio; Pfc. Allen White, of Superior, Wis., and Pfc. Aliviy L. Hicks, of Orange, Texas.

BURMA TRAP TOLL OF FOE NOW 7,000

6,000 of the Japanese Dead Have Been Counted — Guerillas Killed Many Not Listed

CALCUTTA, India, July 31 (AP).—Allied forces have wiped out more than 7,000 Japanese troops attempting to escape a jungle trap in lower Burma and break eastward across the Sittang River, the Southeast Asia Command announced today.

This fighting has been between the Mandalay-Rangoon road and the river in a region 80 to 150 miles northeast of Rangoon.

More than 6,000 enemy dead have been counted, a communiqué said, and nearly 600 have been captured. This toll, however, does not include casualties inflicted by guerilla forces. This latest announcement raised the count of Japanese dead by 2,000.

Indian troops killed more than 100 Japanese in a battle against 300 of the enemy in a village ten miles southeast of Pyu, on the highway 120 miles northeast of Rangoon, the bulletin said. The Japanese were supported by artillery.

Eight miles northeast of Pyu, on a track leading to the Sittang River, Allied troops cleared a village and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

Enemy stragglers still were being mopped up and aggressive patrolling continued. Spitfires yesterday destroyed many jungle huts in the Kyaukkyl and Nyaungkash areas, the communiqué said.

AUG - 1 1945

7,000 JAPS SLAIN IN BURMA JUNGLE

CALCUTTA, July 31 (AP)—Allied forces have wiped out upward of 7,000 Japanese troops attempting to escape a bloody jungle trap in lower Burma and break eastward across the Sittang river, the Southeast Asia command announced today.

This fighting has centered between the Mandalay-Pangon road and the river, in a region generally 80 to 150 miles northeast of Rangoon.

More than 6,000 enemy dead have been counted, a communique said, and nearly 600 have been captured. This toll, however, does not include casualties inflicted by guerrilla forces. This latest announcement raised the count of Japanese dead by 2,000.

2000 MORE JAPS KILLED IN BURMA

Calcutta, July 31 (A. P.).—An additional 2,000 Japanese troops have been reported killed by British troops in the lower Sittang River bend area of Burma, southeast Asia Command headquarters said today, bringing the total enemy dead in nine days of fighting to more than 6,000.

This figure does not include those killed by Allied guerrilla forces. More than 600 have been captured.

Bitter fighting has been raging in the area, generally eighty to 150 miles northeast of Rangoon, between the Rangoon-Mandalay railroad and the Sittang River.

In a village ten miles northeast of Pyu, some 120 miles northeast of Rangoon, Indian troops killed 100 of 300 Japanese soldiers who launched an artillery-supported attack. Eight miles northeast of Pyu the British cleared a village, causing heavy enemy casualties.

'Forever Amber' Banned By Australian Minister

Canberra, Australia, July 31 (AP).—Customs Minister Richard Keane today banned the sale and distribution in Australia of the American best-seller "Forever Amber" on the grounds it "is a most undesirable book and not an acqui-

sition to Australian literature." Disliking the general tone of the book, Keane observed "the Almighty did not give people eyes to read that rubbish."

Australia Will Get More Gasoline

Canberra, July 31 (A. P.).—Gasoline rations will increase 25 per cent beginning September 1, Australian officials announced today. Taxes will get a 15 per cent raise. The increase, said Supply Minister William P. Ashley, is due to an improvement of the tanker situation.

Air Lines Face

Canberra, Australia, July 31 (AP).—Premier Joseph Benedict Chifley told the House of Representatives today that a bill to nationalize Australian interstate airlines would not operate until after the war or until after the elections next year. The bill passed the House and will go to the Senate tomorrow.

War Not Nearly Over, Admiral Blandy Warns

Honolulu, July 31 (AP).—The Japanese know they have lost the war, but it is not nearly over as far as we can see now, Rear Admiral William Blandy, newly named commander of the Pacific Fleet's cruisers and destroyers, said today. "They are hoping to beat down our resistance and our will to win," Blandy told a press conference. "The current idea on the mainland that the end of the war is just around the corner is bad business." More optimistically, Blandy said the Japanese Navy is about finished and that what remained could be knocked out by air forces.

ARGENTINE CONSIDERS STATE OF SIEGE END

BUENOS AIRES, July 31 (AP).—The Argentine ministry of interior said today it was considering lifting the state of siege in force since 1941 and that political activity by all "historically established parties" would become legal tomorrow. The Communist Party, outlawed since 1935, would be allowed to function provided it adhered to the constitution and specifically renounced the use of violence or illicit means for its activities, the ministry said.

Stand On Argentina Defended By Mexican

Mexico City, July 31 (AP).—Ezequiel Padilla, who recently resigned as Mexico's Foreign Secretary, is-

sued a statement today replying to what he said was criticism of his attitude toward Argentina.

"The attitude assumed by me as president of the Mexican delegations to the conferences of Chapultepec and San Francisco toward admission of Argentina in the American community of United Nations was not a personal one on my part, but a movement of all the American nations," Padilla said.

"We were actuated by the desire and advisability of completing the unity of America and the fraternal wish to offer the Argentine people an opportunity to fulfill the decisions of Rio de Janeiro and the democratic principles of the Charter of Chapultepec."

QUEBEC CUTS LIQUOR FOR CLUBS, HOTELS

MONTREAL, July 31 (AP).—Judge Edouard Archambault, head of the Quebec Liquor Commission, said today that effective tomorrow commission quotas of rye and scotch to hotels and clubs would be cut 50 per cent.

He added that the hotels and clubs, which are licensed to sell liquor under Quebec law, would be offered rum to make up for the cut.

Judge Archambault said he did not know how long the cut would remain in effect. He said that the commission "has been trying for four months" to obtain fresh supplies from Scotland, but that none had been available.

Security Council Issue Splits Senators

Washington, July 31 (AP).—Senatorial unity on the United Nations Charter broke wide open today over a proposal that President Truman appoint a Security Council delegate without letting Congress define his authority.

Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Foreign Relations Committee stirred the storm with an announcement that he had asked the State Department to determine if any legislation is needed to cover the appointment of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., to the post.

The reaction to Connally's personal view that there is no need for a bill, to which may be attached a limitation on authority to vote for the use of American troops,

was vigorous and prompt.

Vandenberg, Taft Opposed
Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), who served with Connally as a delegate to the San Francisco conference, made it plain that he thinks Congress should set up the office and define its powers.

"A law of this kind not only is necessary to satisfactorily qualify the delegate, but I also think it was promised to satisfy the Senate," Vandenberg said.

Senator Taft, of Ohio, chairman of the Republican Steering Committee, said he thought "the whole Senate will insist on its being done" that way.

What He Understood
"It was clearly understood in the debate on the Charter that Congress would create the office of the delegate, that his appointment would be confirmed by the Senate and that his duties and authority would be carefully defined," Taft asserted.

Taft said he had no objection to President Truman's appointment of Stettinius, former Secretary of State, as a temporary delegate to the international organization's preparatory meetings. But, he added, he would fight in the Senate to force consideration of enabling legislation he said Connally and others had promised.

Connally's stand won quick support, however, from Senator Lucas (D., Ill.).

Doubts Rules Can Be Made
"I don't believe the Senate can now lay down any specific rules and regulations to guide the power of the member of the Security Council," Lucas asserted.

Connally said he thought it would be possible to avoid a great deal of Senate debate if no enabling legislation were offered. He contended that the authority to cast the nation's vote on the Security Council rests with the President, who, he said, always has had the power to use American troops for actions short of actual war.

"The point is," the committee chairman said, "that the delegate is going to be a diplomatic officer appointed by the President and he will have to carry out the orders of the President."

Stresses Confirmation
Senator Shipstead (R., Minn.), who voted with Senator Langer (R., N.D.) against ratification of the Charter, contended that all diplomatic appointments must be confirmed by the Senate.

Senator Millikin (R., Col.) said he always assumed there would be an enabling statute setting up a code of control for the delegate.

He added, though, that if the appointment were in the diplomatic vein, "I can see no objection to that because we can always subject the delegate to any law we want to pass later."

Allies Split on Hirohito

Even American Opinion on Fate of Japan Emperor Far From Unanimous.

Washington, July 31 (A. P.).—Allied councils are divided sharply over the treatment to be accorded Emperor Hirohito of Japan. The difference of views, which spreads among groups within the United States Government as well as among other governments, is understood here to have been the basic reason why the Potsdam ultimatum to Japan omitted all reference to Hirohito or to the monarchy as an institution.

As a result, the way is still open for the Japanese to try to save their emperor as the pinnacle of their government. However, American officials say they are hurting their chances by delaying inevitable capitulation.

Although Premier Suzuki's rejection of the Potsdam demand is described here as something of a poker move in the hope of winning higher stakes, there is at the moment a lessening hope of any immediate surrender on the part of Tokyo.

There are those, however, who take a brighter view. They cite first, the terrific beating the Japanese are taking and second, the fact that there are presumed to be within Japan potential leaders who really would like to end the war. It is around the ideas of these people toward the Emperor that much of the controversy over Japan's supreme ruler has revolved.

A check of officials have shown the situation at the moment to be this:

1. The British are reported following the line that the Japanese Emperor should be preserved as a means of preventing chaos in the war-wrecked country.
2. At the other extreme, the

peoples' political council of China has recommended to the Chinese Government that Hirohito be branded as a war criminal.

3. The United States is following a middle-of-the-road, "wait-and-see" policy. The theory is that

if the Japanese people really want Hirohito they probably should have a chance to demonstrate the fact.

4. The situation has been further complicated by Australian rejection of the entire Potsdam ultimatum as being too lenient toward the Japanese.

U.S. Urged To Probe Communist Party

Washington, July 31 (AP).—A full investigation of the recently reorganized Communist party was urged today by Representative Gibson (D., Ga.).

He declared such a probe would expose "a fantastic revolutionary proposal . . . to set up a Negro state with the right to secede from the Union."

Referring to the party's convention in New York last week as "nothing short of mass treason" Gibson said the Department of Justice and the House Committee on Un-American Activities should investigate the Communists.

Sees Enemy Aided
"Their acts aided and comforted the enemy while we are engaged in a state of war," Gibson asserted.

"Their meeting was held in secret and what information the press got was only what leakage reporters could pick up."

"The American people would be startled if they could know the inside of this meeting and their full plans for destroying our American form of Government."

Gibson asserted that the Communists plan "to set up a Negro state . . . from the solidly Democratic Southern States."

Cities Are Listed

"Among the cities they purport to include in this Negro state are Richmond and Norfolk, Va.; Atlanta and Savannah, Ga.; Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Little Rock, Ark., and Memphis, Tenn.," the Georgian added.

"Of course, they hope to gain power by holding out bait to the Negro and other classes who are poor or handicapped. . . ."

"It is time to act and I call . . . for a thorough investigation . . . to bring to light the truth and bring justice to those guilty."

Exchange With Russia Urged

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP).—The "earliest possible" exchange of students and scientists with the Soviet Union was urged today by the leader of an American group of scientists recently returned from Russia. Dr. Harlow Shapley, internationally known astronomer, told a group of Senators that the Russians look to the United States for much of their scientific inspiration.

Allies Differ on Treatment To Be Accorded Hirohito

Varying Views Believed Reason Potsdam Edict Ignored Him

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP).—Allied councils are divided sharply over the treatment to be accorded Emperor Hirohito of Japan. A check of officials here shows the situation at the moment to be this:

The British are reported following the line that the Japanese Emperor—or at least the institution of monarchy in Japan—should be preserved primarily as a means of preventing chaos and possibly eventual dictatorship in the war-wrecked country.

At the other extreme, the People's Political Council of China has recommended to the Chinese government that Hirohito be branded a war criminal. Diplomatic officials here say the recommendation will have enormous weight in Chungking.

The United States is following a middle-of-the-road, wait-and-see policy. The theory is that if the Japanese people really want Hirohito, they probably should have a chance to demonstrate the fact. If it turns out they do not want him, then he should not, in the American view, be imposed upon them.

Indications are, however, that there is no unanimity among American officials themselves on the Hirohito policy. Some talk privately of disposing of the Emperor, once he is in Allied hands. Others contend he is not important one way or another, and should be used by the Allies primarily as a bargaining point.

The difference of views is understood here to have been the basic reason why the Potsdam ultimatum to Japan omitted all reference to Hirohito or to the monarchy as an institution.

AUG - 1 1945

JAPANESE NAVY IS KNOCKED OUT, DECLARES GATES

WASHINGTON, July 31—(AP) Undersecretary Artemus L. Gates, claiming final success for the Navy in "wiping out the Japanese fleet as a fighting force," said tonight: "The Japs do not have a single battleship left in operation."

"The Japs probably still have two or three carriers that may be operational, but they are no longer a serious threat."

"If the Jap fleet has three cruisers left that can still steam, I'd be very much surprised."

"They may have 15 to 25 destroyers and some submarines."

Gates spoke on the Navy Hour radio program.

"During the past seven days the Navy has finished wiping out the Japanese fleet as a fighting force," he said. "The two-day strike of our carrier planes last Wednesday and Thursday was aimed at the remaining warships camouflaged and tied up at docks and buoys from Kure to Kobe in the inland sea."

"We knew what ships we wanted to hit. We found everyone of them—and everyone was damaged. On Saturday and Sunday we went back to finish the job. And we did. The battleship Haruna was left beached and burning. The two battleships Ise and Hyuga are apparently resting in the mud in shallow water. We knocked out three cruisers and put two more carriers out of operation."

"Any scattered units that may be left will be hunted down and destroyed by the planes of our fast carrier task force."

"Our ships are free to roam the enemy coast at will, shelling harbors, rail lines and vital installations. For Japan the only escape now from utter destruction is immediate surrender."

CONGRESSIONAL GROUP PLANS EUROPEAN TRIP

WASHINGTON, July 31—(AP) A congressional delegation headed by Representative Rabaut (D-Mich.) will sail for Europe Aug. 7 to survey United States foreign service establishments. The aim is to improve the diplomatic service in view of its tremendous new responsibilities.

The State department announced the trip today and said it was being made in accordance with a request made March 13 last of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., then secretary of state. Stettinius wrote Rabaut under that date:

"The necessity of taking an active part in the political, social and economic reconstruction of the world after the war will call for the best our country has to offer. We wish the Congress to study with us what will be needed to carry out successfully these important commitments."

PRISONERS' CAMP BOMBED, SAY NIPS

WASHINGTON, July 31—(AP) The State department said tonight that despite repeated American protests, the Japanese persist in trying to protect target areas from bombing by locating war prisoners' camps nearby.

Denouncing this practice anew, the department issued a statement saying it was seeking to verify a Tokyo radio report that a war prisoners' camp was hit during the bombing of Kawasaki July 26, with casualties to American prisoners.

The Japanese broadcast, which said some casualties, mostly American, resulted when the camp at Kawasaki, southeast of Tokyo, was struck while the area was under aerial bombardment, was monitored by the Federal Communications Commission. Requesting verification through the Swiss government and the International Red Cross, the State department said military authorities would notify next of kin when the information is received.

The statement said that the Japanese, although not a party to the Geneva convention governing the treatment of war prisoners, had agreed to conform with its prohibition against using prisoners to protect target areas.

Japanese replies to United States protests against the practice, the statement said, "have been evasive."

The department said American fliers are briefed carefully on the location of all known camps to minimize to the greatest possible extent the danger to Allied nationals.

The Harvard School of Medicine was started as a branch of the University at Cambridge in 1782.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Following is the text of a State Department statement reviewing its efforts to safeguard Allied prisoners of war in Japan from aerial bombardment.

The persistent and methodical practice of the Japanese Government in locating prisoner-of-war and civilian internment camps in areas subject to aerial bombardment has long been a matter of grave concern to the United States Government.

The location of prisoners where they might be exposed to the fire of the combat zone or their use to give protection to certain points or certain regions are violations of Articles 7 and 9 of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention, which the Japanese Government, although not a party to the convention, agreed to apply to prisoners of war and civilian internees in its custody.

Cognizant of the dangers to which American prisoners of war and civilian internees were exposed when the camps in which they were held were situated in areas subject to bombardment, the United States Government in September, 1944, protested to the Japanese Government against its practice of locating camps in the vicinity of known military objectives, subject to bombardment.

With subsequent reports received by this Government indicating that more and more camps were being placed in bombardment areas, the department's protests through the protecting power, the Swiss Government, became increasingly frequent. The replies received from the Japanese Government to these protests have been evasive.

Protested Last March

In March, 1945, the United States Government informed the Japanese Government that it was forced to draw the conclusion from the continued practice of the Japanese Government in locating prisoner-of-war camps in close proximity to docks, warehouses, war factories, railroad yards and other military objectives, that the Japanese Government was carrying out a deliberate policy of attempting to render certain points or areas immune from bombardment by the presence of prisoners of war in such areas.

The United States Government pointed out to the Japanese Government its obligations under Articles 7 and 9 of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention and informed the Japanese Government that this Government considered that the Japanese Government had obligated itself under these provisions of the convention to remove American nationals from camps in areas subject to bombardment to areas of safety.

In May, 1945, following reports that certain prisoner-of-war camps in Japan proper were located in bombardment areas, the

Swiss Legation at Tokyo was requested to demand the immediate removal of these camps to zones of safety if the camps concerned had not already been moved to other areas. At the same time, additional demands were made that the Japanese Government furnish a report regarding the

internees in its custody and warned that no Japanese individual would escape accountability for any responsibility he might bear for the exposing of civilian internees to danger through attempts to render certain points or areas immune from bombardment by their presence.

Japanese Pledge Demanded

Also late in May, 1945, the department when apprised of the transfer of the Kiangwan prisoner of war camp at Shanghai to Fengtai, requested solemn assurances by the Japanese Government that the camp to which

transfers of camps and new locations.

The United States Government warned the Japanese Government that its failure to remove these camps from danger zones would meet with the most serious consequences.

Later in May, when it was reported to this Government that civilian internees held at the Columbia Country Club and Yu Yuen Road civilian assembly centers at Shanghai had been transferred to the Yangtzepoo industrial area of Shanghai and that plans were under consideration to transfer other civilian internees at Shanghai elsewhere, the United States Government reiterated the position which it had previously taken, that it held the Japanese Government responsible for safeguarding the lives of the civilian

these prisoners were removed was outside the danger zone.

Late in June, 1945, the United States Government again strongly protested against the action of the Japanese Government in locating prisoners of war in areas in close proximity to docks, railroad yards and other military objectives and their employment on work having a direct relation with operations of the war. The United States Government again warned the Japanese Government that it would hold the Japanese Government responsible for any failure on its part to protect the lives and health of American nationals in Japanese custody.

In the face of these protests, the United States Government has learned from Tokyo broadcasts since July 26, 1945, which were monitored by the Federal Communications Commission, that a war prisoners camp in the city of Kawasaki, which is southeast of Tokyo, was hit during the course of aerial bombardment of the Kawasaki area on July 26 and that some casualties, mostly

American, resulted.

No official confirmation of the casualties mentioned in this Japanese broadcast has yet been received from the protecting power or through the International Red Cross Committee. The Department of State has requested the verification of this report and the names of any individuals involved. As soon as such information is received the military authorities will promptly inform the next of kin.

Army Informed on Camps

The State Department has promptly informed the War Department of the locations of all prisoner-of-war camps and civilian internment camps whenever the department has been notified of any changes by either the protecting power or the International Red Cross. In many cases, however, the transfer of persons from one camp to another has been so sudden and the Japanese Government has been so dilatory in reporting such transfers that internment and prisoner-of-war camps may be moved to a target area before such transfers have been reported to this Government.

The United States military authorities carefully brief American fliers on the locations of all camps known to them to minimize to the greatest possible extent the danger to which Allied nationals in Japanese custody are exposed.

ARMY JET PLANE HITS 550 M.P.H.

New P-80 Can Fight More Than Eight Miles Above Earth.

WASHINGTON, July 31—(AP) The Army Air forces' new jet plane can fight more than eight miles above the earth at speeds in excess of 550 miles an hour.

One of the P-80s was put on press display here today, a gray-painted, sleek and deadly looking craft, suggesting super-speed even when standing motionless on its tricycle landing gear.

None in Combat

Its pilot, Captain Wallace A. Lien of Wright Field, Ohio, said some of the P-80s had gone overseas but he believed none had been in combat up to now.

These official and company specifications were released on the P-80, built by Lockheed and powered by a gas turbine built by General Electric.

Speed—in excess of 550 miles. Service ceiling—"more than 45,000

feet." Wing span—38 feet, 10 1-2 inches.

Weight—empty, 8,000 pounds; with maximum fuel load, 14,000.

Armament—six .50 caliber machine guns, located in the nose of the ship. The section can be removed and a camera installed for reconnaissance purposes.

Range Details Secret

Details of the plane's range, one of the problems of jet propelled aircraft, still remain secret. However, the producing companies make this statement: "Problems of range, which limited German jet planes to flights of a few minutes' duration, have been solved in the Shooting Star (the nickname for the P-80), by economy of the G-E jet and aerodynamic lines that are the cleanest of any airplane in the skies. With its jettisonable tanks, the Shooting Star is capable of carrying out missions now handled by long-range fighters."

The use on the P-80 of droppable wing tanks as one means of solving the fuel-range problem was disclosed only with the public debut of the plane today. The tanks are mounted at the extreme tips of the wings, instead of inboard or under the belly of the ship as is done in standard design aircraft. Location of the tanks in this position, the pilot reported, gave only 40 to 50 per cent of the drag resulting from the customary mount.

Needs 'Longer Run'

Discussing another characteristic of the plane, Lien said it requires a "good deal longer" run on the take-off than a conventional plane, gets into the air at a speed between 120 and 130 miles an hour and lands at about the same speed as any fast fighter, 100 to 110 miles. It has, in addition to wing flaps, a set of fuselage flaps located under the belly which help kill its terrific air speed when deceleration is required.

Its rate of climb and performance immediately on take-off is not spectacular. The jet thrust increases efficiency with altitude.

Despite its high speed, the plane is extremely maneuverable due to a hydraulic booster system on the ailerons which facilitate delicate handling.

The P-80, unlike other new aircraft, is painted. It was explained that while the apparently smooth surface of aluminum is satisfactory at ordinary airplane speeds a glass-like "piano" finish is needed at the high speeds attained by the jet plane. Rivet heads are ground down flush with the skin and a primer and paint coat applied to give the whole fuselage and wing structure a surface with the least possible drag effect.

Pilot Fatigue Decreased

The lack of vibration and of any torque (twisting) effect from a propeller increase the plane's maneuverability and decrease pilot

fatigue, Lien reported.

The ultra-modern jet engine has created some minor problems in service and combat planning. Overseas air bases now must be prepared to handle kerosene, the plane's usual fuel, as well as the usual high-octane gasoline for internal combustion engines. (The present engines are designed for kerosene, but the manufacturers said that modification of the fuel system would allow them to operate on gasoline of any octane rating with about the same efficiency.)

As to combat, complications arise in formation flying of the jet planes. The blast from the jet is dangerous at too close range, requiring the working out of special formation flying procedure for the ships to avoid a following plane flying into the extreme turbulence set up by a lead plane's jet.

8 More Nations Sign Air Pacts

Agreements Worked Out at Chicago Will Regulate World Aviation

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Eight more countries have signed agreements designed to blanket the world with regulated aviation facilities. The State Department announced the signatures tonight. Most recent was that of

guay, which puts its name to four of the international air pacts worked out in Chicago last year. The other countries which have recently accepted the aviation agreements are Australia, Belgium, Iraq, Luxembourg, Sweden, Switzerland and Syria.

Filipino Off To UNRRA Meeting

Washington, July 31 (AP)—Jaime Hernandez, Philippine Secretary of Finance, left today for London to attend the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Council meeting. He will serve as Philippines representative to the discussions which are expected to concentrate on measures for relieving conditions in the Pacific and Far East.

Gen. Luther S. Smith Named To German Post

Washington, July 31 (AP)—The War Department announced today the appointment of Brig. Gen. Luther S. Smith as director of the Civil Administration Division of the United States Group Control Council for Germany.

General Smith will serve as the principal link between Lieut. Gen. Lucius Clay, American Deputy Military Governor in Germany, and the local German governments which will operate under Military Government supervision. His duties will include the con-

AUG - 1 1945

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rol of German civil administrative machinery within the American zone of occupation, rebuilding the German civil service and denazifying its rolls, the War Department said.

General Smith served as the Army Air Force member of the joint Civil Affairs Committee in Washington before joining Clay's staff last May.

ARMY TO HASTEN RELEASE OF MEN FOR RAILWAY JOBS

WASHINGTON, July 31 — (AP) The War department announced tonight it is expediting release of former railroad men from the Army and making available enough planes and pilots to fly 25,000 troops monthly across the country.

Acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson said the two measures were "intended to relieve the pressure on the nation's railroads in connection with the redeployment of American troops."

The department said 1,362 men with railroad experience will be released from military railway service in Europe by Aug. 10 for return to this country and separation from the Army.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower has been asked to establish a priority for the return of another 2,063 in railway operating and shop battalions in Europe.

An additional 6,000 railroad men are scheduled to leave Europe in September, October, November and December, but it is not known how many will be eligible for prompt discharge under the point system.

Planes to Help

"The Army Air forces," the department said, "will make available enough Army planes and pilots for flight operations in this country to move 25,000 soldiers a month across the United States. This operation will be carried on by commercial airlines under contract with the Army, in the same manner as the air movement of military personnel overseas by the Air Transport Command."

It is expected 70 to 80 C-47 transport planes and 260 former airline pilots will be assigned to this job.

Both the release of former railroad men and the new air troop movement program were approved by John W. Snyder, director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and

J. Monroe Johnson, director of Defense Transportation, with whom Patterson conferred earlier.

ARMY POSTPONES NEW POINT SCORE

WASHINGTON, July 31 — (AP) The War department today postponed announcement of a new point score for discharging troops under the redeployment plan.

Early in June, after the present interim 85-point discharge score had been fixed, the department promised that its permanent "critical score" of points for release would be given out during July.

"It is probable," the Army said in June, "that there will be some reduction in the present minimum discharge score of 85, but the reduction is not expected to be very great."

Officials said today the new critical score was not ready yet. Indications are that it will be announced in the next few days, entailing a somewhat reduced point score as well as a later date for calculating point credits.

Under interim scoring now in effect points are calculable to May 12, with credits for service in this country and overseas, for combat and for parenthood. About 235,000 men already have been returned to civilian life under the system. The Army plans to release approximately 1,500,000 under the point system by June 1, 1946.

The War department said the delay in announcing the new scoring "will in no way result in the slackening of the present rate of discharges. No soldier who might otherwise leave the Army will have to stay in as a result of the temporary postponement of the announcement."

Debate Flares

Over Size of Army

Needed for Defeat of Japan

WASHINGTON, July 31 — (AP) A top-level disagreement on the number of soldiers required to defeat Japan was disclosed tonight, with some officials contending the Army high command doesn't need the 7,000,000-man force it plans to use.

These latter officials also expressed the view that the Army and

Navy, in their eagerness to have a sufficiency, have actually amassed and are holding too much war materiel, to the detriment of the civilian economy in the reconversion period.

Names Are Withheld

On the understanding that names be withheld, certain officials in civilian war agencies gave those reactions when questioned concerning charges made yesterday by Lester P. Doidge, resigned official of WPB's office of civilian requirements.

Doidge charged that the Army and Navy have slowed reconversion by over-purchasing and by failing to release materials, goods and property which would help speed industry toward peacetime production.

Spokesmen for Army procurement offices, who also do much buying for the Navy, declined to comment on Doidge's statements.

"The Army has been conservative, perhaps too conservative, in seeing that it has plenty to meet military eventualities," said one top administration figure. "However, its planning of procurement is much better than it was a year ago."

"The military is bound to be conservative, because an officer will never be criticized for having too much and will be criticized plenty if he hasn't got enough."

This official added the comment that "a 7,000,000-man army seems to be a helluva big army for the one-front war."

"Civilians don't tell General Marshall what he needs to beat Japan,

nor do they tell Admiral King how big a Navy he needs," he continued, "nevertheless this view is widely held and I think there will be increasing pressure on the Army to release more men."

(Gen. Jacob Devers, commanding the Army ground forces, said last week the Army planned to use a 7,000,000-man force to shatter Japan with one great blow, rather than wage the Pacific war in piecemeal efforts.

(The Army has indicated its strength next June 1 will be 6,968,000 men, compared with 8,300,000 at the time of the Normandy invasion last June.)

Military Files Checked

Meanwhile it was learned:

That Mobilization Director John W. Snyder has sent an expert into Army and Navy files to ascertain what plants and machine tools now are being held which could be declared surplus and released for use of reconverting industry.

And that WPB Chairman J. A. Krug, stating that civilian goods will come back more slowly than "many have wishfully thought," nevertheless believes that peacetime production lines are starting up about as fast as workers are being released to man them.

Krug, avoiding direct discussion

of Doidge's charges, also shares Snyder's opinion that the Army and Navy have been slow to release plants which have dropped out of war production. He predicted today that these "would soon be broken loose."

The WPB chief told a reporter, however, that in many industrial communities reconversion might be going too rapidly, rather than too slowly.

"In spite of the figures showing an increase in theoretical unemployment," he said, "there is not a single industrial community of any size where it is not difficult to find men for jobs."

Four-Day Factory Week Seen Unless Army Releases Miners

WASHINGTON, July 31 — (AP) Warnings that American homes will be colder than ever next winter and that American industry must go on a four-day week unless the Army furloughs coal miners were voiced today by the Solid Fuels Administration.

Secretary of Interior Ickes, who is head of the Fuels Administration, told a responsive Senate committee that 30,000 miners should be furloughed immediately to prevent a prospective deficit of 37,000,000 tons of coal next winter.

Dr. C. J. Potter, Deputy Solid Fuels administrator, followed him in testifying before the Senate War Investigating committee that he expects "all industry, including steel mills" to have to go on a four-day week this winter unless more coal can be mined.

"Unless sufficient miners are quickly released from military service so as to increase coal production to an adequate rate," Ickes said, "Next winter will be the coldest of the war for the people of the United States. This would be true even if we did not send a pound of bituminous coal to Europe."

Urges Coal for Europe

Ickes has recommended shipment of 6,000,000 tons to that devastated region to prevent "rioting, bloodshed, and the destruction of nearly all semblance of orderly government." But if the domestic coal shortage here cannot be alleviated, he said, it would be impossible to ship any significant amount abroad.

Potter declared only two events could bridge the gap between the 600,000,000 tons of bituminous coal needed and the prospective supply of 575,000,000, together with the demand for 55,000,000 tons of anthracite and the estimated supply of 43,000,000 tons.

Those events would be a sudden end of the Japanese war, or a decision by the Army to release the 30-

000 miners.

Potter said that if arrangements could be made to mine coal in the British-held Ruhr valley, it would become unnecessary to ship American coal to the liberated countries. With the dissolution of SHAEF, he said, the coal production program had fallen apart.

Commenting on that statement,

Senator Bridges (R-N.H.) declared:

"Rather than stand aside and ship coal to Europe while England and France quibble, the U. S. government should put pressure on England and France to get together. Certainly, after all we have done,

the administration should be able to exert that much influence."

As for the release of coal miners from the Army, Bridges said that if such a move is necessary to keep industry operating and American homes heated, it should be made without delay.

"If that is the necessary course any failure to follow it will prolong the war in the Pacific," he said.

SAYS COAL LACK WILL CUT DOWN ALL INDUSTRY

Ickes Aid Sees Only Miner Furloughs or War's End Preventing It.

WOULD SEND 30,000 TO PITTS

Secretary Says if Situation Is Not Met Next Winter Will Be Coldest of Conflict.

Washington, July 31 (A. P.).—A Government fuel expert testified today that he expected all industry, including steel mills, to be on a four-day week this winter because of a prospective 37,000,000-ton coal deficit.

Only two things could prevent

such a development, Dr. C. J. Potter, deputy Solid Fuels Administrator, told the Senate War Investigating Committee:

1. The Army could agree to furlough 30,000 coal miners to go to work by October 1.

2. The war with Japan could come to a sudden end.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes first testified that next winter will be the coldest of the war for Americans unless enough miners are released to make up the prospective deficit.

Shipments Not to Blame.

"This would be true even if we did not send a pound of bituminous coal to Europe," he told the Senate War Investigating Committee, which is looking into the possibility of getting miners discharged from the armed forces.

He has recommended, however, that 6,000,000 tons of coal be shipped to liberated and neutral European countries before January 1 next.

"If immediate steps are not taken to increase the coal supply in the liberated nations of Europe to a point that will sustain human life next winter," he told the Senators, "we must expect rioting, bloodshed and the destruction of nearly all semblance of orderly government."

The Secretary, who is also Solid Fuels Administrator, told the committee, "We cannot produce coal without coal miners."

"If they are not forthcoming," he said, "the public must be prepared to scrape the bottom of the fuel bin as never before, and even burn the bottom of the bin if it happens to be of wood."

Supply and Probable Demand.

He estimated the demand for bituminous coal during the fuel year which began April 1 at 600,000,000 tons, and the prospective supply under the present manpower outlook at 575,000,000 tons. Corresponding figures for anthracite were 55,000,000 tons and 43,000,000 tons.

Previously, Ickes said, the nation has gotten by through drawing on reserve stockpiles of fuel and those now are practically depleted. Nor does fuel oil offer a possible way out, he added, because the supply still is critically short, and probably will remain so until Japan is defeated.

Ickes said that the Army, "which is so reluctant to release miners to dig coal," took part in the discussions which led to the decision to make the coal shipments to Europe, if humanly possible.

He gave assurance that "not a

pound" of that coal would be for the people of Germany.

"We are at a point," Ickes testified, "where our only hope of solving our own production problem is to release men from military service. If we cannot solve our own problem, we cannot continue to ship coal to Europe in any amount."

Tells of Strike Losses.

Ickes testified that this country had lost more than a million tons in coal production in the last month due to strikes.

Chairman Mead (D-N. Y.) asked whether Ickes had investigated to learn how many miners who are in the Army had accumulated sufficient points for discharges.

"I didn't go into the discharge question," Ickes replied, adding: "We have to have miners."

Dr. C. J. Potter, deputy Solid Fuels Administrator, testified that if Britain and France would get together with the United States, Europe's coal production could be so increased that there would be no need to ship it from this country.

He did not know said he whether the problem had been discussed at Potsdam.

Potter testified that 800,000 tons of coal would be shipped to Europe this month but he said that there were no commitments for shipping beyond August.

Miners Still Being Drafted.

Replying to a question by Senator Kilgore (D-W. Va.), Potter said that coal miners still are being drafted despite complaints that they are needed in the pits. He said only 25,000 coal miners have received occupational deferments.

Under the point discharge system, Potter said, the Army estimated that 7,000 ex-miners might

be discharged by next April 1.

"That will be nice to warm the corpse after it freezes to death," Kilgore commented.

Potter said the nation should have a coal stockpile of 60,000,000 tons but only has about 47,000,000. There are stockpile shortages, he said, in New England and in the upper Great Lakes areas particularly.

The price of coal should be increased, Potter said, to give operators an incentive to mine more. He testified that they had to pay bonuses for Sunday and overtime work, and said that they should be allowed more money to speed such production.

Potter also made it clear that he would prefer to get the miners

from the Army on furlough rather than by discharge, since they couldn't take other jobs if furloughed for mining purposes.

Chairman Mead (D.-N. Y.) suggested two remedies for the overall situation. He said a co-ordinator should be appointed for European coal fields, and that domestic fuel problems might be solved by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Brig.-Gen. John F. Royall told the committee that the War Department had indicated its willingness to discuss the furlough question with War Mobilizer John W. Snyder.

ARMY AID ASKED BY BUSINESS MEN

Washington, July 31 (A. P.)—The Commerce Department officials said today that a number of American business men have complained that the United States Army does not help them on European business trips as the British Army helps British business men.

The department took no position as to whether the complaints were justified. It is understood to be looking into the matter to discover the facts.

The gist of the complaints seems to be that it is extremely difficult for business men to find a place to eat and sleep in France and other liberated countries. The business men said they understood the British arranged in advance for their Army to provide meals and lodging for British business men on authorized trips.

One Commerce Department official said that the United States has a tremendous redeployment problem and there are many difficulties in the way of full cooperation between the Army and

business men, but added that it was extremely desirable to work out arrangements as quickly as possible.

Enlisted Men, Officers Get Same Amount Of Gas

Washington, July 31 (A. P.)—OPA acted today to put officers and enlisted men on the same footing with respect to special gasoline rations.

The agency announced that beginning Friday all service men discharged from the armed forces will be eligible for a maximum of 30 gallons of gasoline.

Heretofore gasoline was provided only for service men on leaves in excess of 30 days.

"Since only officers are given terminal leave, they previously were the only service men provided with gasoline rations at the time of their discharge," Chester Bowles, price administrator, explained.

He said the revised program will benefit veterans looking for work, attending to personal affairs and otherwise making adjustments to civilian life.

V.F.W. Hits WMC Job Instructions

Washington, July 31 (A. P.)—The Veterans of Foreign Wars complained today that the War Manpower Commission is giving non-combatant veterans preference in civilian job placements over men who did the actual fighting.

After analyzing a WMC guide for job counselors, Omar B. Ketchum, V.F.W. national legislative representative, said the commission had drawn an "unfair distinction between service-in-line combat units as compared to technical service in behind-the-line units."

Cites Instructions

He cited an extract from the WMC instructions:

"The level of skill can be determined to some extent by ascertaining whether a man has been attached to an arm or a service.

"If, for example, a man has been doing the communication work of an infantry company, he can be assumed to be less proficient than a man performing the same duties for a signal corps company, for the former has probably been given only the necessary rudiments of line construction, switchboard work, etc., as a sideline to his regular duties, while the latter will probably be fully trained by the

signal corps."

Asks "Withdraw Or Revise"

Ketchum said that in his opinion the instructions should be withdrawn or revised.

"Neither rank, duty nor training can be the rule by which a veteran's ability is determined," he said, "and the War Manpower Commission is derelict in its duty when it evades its responsibility to aid the returning fighting men in finding a job."

Bowles Accepts Resignation Of New York Regional OPA Head

WASHINGTON, July 31 — (A. P.) Price Administrator Chester Bowles announced today he has accepted the resignation of Daniel P. Woolley as New York regional OPA administrator, effective immediately.

Leo F. Gentner, special assistant to Bowles, was named acting regional administrator.

Ross Hearing Denied

At the same time Bowles disclosed he had rejected a request for a "further hearing" submitted by Paul L. Ross, who was fired last week by Woolley. Ross was in charge of enforcement for the regional office.

In an exchange of correspondence, released by Bowles' office, Woolley told Bowles:

"At our last meeting on June 14, I asked that you consider relieving me of the responsibility of the position of regional administrator.

"Recent events have delayed the carrying out of that plan.

"However, I can appreciate your desire for the good of the region to have the matter settled."

In his letter of acceptance, Bowles said:

"When you first broached the question of your resignation some 60 days ago I urged you to stay on. On several occasions since, you have reiterated your desire to resign. This letter will serve as my acceptance of it, effective immediately, as you have requested.

"I know how difficult it has been for you to go through with your plans to resign at this time. It is clear to me and to all who know you that your resignation is totally unconnected with any charges reflecting on your integrity which have recently appeared in the press.

Charges Without Foundation

"I am convinced that any such charges are without foundation, as I have full confidence in your integrity and personal honesty."

The announcement of acceptance of Woolley's resignation came after a brief conference between Woolley and Bowles.

Woolley, on leaving Bowles' office,

declined to discuss the resignation with reporters. He said the formal announcement would "tell the story."

Woolley's resignation followed a series of incidents which began last week when James G. Rogers, acting OPA administrator while Bowles was on vacation, accepted a "resignation" supposedly submitted by Woolley.

Woolley notified Rogers he had not resigned, whereupon Rogers

withdrew the "acceptance."

A few days later Woolley fired Ross, whom he earlier had suspended.

Ross was fired when, in replying to Woolley's letter of suspension, he accused the regional chief of interference in his (Ross') work. Ross also claimed that Woolley had stood in the way of carrying out OPA national policies.

WFA, OPA DENY BIG RANCID BUTTER SALES FOR SOAP

WASHINGTON, July 31 — (A. P.) A War Food Administration official denied before a Senate committee today — and so did the OPA in a statement — that large amounts of stored butter had spoiled and been sold to soap companies.

Dr. D. A. Fitzgerald told the Small Business committee that only some 3,000 pounds out of 3,000,000 stored under WFA jurisdiction in Illinois had become rancid. He conceded it "might go to soap manufacturers."

Acting Chairman Wherry (R.-Neb.) told reporters he had information that 90,000 pounds had been sold to Procter and Gamble and 80,000 to Lever Brothers, both large soap firms. He told reporters the sales were made through an Indianapolis broker, E. Rauh and Sons, and had been approved by James Strickland of the Indianapolis Price Administration office and by the Washington OPA office.

Boxcar Load Weekly

Wherry said Rauh had informed him he had been handling a boxcar

load of spoiled butter every six weeks for some time.

The OPA got out a formal statement. It said an Indianapolis newspaper story had declared "tons of rancid butter and spoiled cheese" had been sold through an Indianapolis broker to make soap. Like many similar reports investigated by us "concerning butter spoilage because of high point values," the OPA said, "we have found this statement to be incorrect. So far as we have been able to determine no rancid butter or spoiled cheese has been sold in Indianapolis to soap makers."

A survey discloses, it said, that Rauh and Sons had brought butterfat reclaimed from cheese rind from Wisconsin and New York firms and sold it to soap makers. But this reclaimed product, it said, is not purely edible because it is impossible to separate all the cheese ingredients, and paraffin used to protect the cheese, from the butterfat.

Tomorrow's committee session was deferred until Monday, when Senator Stewart (D.-Tenn.) will be back in town and ready to preside. The postponement followed an exchange between Wherry and Senator Ellender (D.-La.) which resulted in Ellender's walking out of today's committee session. The Louisiana senator objected to questions Wherry was tossing at Fitzgerald. Wherry exclaimed:

"Listen, I'm running this hearing and I intend to do it my way. I'm going to do as Jim Murray (D.-Mont., the committee chairman) wants me to do."

Ellender, obviously angry, jumped to his feet, declaring:

"I'm getting out; you can run this hearing as you like."

Flareup Marks Senate Food Hearing

Washington, July 31 (A. P.)—Senator Ellender (D., La.) walked out of a Senate committee hearing today after Acting Chairman Wherry (R., Neb.) cut off a question he put to a witness.

The flareup occurred as Wherry sought to learn from a war-food official, Dr. D. A. Fitzgerald, if it were true that large quantities of stored butter had been sold to soap factories.

Ellender interjected at this point to say:

"That is important; I hope the press gets this point."

Ignoring the remark, Wherry

asked Fitzgerald if he knew the report of the sale to be "true."

Would Have To Investigate

Fitzgerald told the Small Business Committee that he could not answer without investigating the circumstances.

Henry G. Van Veen, attached to the OPA's general counsel staff, volunteered that all previous reports of such sales had proved to be without foundation.

Wherry said that it had been reported to him that 80,000 to 90,000 pounds of the stored butter had been sold to two soap factories.

Later, Wherry said he understood, but did not know positively, that 90,000 pounds of butter had been sold to Procter and Gamble, and 80,000 to Lever Brothers.

Ellender then sought to ask Fitzgerald a question. "I don't see why

"I'm Running This Hearing"

Wherry turned to his colleague and declared:

"Listen, I'm running this hearing and I intend to do it my way. I'm going to do as Jim Murray (D., Mont.), the committee chairman, wants me to do."

Ellender, his face flushed with anger, leaped to his feet and said: "I'm getting out; you can run this hearing as you like."

Wherry, without a glance at the departing Ellender, resumed his questioning of Fitzgerald as to the amount of butter the Army has in storage.

The witness termed it normal in view of requirements and said the Army had advised WFA that some cutbacks in the supply may be possible.

20 Million Pounds Bought

Fitzgerald added that during the current flush season, WFA had purchased about 20,000,000 pounds of butter. He said no eggs are being purchased now and that about 360,000,000 pounds of frozen eggs are in storage.

Van Veen told the committee that butter scraped from machines in the processing of "carter bread," an army item of supply, had been sold to soap factories.

The spread, Van Veen explained, was made by combining butter with cheese, and is designed to withstand extreme changes of temperature without becoming rancid.

3,000 Pounds Spoiled

After a telephone check, Fitzgerald told the committee that out of 3,000,000 pounds of butter set aside for the military, only 3,000 pounds had become rancid and that it would be sold. This supply, he added, is in Illinois.

"It may go to soap companies," Fitzgerald said. "We anticipate no further spoilage."

Rear Admiral W. J. Carter, of

the Navy Bureau of Supplies, told Wherry that the Navy had had "very little trouble" with spoilage and that no butter had been lost.

Maj. Gen. C. A. Hardigg, of the Quartermaster General's office, in reply to a similar question, said the Army's loss by spoilage had been "very small."

Restaurants' Trouble

Hardigg said that in cases where army kitchen units did not accompany small movements of troops, railroad restaurants had found difficulty in feeding the men due to the lack of red points.

The matter, he said, had been taken up with the OPA and steps to correct the situation will "undoubtedly" be taken.

The OPA also has been advised, Hardigg said, that similar difficulties have been encountered at isolated training camps where families of the military personnel have moved in.

OPA Confers With Agencies

Leon Bosch, associate director of OPA's food rationing division, said OPA officials have been conferring with the Army and other agencies on food problems connected with the troop redeployment.

Bosch said after yesterday's committee hearing that one problem OPA has in mind is the ration matter that would arise if a troop train stopped in a small community for an hour and a half or so and the troops ate practically everything the local restaurants had.

That would necessitate allocation of extra ration points if the restaurants were to feed their regular customers, he said.

Defends Red Point Cut

Max McCollough, deputy OPA administrator in charge of rationing, defended OPA's twenty per cent cut, effective July 1, in red-point allocations to restaurants.

Every Man Has Right to Job Thomas Tells Committee

AUG - 1 1945

WASHINGTON, July 31 — (AP) Congressional supporters of legislation designed to keep people working in peacetime declared today that it would set up "no new WPA" and that 50 nations now endorse "full employment."

Senator Thomas (D-Utah) and Representative Patman (D-Tex.) were the concluding witnesses before the Senate Banking committee adjourned hearings on the measure until Congress reconvenes in October.

Nationally and internationally, Thomas said, a man's right to a job is becoming accepted generally. Fifty nations, he said, endorsed full employment as an aim of government at an international labor organization convention in Philadelphia last May.

In this country, the senator asserted, the selective service act approved the idea of giving his old job back to a man drafted into military service, when he returns to civilian life.

Full employment was included, he added, among objectives of an act providing for disposal of surplus war property.

Patman testified that "the major point is that there is to be no new WPA."

The bill would create a government division to estimate how many jobs are available in the nation and how many workers there are to fill them. A "job budget" would be submitted to Congress, which would determine with the help of private industry how to avoid deep drops in employment and whether federal projects should be used to take up the slack.

"We are talking about useful employment," Patman said, "not just made work. We are talking about opportunities for all who are able to and who are willing to work. We do not conceive of full employment in terms of opportunities for those who are not capable of working or those who do not desire employment."

Federal assistance, the Texas senator asserted, can mean useful public works, necessary and desirable public services, and direct or guaranteed loans to veterans.

CIVILIAN GOODS URGED SOON

Senator Mead Expresses Fear
For Inflation

Washington, July 31 (AP)—Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.), of the Senate War Relocation

Committee, declared tonight it is almost certain that living costs cannot be kept stable "unless reasonable amounts of civilian goods are made available soon."

Senator Mead warned in a broadcast address:

"Any continued curtailment of civilian production now can very easily mean inflation. . . . A bigger proportion of prewar goods would wear out. And the temptation to buy would be greatly increased."

Prolonged, such scarcity dislocates trades and services dependent upon civilian goods and it is hard to restore facilities for fast and cheap distribution, once impaired, he said.

Not Enough Information

War production should be dovetailed with output for civilian use, the Senator said, diverting into the civilian economy all such energy not required for military purposes.

Reconversion planning has been too slow and "if we don't get a move on we are heading for serious trouble," he reiterated.

"Cutbacks have not been expedited. Sufficient raw materials have not been furnished. Industry has not had enough information to make plans. And manpower has been lacking, even though in many instances a few thousand workers would fill the particular need," Mead said.

The Government has failed to give help required for quick reconversion, he charged. The Mead committee recommended Sunday centralized supervision of Federal war agencies under the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

If the war against Japan should end suddenly, reconversion could not absorb the manpower released and widespread unemployment probably would result, the speaker said.

RATIONED GOODS AS GIFTS CURBED

WASHINGTON, July 31—(AP) The OPA ruled today that gifts of rationed food and shoes no longer may be shipped to civilians in other countries unless ration stamps are surrendered.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles announced that the only exceptions will be rationed food for servicemen overseas and shoes for representatives of this government abroad.

"What we aim to control," Bowles said, "is the individual gifts people have been able to buy out of our civilian supplies and send to other civilians abroad without paying ration stamps. These gifts—which have been chiefly packages of rationed foods—have been sent abroad in increasing numbers during recent months."

ing recent months.

"Now, ration stamps must be paid for them. Those of us who want to help out civilian friends and relatives abroad can do it by foregoing a part of our own share of scarce rationed foods."

The OPA action follows criticism by Rep. Latham (R-N.Y.) of the ration-free shipment program. Recently Latham said in the House that such shipments offered the danger of a "fraud on the American people."

Forrestal Promises "Equal Opportunity"

Washington, July 31 (AP)—Secretary Forrestal promised today that reserve officers who transfer to the postwar regular Navy will have "an equal opportunity" with Annapolis-trained officers.

Forrestal said in a letter circulated to the reservists:

"We know now that the Navy will need after the war more United States Navy officers than it has—perhaps 30,000 more."

"The best source of more officers is the Navy itself, particularly reserve and temporary officers now on duty."

GRUNERT RETIRES

NEW YORK, July 31—(AP) Retirement of Lt. Gen. George C. Grunert, commander of the Eastern Defense Command since October, 1943, was announced today at his headquarters. No successor was named.

Grunert, a veteran of 47 years in the Army, reached the statutory retirement age of 64 on July 21.

As EDC head he commanded an area which included 40 states, the District of Columbia, and Army bases at Newfoundland, Greenland, Iceland and Bermuda.

Sen. Wherry Sees Less Meat In '46

Washington, July 31 (AP)—Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) predicted today that there will be less meat at this season next year than there is now.

"It doesn't look good to me," he said. "We've got a short corn crop and feed will be scarce."

Wherry said OPA was able to reduce points on some meats, effective this week, because the Army had cut down on the amount of meat it has set aside for it.

Sees Less Pen-Feeding

"But," Wherry added, "the Army may come back any time and say, 'here, we have got to have more meat.' " "We have got the big-

gest army now we have ever had and there is no reason to think it will not need as much meat."

Wherry expressed doubt there will be as much pen-feeding in the coming Fall and Winter as there was last season, particularly with a short corn crop.

"That is, unless there is more incentive offered," he added. "The 50-cent (a hundred pounds) subsidy is not enough. It only comes to \$5 on a \$1,000-pound steer and if things don't go right a feeder can easily lose \$35 to \$40 a head."

New Survey Made

Wherry expressed his views as the Labor Department reported that a mid-July survey of independent retail stores in 56 large cities showed supplies of fresh and prepared meats were in better supply than at any time since April.

Butter, margarine and lard were also available in more stores than in mid-June, but cooking and salad oils and some canned fruits and vegetables were harder to find, the department said.

Except for the Southeast all sections of the country shared in the general improvement of meat supplies. In the Southeast 90 per cent of the stores were without veal, lamb and pork.

Less Salad Oils

Shortening was unavailable in more than one third of the stores and cooking and salad oils were less plentiful in all sections except the mid-West and Pacific Coast regions.

Fewer stores had canned apricots and peaches than in mid-April, when they were last included in the survey. Canned peas and tomatoes were available in fewer stores. Canned asparagus also was harder to find.

Father 'Not In' on Loan, Says Elliott Roosevelt

General Declares He Alone Responsible for His 'Business Affairs'; Assails 'Falsehoods, Half-Truths, Sly Implications.'

WASHINGTON, July 31 — (AP) Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt tonight declared that he alone was responsible for his "business affairs" and that any statement that the late President Roosevelt helped him promote them, is "a deliberate, infamous lie."

The President's son issued a statement denouncing what he termed "falsehoods, half-truths and sly implications" about his business transactions.

Congress Probes Deal
The House Ways and Means com-

mittee has been investigating a report that he borrowed \$200,000 from John Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea company, in 1939 to finance a Texas radio venture; that the debt later was settled for \$4,000 and that Hartford listed the remainder as a bad debt deduction in his 1942 income tax return.

Westbrook Pegler, columnist, had said there was "no doubt that President Roosevelt knew of the loan and approved it."

Gen. Roosevelt is retiring from active duty Aug. 15. In his statement tonight, he explained that his application for inactive status was filed three days after V-E day because the Army had no combat assignment for him in the Pacific and "I certainly have no desire to finish out the war as an arm-chair general."

His statement, issued by his attorney, Randolph Paul, former general counsel of the Treasury, follows:

"I have been advised that the Army will place me on inactive duty on Aug. 15. My application for this status was submitted on May 11—three days after V-E day—because the Army was unable to give me a combat assignment against the Japs, even though I wished such duty at any rank.

"I wanted to take part in the fighting against Japan. Above all else, I still want to do so, but the Army has no assignment for a reconnaissance officer of my qualifications. I have neither the background nor the training for a non-combat assignment, and I certainly have no desire to finish out the

announced today.

That increased to 250 the number of Japanese ships sunk or damaged since Gen. George C. Kenney's FEAF began striking Japanese shipping from Okinawa bases early in July.

The shipping bagged Monday included two destroyer escorts off Korea and a 6,000 ton freighter transport between Kyushu and Korea. Another 6,000-ton freighter transport was forced aground in Korean waters.

In a dawn strike, four Mustang fighters of the 5th AAF scored bomb hits which blew up one destroyer escort and damaged another. In the same waters, more than 20 5th AAF Mitchells sank two small freighters and a large tanker.

The 24 ships sunk or damaged included 11 in Sunday's far-ranging raids to Korea. These strikes were announced in yesterday's communiqué, but the ship figures were tallied too late for inclusion. They included one medium freighter and seven small freighters sunk by more than 20 Mitchells operating with Mustang cover over southern Korea. Three other medium freighters were damaged.

The 150 vessels of all types hit by FEAF planes in the blockade of Japanese waters totaled 250,000 tons. While other FEAF planes blasted

JUNKERS FLOWN TO AMERICAN SOIL

DAYTONA, O., July 31—(AP) A Junkers 290 touched American soil for the first time today when Col. H. E. Watson of Farmington, Conn., landed the four-engine German transport plane on Patterson field at 12:31 p.m.

Aboard the "Alles Kaputt," which was brought here for testing, were nine other crewmen and "Pfc. Schnapps," a six-months-old Dachshund picked up east of Munich, reported headquarters of the Air Technical Service Command at Wright field.

The low-wing transport left Orle field near Paris Saturday and stopped twice, at the Azores and at Bermuda. After preliminary tests here, it will continue to Seymour field, Ind., site of an ATSC installation for evaluation of foreign aircraft, ATSC headquarters said.

Captured near Munich three days before V-E day, the low-wing plane has a wing-span of 138 feet and is 92 feet 10 inches long from nose to tail. Its normal gross weight is 90,000 pounds.

Powered by four 14-cylinder air-cooled radial engines generating 1,750 horsepower, it has a normal range of about 2,000 miles and a top speed of about 240 miles per hour.

ATSC headquarters reported. "Alles Kaputt" is a slang German phrase meaning, "all washed up, finished, ended," German language students explained.

MYSTERY SHROUDS OVERSEAS GROUP

Camp Shanks, N. Y., July 31 (A. P.).—A group of eighty-four American women civilians will leave here for Germany within a few days to perform intelligence work which Army spokesmen have declined to describe.

Their ages range from 22 years to more than 60, and their previous occupations from ballerina to dress shopkeeper.

Although they are civilian employees of the War Department, they have been issued a special uniform of olive drab and forest green, and have the rank of commissioned officers.

Their activities have been a mystery here where they have been stationed for two weeks. They have been issued duffle bags and other equipment, and will wear a pistol belt, with a water canteen and first aid kit in lieu of a pistol. The outfit expects to be overseas a couple of years, its members said.

Among the women, who come from all sections of the nation, are Anna Duncan, daughter of the late Isadora Duncan, and Mrs. Julia Hudak-Vincent, formerly premiere danseuse for the Milano Grand Opera, the Madrid Royal

Opera, the Monte Carlo Casino Opera and the Chicago Grand Opera.

Brazil Invites Bids For 14 Cargo Vessels

New York, July 31 (AP)—Captain Mario Celestino, chairman of the Brazilian Maritime Commission, today invited bids for fourteen cargo vessels which Brazil needs to augment her merchant fleet and develop postwar intercontinent shipping commerce.

Celestino said that Lloyd Brasileiro, the Brazilian Government's shipping company, intended spending \$54,000,000 in the United States and Canada for a total of 24 new modern ships to be constructed according to Brazilian specifications.

He returned last week from Washington, where he conferred with United States maritime authorities seeking permission to ask

shipbuilders to take his order. Celestino said his Government was not interested in either the Liberty ships or the Victory ships at this time, since both were too large to serve small port facilities in northern Brazil.

COOGAN OUT TODAY

LOS ANGELES, July 31—(AP) Air Forces Lt. Jackie Coogan, "The Kid" of silent movies, arrived home by plane last night and reports tomorrow to nearby Fort MacArthur for release from the army.

About 40,000 Idle In 30 Disputes

[By the Associated Press]

The nation's strike total, fluctuating from a low of 34,000 to about 100,000 during July, hovered around the 40,000 mark today.

New disputes cropped up along the labor front and hundreds of workers were kept from vital war jobs. A survey disclosed at least 30 separate work stoppages across the country, affecting a variety of industries and businesses.

There was a possibility that one of the biggest walkouts might be ended soon. Workers at the Crosley plant in Cincinnati, Ohio, were to consider today a War Labor Board order directing the end of the four-day strike which has made idle more than 5,000 employees and halted production of vital radio and radar equipment.

WALKOUT IN CHICAGO

A new walkout in Chicago, including some 500 workers at the Foote Brothers Gear and Machine Corporation, affected production of airplane engines. A company spokesman said the walkout resulted from what he termed a misunderstanding over the extension of work week for some employees.

He said that almost 2,500 gears needed for the completion of airplane engines are being lost on each eight-hour shift by the walkout.

Some 3,500 other strikers in the Chicago area, employees at 39 foundries, rejected for the second time a WLB back-to-work directive. They voted to continue their week-old walkout, said an official of the International Molders and Foundry Workers Union (AFL), until a signed contract is obtained from the employers.

Steel Mill Closed

In Cleveland, a wage dispute closed the Republic Steel Corporation's huge 93-inch hot mill for the third time in five weeks. Continuation of the walkout, a company spokesman said, will result in laying off 150 men in the open-hearth department.

War production at two plants of Reynolds Metals Company, in Richmond, Va., was tied up as 1,500 employees staged what an AFL Aluminum and Tinfoil Workers Union official termed a "wildcat" strike.

All ten Reynolds Metals Company plants in Louisville were closed today, as 3,500 workers attended a "continuous" meeting to discuss contract negotiations. Both company and union officials said that "there is no strike," but Matt Davis, business agent of aluminum workers' local here, said there would be one unless the Reynolds management agreed "immediately" to re-enter negotiations with the union.

In St. Louis, an unauthorized walkout of 1,000 employees at the McQuay-Norris Bullet Core plant is tying up one of the Army's most critical production programs, Lieut. Earl V. Carlin, of the St. Louis Ordnance district, said today. Employees of the plant, the only one in the country now producing bullet cores, walked out in protest over what they said was the management's dismissal of two women employees who declined to accept work not specified in the union contract.

ARMY RUNS RUBBER PLANT

The Army was in control of the United States Rubber Company plant at Detroit, ending an eighteen-day-old strike over a jurisdictional dispute that kept some 5,000 workers idle. Production of military tires was resumed.

More GI's Enter Country At 3 Ports

[By the Associated Press]

Most troops of the 28th Infantry Division are to sail from Le Havre for home today. Advance units of the division already are at sea.

Army units arriving in the United States today:

At New York—The following units of the 5th Armored Division: Detachment D, 72d and 167th Liaison Squadrons, 86th Transportation Squadron (cargo mail), Driving Detachment; 190th Military Police Company; 836th Ordnance Depot Company; 3432d Ordnance Main-

tenance Company; 3544th Ordnance Maintenance Company.

THOSE REACHING BOSTON

At Boston — Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 153d Field Artillery Group, 630th Engineer Light Equipment Company, 124th Ordnance Heavy Maintenance Company, 3433d Ordnance Heavy Automotive Maintenance Company Headquarters and Headquarters Battery 8th Corps Artillery, 628th Medical Clearance Company, 829th Quartermaster Railroad Company, 6846th Quartermaster Driver Detachment, Headquarters 86th Air Depot Group, 22d Depot Repair Squadron, 98th and 312th Depot Supply squadron.

ARRIVALS IN VIRGINIA

At Hampton Roads, Va.—155th Engineering Battalion, 76th Field Artillery Battalion, Headquarters 163d Medical Battalion, 804th and 805th Tank Destroyer battalions, 114th Station Hospital, elements of the 195th Signal Heavy Construction Company, 3248th Engineer Pipeline Operations Detachment, 483d Army Postal Unit, 32d Postal Regulating Section, elements of the 1915th Ordnance Ammunition Company (aviation), elements of Advance Detachment 35th Infantry Division.

AUG - 1 1945

72 LONDON, JULY 31—(AP)—A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM DARMSTADT SAID TONIGHT THAT DEATH SENTENCES WERE GIVEN SEVEN OF THE 11 GERMANS TRIED FOR THE MOB-KILLING OF SIX AMERICAN AVIATORS LAST DECEMBER. ONE WAS SENTENCED TO 25 YEARS, TWO TO 15 YEARS, AND ONE WAS ACQUITTED, THE DISPATCH ADDED.

NE9 18PEW

LONDON, JULY 31—(AP)—ADM. H. K. NEWITT, WHO IS TO RELIEVE ADM. HAROLD G. STARK AS COMMANDER OF UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPE, ARRIVED IN LONDON YESTERDAY. ADM. NEWITT, NOW A MEMBER OF THE NAVY GENERAL BOARD, FORMERLY COMMANDER OF THE U.S. EIGHTH FLEET AND WAS OVERALL AMERICAN NAVAL AND TACTICAL COMMANDER OF THE NORTH AFRICAN, SICILIAN, ITALIAN AND SOUTH-ERN FRANCE AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULTS. ADM. STARK WILL RETIRE FOR AGE AFTER HE RETURNS TO THE UNITED STATES. THE SHIFT IN COMMAND WAS ANNOUNCED JULY 14 IN WASHINGTON.

LONDON, JULY 31—(AP)—THE TINY 38-SQUARE-MILE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO SIGNED AN XXXX AGREEMENT TODAY WITH THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION UNDER WHICH IT WILL RECEIVE \$30,000 IN LIMITED UNRRA HELP.

THE UNRRA SAID ITS PROGRAM FOR SAN MARINO WILL BE ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ "CONFINED TO PROVISION OF MEDICAL AND SANITARY AID AND SUPPLIES FOR CHILDREN AND NURSING MOTHERS, AS WELL AS ASSISTANCE FOR ~~THE~~ ABOUT 100,000 DISPLACED PERSON" NOW IN THE LITTLE NATION WHICH LIES NEAR THE EAST COAST IN CENTRAL ITALY.

WILLIAMS 01922

WB/445PEW

AUG - 1 1945

BY HENRY B. JAMESON

U.S.

LONDON, JULY 31-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES EIGHTH AIRFORCE, WHICH FLEW IN AND OUT OF ENGLAND FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS BUT SELDOM OVER LONDON, WILL GIVE ~~MINUTE~~ LONDONERS A FAREWELL SALUTE TOMORROW AFTERNOON ~~XXXXXX~~ BY DEMONSTRATING ITS FAMOUS COMBAT FLYING FORMATION THAT BAFFLED THE GERMANS.

AUG - 1 1945

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AIR FORCE SAID THAT UNLESS ~~PREVENTED~~ THE WEATHER PREVENTED SOME 350 BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS WOULD ~~REDEPLOY~~ ~~(9:20)~~ RENDEZVOUS OVER THE CAPITAL ~~XXXXXX~~ AT 2:20 P.M., LONDON TIME. THEY

WILL CIRCLE THE CITY AND THEN START A TOUR OF 15 AMERICAN AIR BASES IN THE MIDLANDS, WHERE OPEN HOUSE WILL BE HELD DURING THE AFTERNOON.

PROGRAMS HAVE
THE AIR SHOW AND OPEN HOUSE ~~PROGRAMS~~ BEEN ARRANGED AS PART OF THE OBSERVATION OF U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES DAY. THE PLANES WILL FLY AT AN ALTITUDE OF 4,000 FEET, FOR SAFETY PURPOSES.

ONE FORMATION OF PLANES ALSO WILL FLY ON OVER ~~RE~~ PARIS, BRUSSELS AND THE HAGUE BEFORE RETURNING TO THEIR BASES.

WITHIN A FEW WEEKS ALL EIGHTH AIR FORCE BASES IN ENGLAND WILL BE CLOSED, WITH THE PERSONNEL AND PLANES EITHER REDEPLOYED TO THE

UNITED STATES AND THE PACIFIC, OR ASSIGNED TO THE OCCUPATIONAL AIR FORCE IN GERMANY.

JAMESON 01856--RJ--1555

LONDON, JULY 31-(AP)-THE TIMES OF LONDON SAID TODAY UNITED STATES RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER "MARKS THE FORMAL AND COMPLETE REJECTION OF THAT ISOLATIONISM WHICH WAS FOR SO LONG THE CHERISHED TRADITION OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY AND SO POWERFULLY AFFECTED THE DESTINIES OF ALL NATIONS IN THE YEARS BETWEEN THE WARS."

AUG - 1 1945

ONCE IT WAS BRITAIN WHO MADE PROPOSALS AND AWAITED AMERICA'S RESPONSE BUT "TODAY THE POSITION IS REVERSED," A TIMES EDITORIAL SAID. "NO DOUBT THE NEW BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY OF RESPONDING TO ADVANCES MADE NOT MERELY BY WASHINGTON BUT BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

DCANE 0555 THRU 2D APL/PM 240A

3024-28817

LONDON, JULY 31--(AP)--A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE COMMENTATOR

SAID TODAY THERE WAS NOTHING IN THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE TERMS THAT

WOULD ~~EMBARRASS~~ EMBARRASS THE ALLIES, BUT ~~THEY WOULD~~

~~THEY WOULD~~ ~~STRESS~~ ~~THE~~ ~~NEED~~ ~~TO~~ ~~REVEAL~~ ~~THE~~ ~~SECRET~~ ~~SAID~~ ~~THAT~~ ~~SO~~ ~~FAR~~ ~~AS~~ ~~HE~~ ~~KNEW~~
WAS MAINTAINED
THE ALLIES INTEND TO KEEP THEM SECRET. HE SAID THE SECRET DEVELOPED

OUT OF DEFERENCE TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT."

AUG - 1 1945

PARIS SECOND 1300 APR 60 JRT 912AM

LONDON, JULY 31--(AP)--THE UNITED STATES' 20-MEMBER DELEGATION ARRIVED

IN LONDON TODAY FOR THE THIRD COUNCIL MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, SCHEDULED FOR AUG. 7. THE

DELEGATES PLUNGED IMMEDIATELY INTO THE WORK OF COORDINATING AMERICAN

PROPOSALS FOR EXPANDING THE RELIEF JOB AHEAD IN EUROPE.

WILLIAM L. CLAYTON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, WAS NAMED TO HEAD

THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, WAS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE THURSDAY FROM ~~MEMBERS~~

THE BIG THREE CONFERENCES AT POTSDAM. TWO ASSISTANT CHIEFS, AMBASSADOR

JOHN G. WINANT AND RUPERT EMERSON, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO FEA ADMINISTRATOR

LEO CROWLEY, ALREADY WERE ON HAND.

OTHER DELEGATES INCLUDE WILLIAM L. BATT, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE WAR

ELLEN WOODWARD OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD;
PRODUCTION BOARD, REP. STEPHEN PACE (D-GA.), CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL HOUSE

FOOD STUDY COMMITTEE, AND REP. HERTER (R-MASS), A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE

AND FORMER ASSISTANT TO HERBERT HOOVER WHEN HE WAS DIRECTING BELGIAN

RELIEF AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

AUG - 1 1945

APR SINGLETON 1112/MM 630A

FIRST LEAD UNRRA

LONDON, JULY 31 (AP)--TWO U.S. CONGRESSMEN EXPRESSED BELIEF TODAY THAT

CONGRESS WOULD TIGHTEN UP ITS CHECK ON FUTURE UNRRA EXPENDITURES

BUT ADDED THAT THE RELIEF ORGANIZATION WAS CONFRONTED WITH A HUGE TASK

IN THE COMING MONTHS AND THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD DO ITS SHARE SUBJECT

TO ITS OWN CIVILIAN AND MILITARY NEEDS.

"THE IMPRESSIONS SEEM TO HAVE GOTTEN ABROAD THAT THE UNITED STATES

IS A LAND OF MILK AND HONEY WITH A LIMITLESS SUPPLY OF EVERYTHING," REP.

PAGE (D-GA.), CHAIRMAN OF A SPECIAL HOUSE FOOD STUDY COMMITTEE SAID.

PAGE AND REP. HERTER (R-MASS) AIDE TO HERBERT HOOVER IN BELGIUM RELIEF WORK AFTER WORLD WAR 1, ARRIVED HERE TODAY AS MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE THIRD COUNCIL OF THE UNRRA WHICH OPENS IN LONDON A WEEK FROM TODAY.

AUG - 1 1945

HERTER SAID A REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ORGANIZATION'S WORK WOULD BE ONE OF THE FIRST PROJECT. ON THE AGENDA WHEN CONGRESS REASSEMBLES IN WASHINGTON THIS FALL AFTER THE SUMMER RECESS. WITH PAGE AGREEING HE SAID HE EXPECTED COST. WOULD BE SCRUTINIZED CLOSELY BEFORE NEW FUNDS ARE ALLOCATED.

HERTER SAID ITALY HAD FORMALLY APPLIED FOR ADMISSION AS A FULL-FLEDGED MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZATION. AT THE LAST COUNCIL SESSION A SPECIAL FUND OF \$50,000,000--NOW NEAR EXHAUSTION--WAS EARMARKED FOR EXPENDITURE IN ITALY BUT RESTRICTED TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS AND TO CHILDREN.

PAGE EXPRESSED OPPOSITION TO PRESENT UNRRA PLANS TO HOLD MANY OF ITS IMPORTANT COMMITTEE MEETINGS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS DURING THE COMING SESSION.

"I DON'T THINK THERE SHOULD BE ANYTHING SECRET ABOUT THEM," HE

SAID. "AFTER ALL, THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES ARE SUPPLYING MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS OF THE FINANCING AND THEY ARE ENTITLED TO KNOW WHAT IS GOING ON."

WILLIAM L. BATT, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD AND A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, TERMED THE TASK OF RESTORING THE ECONOMIC STABILITY OF EUROPE FAR GREATER TODAY THAN AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

MEANWHILE THE 20-MAN AMERICAN DELEGATION PLUNGED INTO THE TASK OF COORDINATING U. S. PROPOSALS FOR EXPANDING THE EUROPEAN RELIEF JOB.

WILLIAM L. CLAYTON X X X PICKING UP SECOND GRAPH PREVIOUS.

SINGLESTONS APR 16 42S AND APR 16 47 AM 110P

NIGHT LEAD PARLIAMENT

BY GLENN WILLIAMS

AUG - 1 1945

LONDON, JULY 1. —(AP) — THE FIRST ACT OF BRITAIN'S NEW LABOR PARLIAMENT WHEN IT CONVENES TOMORROW WILL BE TO ELECT A CONSERVATIVE PARTY MEMBER AS SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ALL PARTIES TONIGHT WERE AGREED ON THE RE-ELECTION OF COL. DOUGLAS CLIFTON BROWN, WHO WAS SPEAKER OF THE LAST PARLIAMENT. AFTER HIS ELECTION, PARLIAMENT WILL ADJOURN FOR A DAY TO AWAIT THE FORMALITY OF KING GEORGE VI'S APPROVAL OF THE SPEAKER.

PARTY ~~DISCUSSING~~ STRATEGY FOR ONE OF THE MOST MOMENTOUS SESSIONS IN BRITISH HISTORY MEANWHILE TOOK SHAPE, WITH THE POWERFUL LABOR MAJORITY READY TO PLUNGE IMMEDIATELY INTO ITS BROAD NATIONALIZATION PROGRAM.

IT HAD BEEN MOVED THAT PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE WOULD BE BACK FOR THE ~~SESSION~~ ^{ORGANIZATIONAL} SESSION TOMORROW, READY TO ANNOUNCE THE REST OF HIS CABINET. BUT EXPECTATIONS DIED THAT HE WOULD BE ABLE TO BREAK AWAY FROM THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE. HIS PLANS AND MOVEMENTS WERE CLOAKED IN OFFICIAL SECRECY.

30.24-28819

THE LABOR PARTY NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MET PRIVATELY THIS MORNING WITH THE PARTY'S CHAIRMAN, PROF. HAROLD LASKI, PRESIDING. AT THE SAME TIME, THE ~~CONSERVATIVE~~ CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION HELD A SERIES OF MEETINGS TO MAP THEIR FORTHCOMING PARLIAMENTARY CHALLENGE.

THE CONSERVATIVES GAINED ANOTHER SEAT WHEN THE RETURNS FROM QUEENS UNIVERSITY, BELFAST, CAME IN. PROF. D. L. SAVORY, AUTHOR AND ~~REMARKABLE~~ LINGUIST, WAS REELECTED OVER HIS INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE. HIS ELECTION GAVE THE CONSERVATIVES 195 VOTES TO OPPOSE 388 OF THE LABOR PARTY.

AUG - 1 1945

KING GEORGE VI SCHEDULED TO INAUGURATE THE STATE OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT AUG. 15. IT WAS REPORTED RELIABLY THAT WHEN HE SPEAKS, OUTLINING THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM, HE WILL MAKE THE WAR WITH JAPAN NO. 1 ITEM. THEN WILL COME THE URGENT DOMESTIC PROBLEM OF HOUSING.

EARLY STEPS, IT WAS SAID, ALSO WILL BE TAKEN BY THE LABOR GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER THE BRITISH COAL INDUSTRY, FIRST BIG INDUSTRY SCHEDULED FOR NATIONALIZATION.

ATTLEE, WHEN HE RETURNS FROM POTSDAM, HAS A BIG ADMINISTRATIVE

JOB BEFORE HIM. WHEN HE COMPLETES HIS LIST OF SENIOR MINISTERS, HE MUST FILL ABOUT 100 JUNIOR MINISTERIAL POSTS.

DR 520PEW WILLIAMS OR 156 NEW

LONDON, JULY 31 (AP)--REP. PAGE (D-BA) SAID TODAY THAT HE AND FELLOW PASSENGERS ON A PLANE FLIGHT FROM WASHINGTON TO NEW YORK BEFORE SETTING OFF FOR EUROPE CIRCLED NEW YORK FOR THREE HOURS BEFORE THE PILOT WAS ABLE TO SET HIS SHIP DOWN AT LA GUARDIA FIELD IN "PEA-SOUP FOG."

AUG - 1 1945

"AND THIS DIDN'T HELP," HE SAID. "JUST BEFORE I LEFT WASHINGTON I BOUGHT A COPY OF THE STAR WHICH HAD IN BIG HEADLINES THE STORY OF THE A BOMBER CRASHING INTO THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING."

PAGE IS IN LONDON TO ATTEND THE THIRD COUNCIL MEETING OF THE UNRRA OPENING AUG. 7

APR01649 SINGLETON AM133P

LONDON, JULY 31-(AP)-THREE CANADIAN SOLDIERS, CHARGED WITH MUTINY ARISING FROM RECENT RIOTS IN ALDERSHOT, APPEARED BEFORE A CANADIAN ARMY GENERAL COURT MARTIAL TODAY.

THEY ARE ACTING SERGEANT EMMANUEL SCHULER OF BURNSTALL, SASKATCHEWAN; PVT. LLOYD ARTHUR STATES OF NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA, AND PVT. IRA LLOYD MACINTYRE OF ST. AVARDS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. TWO OTHER SOLDIERS WILL APPEAR ON LESSER CHARGES.

THEY WERE ATTACHED TO REPATRIATION DEPOTS IN THE ALDERSHOT AREA

WHEN RIOTS BROKE OUT ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 4. THOUSANDS OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS SURGED INTO THE STREETS OF THE TOWN SMASHING SHOP WINDOWS AND OVERTURNED PARKED AUTOMOBILES IN PROTEST AGAINST AN ALLEGED DELAY IN GETTING THEM STARTED HOME. THERE WAS ANOTHER DISTURBANCE THE NEXT NIGHT.

ME918AEU

NORWICH, ENGLAND, JULY 31--(AP)--MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM SPENCER OF NORFOLK, IND., RECEIVED THE HONORARY FREEDOM OF NORWICH HALF OF HIS MEN TODAY IN A TRADITIONAL FULL-DRESS CEREMONY IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS OF THE CITY HALL. THE LORD MAYOR THANKED KEMPER FOR THE CONTRIBUTION OF HIS MEMBERS OF THE SECOND DIVISION OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE STATIONED NEAR NORWICH IN WINNING THE WAR AND GENERATING FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PEOPLE.

AUG - 1 1945

APR096 CWPB 1-1500 JKT 249PEW

BY LOUIS NEVIN
PARIS, JULY 31-(AP)-MEMBER OF THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY TESTIFIED AT THE TREASON TRIAL OF MARSHAL PETAIN TODAY THAT TWO FRENCH PEOPLE "FEARED THE VICHY POLICE TEN TIMES MORE THAN THE GERMAN GESTAPO."
PALL SAID HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE UNDERGROUND DURING THE OCCUPATION. HE SAID THE WORST BLOWS AGAINST THE RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION WERE STRUCK BY THE VICHY POLICE AT PETAIN'S ORDERS.

A SURPRISE X X X ETC. THIRD GRAPH PREVIOUS. MTS51AEU
GEN. MAXIME WEYGAND, WEARING CIVILIAN CLOTHES, WAS BROUGHT INTO COURT AT THE DEFENSE PHASE OF THE TRIAL OPENED. THE FRENCH COMMANDER AT THE TIME OF THE ARREST, HOWEVER, HAD TO WAIT WHILE PALL AND ANOTHER WITNESS--BOTH SUMMONED BY THE COURT--TESTIFIED.

PAUL DENOUNCED THE VICHY POLICE FOR CRUELITIES AND ACCUSED THEM OF TEARING OFF THE LEFT BREAST OF A WOMAN FRIEND. "THEY ACTED IN A FRENZIED MANNER," HE SAID. HE ASSERTED THAT, WITHOUT THE HELP OF THE VICHY POLICE, THE GERMANS NEVER COULD HAVE CONTROLLED FRANCE. PAUL SAID THEY TRAILED HIM FOR MORE THAN A YEAR. FINALLY ARRESTED HIM AND TOOK HIM BEFORE A SPECIAL VICHY COURT ORGANIZED TO TRY CASES OF FRENCH PATRIOTS. A SURPRISE X X X ETC. AS BEFORE.

MT945AEW

A SURPRISE WITNESS, MAJ. JEAN LOSTANAU-LACAU DENIED THAT BETAIN, ACCUSED OF INTELLIGENCE WITH THE ENEMY AND PLOTTING AGAINST THE SECURITY OF FRANCE, WAS EVER A MEMBER OF "LA CACOLLE," A FRENCH FASCIST-INCLINED SECRET SOCIETY.

THE MAJOR WAS FOLLOWED ON THE STAND BY FORMER PREMIER EDUARD HERRIOTT, WHO TOLD THE COURT THAT A COUP D'ETAT OCCURRED IN VICHY BETWEEN JULY 10, 1940, WHEN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY GAVE THE "GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF BETAIN" FULL POWERS TO DRAW UP A NEW CONSTITUTION, AND JULY 11, 1940 WHEN THE MARSHAL APPOINTED HIMSELF "CHIEF OF THE FRENCH STATE."

WEYGAND HIMSELF IS UNDER ARREST ON CHARGES OF UNDERMINING THE ARMY'S WILL TO RESIST. HE WAS SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER OF THE LAND FORCES AT THE TIME OF THE FRENCH DEFEAT. THE PROSECUTION AND ITS WITNESSES HAVE LISTED WEYGAND AS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL PARTICIPANTS IN FRANCE'S DECISION TO SEEK AN ARMISTICE FROM THE GERMANS.

DEFENSE ATTORNEYS INDICATED THEY EXPECTED TO TAKE MORE THAN A WEEK TO PLACE ALL OF THEIR 46 WITNESSES ON THE STAND.

TU537AEW

A171 PARIS, JULY 31-(AP)-HERE IS TODAY'S UNITED STATES ARMY DEPLOYMENT BOX SCORE:

NINTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION, 15TH ARMORED DIVISION AND 20TH ARMORED DIVISION--ALL ON THE SEAS;
30TH INFANTRY DIVISION--ADVANCE UNITS SAILED FROM LE HAVRE ON JULY 22; MAIN BODY LESS ONE REGIMENT BEGINS A SHUTTLE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM TOMORROW FOR AUGUST SHIPMENT ABOARD S.S. QUEEN MARY; 119TH INFANTRY REGIMENT WILL SAIL FROM LE HAVRE AT THE SAME TIME REST OF DIVISION LEAVES UNITED KINGDOM;

35TH INFANTRY DIVISION--ADVANCE UNITS SAILED FROM LE HAVRE ON JULY 21; MAIN BODY AT REIMS ASSEMBLY AREA;

45TH INFANTRY DIVISION--ADVANCE UNITS SAILED FROM LE HAVRE JULY 27; MAIN BODY IN REIMS AREA;

15TH AIRBORNE--ADVANCE UNITS TO SAIL FROM LE HAVRE TOMORROW; MAIN BODY IN REIMS AREA.

SV129PEW

PARIS, JULY 31-(AP)-STARS AND STRIPES SAID TODAY THAT RESEARCH AND LABORATORY EXPERTS WHO INVENTED AND PERFECTED GERMANY'S TERROR WEAPONS ARE STILL AT LARGE BECAUSE NO SPECIFIC DIRECTIVE TO COVER THEIR ARREST AND PROSECUTION HAS BEEN ISSUED.

"WE HAVE THEIR ADMINISTRATIVE 'BIG SHOTS,'" THE PAPER SAID, QUOTING AN ALLIED OFFICER. "BUT NOT THEIR RESEARCH MEN."

THE PAPER ALSO QUOTED AN UNIDENTIFIED I.G. FARBEINDUSTRIE EXECUTIVE AS SAYING "YOU AMERICANS HAVE ARRESTED OUR FINANCIAL AND ORGANIZING LEADERS. YOU HAVE IMPOUNDED OUR PAPERS AND FORMULAE, BUT YOU HAVE NOT TAKEN OUR BRAINS--WE CAN STILL WORK."

AUG - 1 1945

30.24-28821

ABOARD THE ILE DE FRANCE, JULY 31-(AP)-GEN. HENRY DUNCAN GRAMAM CHERAR, COMMANDER OF THE 1ST CANADIAN ARMY, WAS ENROUTE HOME TODAY FROM EUROPE ON THIS HUGE TRANSPORT WITH ALMOST 10,000 SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN.

THE 57-YEAR-OLD GENERAL'S PERSONAL BATTLE FLAG, WHICH TRAVELLED WITH HIM FROM NORMANDY TO HOLLAND, FLEW FROM THE MAST.

ME915AEW

BY ROBERT C. WILSON

ST.CLOUD, FRANCE, JULY 31-(AP)-CORP. LLOYD MANGRUM OF THE THIRD ARMY'S 90TH DIVISION FIRED A BLAZING SIX-UNDER PAR @ OVER THE WINDSWEPT ST.CLOUD COUNTRY CLUB COURSE TODAY TO TAKE A TWO-STROKE LEAD IN THE OPENING ROUND OF THE 72-HOLE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

SECOND PLACE WENT TO PFC JAMES B. MC HALE, JR., OF PHILADELPHIA, WHO PACED WITH THE AMATEURS WITH A 71, FOUR UNDER ST.CLOUD'S PAR 75, AFTER TAKING A SIX ON THE 18TH HOLE.

MANGRUM, A LOS ANGELES PROFESSIONAL WHO WAS THIRD RANKING MONEY WINNER IN THE U.S. IN 1941, HELD A THREE-STROKE LEAD OVER THE RUNNER-UP PRO, CORP. G.E. NOWAK OF LOS ANGELES, WHO CARDED A 72.

TWENTY OF THE 176 PARTICIPANTS--88 PROS AND 90 AMATEURS--EQUALLED OR BETTERED THE PAR FOR THIS PILLBOX-STREWN LAYOUT.

THREE SIMON-PURES ALSO WENT THREE UNDER EVEN FIGURES WITH 72S. THE TALENTED SOLDIER-AMATEURS WERE LT. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, HUNTINGTON, W.VA., AND A PAIR OF YONKERS, N.Y., CLUB-VIELDERS, PFC WILFRED KEDDERIS AND T/S JAMES TANZONE.

IN THE RUNNING WITH 73S WERE AMATEURS MAJ. WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN

AUG - 1 1945

AUGUSTA, GA., AND CAPT. ROBERT A. ROOS, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

LT. MATT KOWAL, THE PHILADELPHIA PRO WHO DEFEATED MANGRUM FOR THE THIRD ARMY TITLE, SHOT A 73 ALONG WITH TWO OTHER MONEY PLAYERS, CORP. GRAY LITTLE, BEAUMONT, TEX., AND PVT. JOSEPH DELANCEY, MAMARONECK, N.Y.

AUG - 1 1945

MC HALE, WHO WAS AN ASSISTANT TO ED DUDLEY AT THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTRY CLUB, REGAINED HIS AMATEUR STATUS IN 1941.

MANGRUM WAS HOT FROM THE VERY START AS HE BIRDIED THE FIRST THREE HOLES. HE BOGEYED THE 175 YARD 11TH HOLE WHEN HE TOOK A FOUR BUT THAT WAS HIS ONLY BAD MOMENT.

N731PEW

ST. CLOUD, FRANCE--FIRST ADD E.T.O. GOLF XXX BAD MOMENT.

IN THE BRACKET WERE AMATEURS PVT. JOHN E. MEYERS, COVINGTON, KY., PVT. WILLIAM POLDOSKI, COLUMBUS, O., SGT. H. B. CHILDRESS, MEMPHIS, TENN., AND T/5 CHARLES BECKA, CHICAGO.

EVEN PAR 75S WERE SCORED BY THREE PROS, LT. RALPH B. BOND, CLEVELAND, O., SGT. LOUIS DEANGELUS, ROCHESTER, N.Y., AND PFC ROBERT COWLEY, QUINCY, MASS.

OTHER SCORES INCLUDED:

76--PROFESSIONALS T/4 HENRY LINDNER, SAVONA, PA., PFC DORSEY WEADE, DANVILLE, VA., AND T/5 EVERETT GANN, CHATTANOOGA, TENN. AMATEURS WARRANT OFFICER BEN HUGHES, PORTLAND, ORE.; SGT CHARLES D. KELLER, COLUMBUS, O., AND LT. WALTER HAGEN, JR., DETROIT.

77--PROFESSIONALS SGT. RALPH TILLER, MT. AIRY, N.C., T/5 STANLEY PANEK, MIAMI, FLA. AMATEURS PFC. MICHAEL M. NOLAN, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., T/5 RICHARD AUSTIN, LYNN, MASS., AND T/5 JOHN HOPINGS, PROVIDENCE,

R.I.

(EDS: READ PICKU "ST. CLOUD, FRANCE")

PS9 45PEW

AUG - 1 1945

A55 (360)

BIG THREE SIDEBAR

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

BERLIN DISTRICT COMMAND PRESS CAMP, JULY 31--(AP)--THE REPORTED "SLIGHT INDISPOSITION" OF GENERALISSIMO STALIN, BUILDER OF A RUSSIA STRONGER THAN ANY RULED BY THE TSARS, SERVED TO FOCUS ATTENTION AMONG FOREIGNERS IN POTSDAM TONIGHT ON A MATTER NEVER PUBLICLY DISCUSSED IN THE SOVIET UNION.

AFTER STALIN--WHO?

FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV HOLOTOV, WHOSE NAME MEANS "THE HAMMER," HAS BEEN LIKE AN ALTER EGO TO STALIN, "THE MAN OF STEEL," THROUGHOUT THE YEARS SINCE THE DEATH OF V.I. LENIN.

CLOSE OBSERVERS OF SOVIET AFFAIRS HAVE NEVER SEEMED CONVINCED, HOWEVER, THAT STALIN WOULD BE SUCCEEDED BY HIS SHREWD CHIEF DIPLOMAT.

UNTIL LAST YEAR SOME WERE INCLINED TO SPECULATE WITH THE NAME OF COL. GEN. ANDREI ZHDANOV, THE COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER OF LENINGRAD AS BEING APPARENT. BUT ZHDANOV'S APPOINTMENT TO HEAD THE ALLIED ARMISTICE COMMISSION IN FINLAND AND HIS ABSORPTION SINCE THEN IN THAT TASK ENDED SUCH GUESSING, AT LEAST TEMPORARILY.

OTHERS MENTIONED HAVE INCLUDED A.I. MIKOYAN, THE ABLE ARMENIAN WHO IS COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN TRADE, AND A.S. SCHERBAKOV, SECRETARY OF THE MOSCOW COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND AN ALTERNATE MEMBER OF THE PARTY'S POWERFUL POLITBURO.

WITH THE EUROPEAN WAR OVER THE RED ARMY HAS SHOWN IT POSSESSES IMPRESSIVE GOVERNMENTAL ADMINISTRATORS WHO APPLY THE KNOW-HOW GAINED FROM DIRECTING GREAT MASSES OF TROOPS TEMPERED WITH SOLID GROUNDING IN THE FUNDAMENTALS OF MARXISM-LENINISM-STALINISM.

SUCH MEN ARE MARSHAL GEORGI ZHUKOV IN GERMANY AND MARSHAL IVAN KONEV IN AUSTRIA, AND THEIR TALENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE USED INCREASINGLY IN THE SOVIET UNION'S CONSOLIDATION OF ITS TRIUMPH ON THE CONTINENT.

ALL OBSERVERS AGREE THAT THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE REGARD STALIN AS IRREPLACEABLE. IT MIGHT WELL BE THAT NOT EVEN THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF THE SOVIET HIERARCHY HAS TAKEN UP THE SUBJECT OF A SUCCESSOR TO DATE, EVEN INFORMALLY.

BY RETURNING AFTER BEING CONFINED TO THE "LITTLE KREMLIN" FOR TWO DAYS BY HIS PHYSICIAN AND TAKING PART IN A PROTRACTED THREE AND A HALF HOUR DISCUSSION LATE TODAY WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE, THE MOUNTAINEER-BRED GEORGIAN FURNISHED FRESH PROOF OF HIS STAMINA.

NOW IN HIS LATE SIXTIES, HIS ONCE COAL-BLACK HAIR TURNING A FROSTY SILVER, STALIN STILL IS THE HARD-WORKING ORGANIZER, ADMINISTRATOR AND PLANNER WHO HAS NEVER CONSENTED TO "TAKE IT EASY."

WE/KJS18PEW

AUG - 1 1945

BERLIN DISTRICT COMMAND PRESS CAMP -- FIRST ADD STALIN BIG THREE
SIDEBAR (A55) X X X "TAKE IT EASY."

SINCE MAY 6, 1941, WHEN HE BECAME PREMIER, STALIN HAS HELD
BOTH THE TWO TOP EXECUTIVE POSTS IN THE SOVIET UNION, CONTINUING
IN HIS PREVIOUS POST AS SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1936, THE PREMIER AND OTHER MEMBERS
OF THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS ARE ELECTED BY THE TWO HOUSES
OF RUSSIA'S PARLIAMENT, THE SUPREME SOVIET, MEETING IN JOINT SESSION.
THE ALL-UNION PARTY CONGRESS CHOOSES THE COMMUNIST LEADER.

AUG - 1 1945

MD10: TV

1174 (320)

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

BERLIN, JULY 31--(AP)--PROF. FERDINAND SAUERBRUCH, GERMANY'S BEST
KNOWN SURGEON AND RUSSIAN-APPOINTED HEAD OF GREATER BERLIN'S HEALTH
DEPARTMENT, DENIED TODAY THAT HE EVER HAD BEEN ADOLF HITLER'S
PHYSICIAN OR EVER HAD JOINED THE NAZI PARTY.

(LAST NOVEMBER THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID THAT SAUERBRUCH WAS
ATTENDING HITLER AT BERCHTESGADEN. SINCE SAUERBRUCH WAS DESCRIBED
AT THAT TIME AS AN ANTI-NAZI THE SUPPOSITION WAS THAT HE NORMALLY
WOULD BE CALLED TO ATTEND HITLER ONLY IN THE EVENT OF AN OPERATION
REQUIRING THE HIGHEST AVAILABLE SKILL).

IN AN INTERVIEW HELD WHILE SAUERBRUCH WAS PERFORMING A MAJOR
OPERATION THE 70-YEAR-OLD SURGEON SAID:

"I USED TO KNOW AN UNKEMPT SKINNY BEGGER NAMED ADOLF HITLER IN
THE EARLY TWENTIES IN MUNICH. HE THEN CAME HAT IN HAND ASKING
ENOUGH MONEY FOR A MEAL. X X X

"YEARS LATER WHEN I WAS HINDENBURG'S PHYSICIAN HITLER ENTERED
MY LIFE AGAIN IN THAT HE CAME FROM TIME TO TIME TO INQUIRE ABOUT
THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

"BUT I NEVER HAD HIM AS MY PATIENT, NEVER HAD ANYTHING TO DO
WITH HIM MEDICALLY AND NEVER JOINED THE NAZI PARTY."

ASKED IF HIS TITLE AS PRUSSIAN STAATSRAT (STATE COUNCILLOR)
DID NOT IDENTIFY HIM WITH NAZIS, SAUERBRUCH SAID THAT THE TITLE
WAS PURELY HONORARY AND THE MEMBERS HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE
ADMINISTRATION OF PRUSSIA.

"IN MY PARTICULAR CASE," HE SAID, "(HERMANN) GOERING AS PRUSSIAN
PREMIER WROTE ME AFTER HINDENBURG'S DEATH ASKING FOR MY BILL FOR
SERVICES RENDERED. OF COURSE I DECLINED SAYING IT WAS AN HONOR TO
ATTEND THE PRESIDENT OF THE REICH.

"GOERING THEN REPLIED THAT THE LEAST HE COULD DO WAS TO GIVE
ME THE TITLE OF STAATSRAT. I REPLIED I WOULD ACCEPT PROVIDED THE
AWARD WAS MADE NOT BECAUSE I ATTENDED HINDENBURG BUT AS A
GENERAL RECOGNITION OF MY MEDICAL SERVICES, PROVIDED I WOULD RETAIN
MY COMPLETE ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND PROVIDED THERE WAS NO POLITICAL
OBLIGATION OF ANY KIND ATTACHED TO THE ACCEPTANCE. GOERING AGREED."

SAUERBRUCH WAS OPERATING IN A BADLY DAMAGED CHARITY HOSPITAL
WITH THE AID OF SUNLIGHT INSTEAD OF THE CUSTOMARY BRIGHT ELECTRIC
LIGHTS. ONLY A DOZEN STUDENTS, ONE A RUSSIAN, WATCHED THE OPERATION.
IN PEACE TIME OFTEN AS MANY AS 100 STUDENTS WATCHED HIM OPERATE.

WHILE HE WAS OPERATING THE BESPECTACLED SAUERBRUCH TURNED
FREQUENTLY TO THE RUSSIAN ASKING WHETHER HE UNDERSTOOD.

B139PEW

WHILE HE WAS OPERATING THE BESPECTACLED SAUERBRUCH TURNED
FREQUENTLY TO THE RUSSIAN ASKING WHETHER HE UNDERSTOOD.

B139PEW

BERLIN, JULY 31--(AP)--TWENTY AMERICAN SOLDIERS OF EIGHT NATIONALITIES

RAISED THEIR RIGHT HANDS AND TOOK THE OATH AS CITIZENS OF THE UNITED

STATES TODAY IN A CLUBHOUSE JUST OUTSIDE BERLIN.

THEIR COMMANDER,

BRIG. GEN. JOHN COLLIER, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION,

CONGRATULATED THE NEW CITIZENS, MOST OF WHOM WERE COMBAT VETERANS WITH

MULTIPLE BATTLE STARS.

MEN FROM CANADA, ITALY

THE GROUP INCLUDED FOUR FROM ITALY AND ONE EACH
FROM NORWAY, SWEDEN, MEXICO, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, IRE AND PORTUGAL. CYRUS B.

FOLLMER OF WILTON, PA., WHO HAS BEEN CONDUCTING NATURALIZATIONS ALL THE WAY

ACROSS FRANCE AND GERMANY, GAVE A BRIEF TALK.

NATURALIZATION.

FOLLMER'S ASSISTANTS WHO HAVE PREPARED THE PAPERS FOR MEN GOING

INTO AND COMING OUT OF BATTLE INCLUDE CORP. VICTOR WANTLAND OF YORK, PA.;

COR. DEAN EHLERS OF 382 NORTHEAST 88TH AVE., PORTLAND, ORE., AND PVT.

REGINALD COURTOIS OF LYNCHBURG, VA.

THOSE NATURALIZED TODAY WERE SGT. ALLAN PARKS MACDONALD OF 3016

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AUG - 1 1945

AUG - 1 1945

BEALS AVE., DETROIT, MICH., CANADIAN; PVT. CHARLES LARSON OF TUNNEL

CITY, WIS., NORWEGIAN; PVT. JOHN GUSTAFSON OF EAST

HAMPTON, CONN., SWEDISH; SGT. WILLIAM SCHNEIDER OF SAGINAW, MICH.,

CANADIAN; CORP. GILBERT MITCHELL OF 4526 63RD ST., FLUSHING, N. Y.

CANADIAN; PFC. LAURENCE LLOYD YOUNG OF 125 LINDEN AVE., LONG BEACH,

CALIF., CANADIAN; PFC., ANGELO GARELLO OF 8639 TRAVERSE ST., DETROIT,

AND
MICH.; CANADIAN; PVT. ARTHUR IANNUZZI OF SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

(NO STREET NOR NATIONALITY GIVEN).

AUG - 1 1945

ALSO, SGT. PATRICK W. CLARK OF EAST STANWOOD, WASH., CANADIAN; CORP.

JOHN ARTHUR ROSS OF EUCLID, MINN., CANADIAN; PVT. PATRICK JAMES

O'BRIEN OF COLTON, CALIF., CANADIAN; SGT. ROBERT O'BRIEN GALE OF

BUNKIE, LA., CANADIAN; PFT. PAUL ZOFCHAK OF 3 WHITEHORSE AVE., TRENTON, N. J.

CZECHOSLOVAK; PFT. TIMOTHY JOSEPH MCGILLICUDDY OF 83 WEST 57TH ST., OF

BAYONNE, N. J., IRISHMAN; CORP. MANUEL JOHN MIRANDA OF 4510 10TH ST.,

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., MEXICAN; PFC. LOUIS GASCOINE OF 1690 MAIN ST.,

HARTFORD, CONN., ITALIAN; PFC. MANUEL CUSTODIS DIAS OF 303 UNIVERSITY RD.,

CLEVELAND, OHIO, PORTUGUESE; PVT. EDMUND ANTHONY RANALETTA OF 23 JONES AVE.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y., ITALIAN; PVT. EDMUND JOSEPH PELLEITER OF 26 CHARTER ST.,

SALEM, MASS., CANADIAN; AND PFC. ALFRED PETER MINADEO OF 1436

LODI STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y., ITALIAN.

PH/BALLS16303/THO/135P

POTSDAM--1ST ADD 1ST N-L BIG THREE X X X ITS CONSEQUENCE.
THE ONLY NEWS AVAILABLE FROM THE CONFERENCE IS TRANSMITTED TO
REPORTERS AT "BRIEFINGS" OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH PUBLIC RELATIONS
OFFICERS WHO SERVE SIMPLY AS CONTACTS BETWEEN THEIR DELEGATIONS
AND THE PRESS.

AT 6 P.M. MONDAY THESE OFFICERS SAID THE ONLY INFORMATION THEY
HAD ON THE BIG THREE WAS THAT "THE CONFERENCE IS STILL GOING ON."
THE BIG THREE ARE STILL MEETING.

LATER, CORRESPONDENTS DISCOVERED THAT THERE ACTUALLY HAD BEEN NO
MEETING OF STALIN, TRUMAN AND ATTLEE ON MONDAY, AND THAT MOLOTOV
HAD SUBSTITUTED FOR STALIN SUNDAY.

EARLIER MONDAY EVENING, CENSORSHIP HAD PASSED WITHOUT
QUESTIONING DISPATCHES WHICH REPEATED THE ERRONEOUS ASSUMPTION
STATED BY ARMY PRESS OFFICERS THAT THE BIG THREE STILL WERE
MEETING.

FROM 1 TO 9 A.M. TODAY CENSORSHIP FORBODE ANY REFERENCE TO STALIN'S
ACTIVITIES OR INDISPOSITION, OR OTHER ATTEMPTS TO EXPLAIN WHY
THE BIG THREE HAD NOT MET.

EJ636PEW

AUG - 1 1945

WITH BIG THREE
BY EDWARD D. BALL

POTSDAM. JULY 31-(AP)-BRITISH PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE MADE USE OF
THE BREAK IN THE BIG THREE SESSIONS YESTERDAY TO VISIT THE
"BACKROOM BOYS"--BRITISH TROOPS WHO HAVE DONE BEHIND THE SCENE S
WORK AT THE CONFERENCE.

THE SOLDIERS, DOING GUARD DUTY AND KEEPING COMPLICATED COMMUNI-
CATIONS OPEN WITH ENGLAND, RECEIVED PRAISE AND THANKS FROM
THE PRIME MINISTER AND GAVE HIM THREE ROUSING CHEERS.

RIDING A TOURING CAR FROM WHICH A MILITARY UNION JACK FLAPPED.
ATTLEE AND HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, SIR HASTINGS ISMAI, FIRST VISITED A
CAMP DUBBED "WEMBLEY," LOCATED IN A SPORTS GROUND.

ATTLEE GOT OUT AND TOLD THE MEN:
"YOUR WORK HAS BEEN DONE IN THE BACKGROUND AND WITHOUT ANY
PUBLICITY. IN THE WORDS OF LORD BEAVERBROOK (LONDON NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHER AND A FORMER CABINET MEMBER) YOU WERE THE BOYS OF THE
BACKROOM. YOUR EFFORT HAS BEEN ESSENTIAL TO THIS CONFERENCE AND I
WOULD LIKE YOU TO KNOW WE ALL APPRECIATE IT. YOU HAVE DONE FIRST
CLASS IN YOUR WORK. THANK YOU, ALL."

ATTLEE'S NEXT CALL WAS AT WILDERNESS CAMP, WHERE MEN OF THE
ROYAL SIGNAL CORPS ARE BIVOUACED.

MT948AEW

WITH POTSDAM
LONDON, JULY 31-(AP)-LOUIS WULFF, BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION
COURT CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED TONIGHT THAT KING GEORGE WOULD NOT
BE ACCOMPANIED BY QUEEN ELIZABETH WHEN HE GOES TO PLYMOUTH TO MEET
PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON THE LATTER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

CB505PEW

NEW YORK, JULY 31--ARMED OFFICERS HAVE TAKEN UP A GUARD OVER THE BROADCASTING STUDIO AT POTSDAM TO PREVENT PREMATURE DISCLOSURE OF THE END OF THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE, THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY REPORTED TODAY.

ITS CORRESPONDENT, DONALD COE, SAID:
"INDICATIVE OF THE TIGHTENED CENSORSHIP OPERATIONS WAS THE PRESENCE IN THE ATTIC STUDIO, USED BY ALL BRITISH AND AMERICAN BROADCASTERS, OF AN ARMED ARMY OFFICER DIRECTED TO ASSURE THAT BROADCASTERS ADHERE TO PREVIOUSLY CENSORED SCRIPTS."
EJ213PEN

POTSDAM, JULY 31--(AP)--MAJ. GEN. FLOYD L. PARKS, COMMANDER OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN BERLIN AND THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE AREA, WILL PRESENT THE LEGION OF MERIT MEDAL TOMORROW TO SOVIET COL.

~~TURNER~~ IVAN I. VOROBIEV, RED ARMY SIGNALS OFFICER, WHO ASSISTED IN INSTALLING COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE BIG ~~THREE~~ THREE CONFERENCE.

A CITATION ACCOMPANYING THE MEDAL SAYS THAT VOROBIEV'S "CONDUCT REFLECTED THE HIGH QUALITY AND EXCELLENCE OF THE SOVIET SIGNAL ~~ENR~~ ESTABLISHMENT."

THIS IS THE FOURTH AMERICAN AWARD TO SOVIET OFFICERS AT POTSDAM.

--RELUGES 01330--RJ--1443
BY AV. GOLD

VIENNA, JULY 3--(AP)--AMERICAN AND BRITISH DIPLOMATIC STAFFS ARE EXPECTED TO MOVE INTO VIENNA FROM ITALY AND SALZBURG WITHIN THE NEXT TEN DAYS, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE ALLIED JOINT MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL

IS PROCEEDING SMOOTHLY.

AUG - 1 1943

THE AMERICANS ALREADY HAVE ONE CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVE IN VIENNA, LARRY FRANK, A CONSUL GENERAL WHO CAME IN WITH A MILITARY DETACHMENT A WEEK AGO AND PLACED UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SEALS ON STANDARD OIL PLANTS ACROSS THE DANUBE RIVER IN THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE.

FRANK IS SERVING AS AN ADVANCE GUARD FOR JOHN EHRHARDT WHO WILL BE U. S. MINISTER AND OGIL GRAY WHO WILL BE COUNCILLOR TO THE EMBASSY. EHRHARDT, WHO HAS BEEN GEN. MARK CLARK'S POLITICAL ADVISOR, HAS BEEN MARKING TIME WITH HIS STAFF IN VERONA, ITALY, AND GRAY AND HIS GROUP HAVE BEEN WAITING AT SALZBURG. A NUMBER OF BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE MEN ALSO HAVE BEEN WAITING IN ITALY AND SALZBURG FOR THE SIGNAL TO COME TO VIENNA.

U. S. ~~MISSIONS~~ AND BRITISH DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS THE ~~MISSIONS~~ ACTUALLY WILL HAVE AN UNOFFICIAL STATUS SINCE THERE HAS BEEN NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RECOGNITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF DR. KARL RENNER WHICH HAS BEEN FUNCTIONING UNDER RUSSIAN OCCUPATION

FOR EASTERN AUSTRIA AT LEAST IT IS LIKELY THAT THE RENNER CABINET WILL BE REGARDED AS A DE FACTO GROUP UNTIL ~~MISSIONS~~ AUTUMN ELECTIONS ARE HELD.

TO CORRESPONDENTS WHO WERE IN VIENNA FIVE WEEKS AGO THE CITY ALREADY

AUG - 1 1943

3024-28825

SHOWS THE PROGRESS THE RUSSIANS HAVE MADE IN CLEANING UP RUBBLE AND
OPENING UP THE STREETS. STREETCARS NOW ARE OPERATING THROUGH THE
CENTRAL PART OF THE CAPITAL AS WELL AS IN THE SUBURBS AND THE SUBWAY NOW
IS RUNNING TO NIETZING.

AUG - 1 1945

BLACK MARKET OPERATIONS WHERE WATCHES AND RINGS ARE TRADED FOR MEAT,
BREAD AND OTHER EDIBLES STILL ARE GOING STRONG IN KARLSPLATZ. AT LEAST
15 PLAYS, OPERAS OR BALLETS ARE GIVING PERFORMANCES, FIVE MORE THAN
THERE WERE FIVE WEEKS AGO. NEARLY A SCORE OF GABARETS AND REVUES ARE
OPEN.

AMERICAN FORCES IN AUSTRIA HAVE RULED THAT MILITARY
PERSONNEL MAY NOT MAKE PURCHASES OF CIVILIAN STOCKS, SIMILAR TO THE RULE THE
RUSSIANS HAD IN FORCE IN THEIR ZONE.

TRAFFIC IS DIRECTED BY EITHER RUSSIANS OR AUSTRIANS. AMERICAN AND
BRITISH MILITARY POLICE ~~UNNUMBERED~~ AS YET ARE ONLY SERVING AS GUARDS FOR
THE MISSION PERSONNEL.

ROME, JULY 31-(AP)-THE MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCES,
THE OVERALL COMMAND WHICH WAS DIRECTING MEN OF 41
NATIONALITIES AT THE END OF THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY, OFFICIALLY
PASSED OUT OF EXISTENCE TODAY.
DURING THE 18 MONTHS OF ITS DIRECTION OF THE AIR WAR IN
SOUTHERN EUROPE, THE MAAF COORDINATED AND SUPERVISED MORE THAN
250,000 OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE AMERICAN, BRITISH, GREEK,
YUGOSLAV, POLISH, ITALIAN, BRAZILIAN, SOUTH AFRICAN, CANADIAN,

AUG - 1 1945

AUSTRALIAN AND FRENCH AIR FORCES.
THE U. S. AIR FORCES WILL REMAIN UNDER THE COMMAND OF MAJ.
GEN. JAMES M. BEVANS AND BRITISH OPERATIONS WILL BE CONTROLLED
BY AIR MARSHAL SIR GUY GABROD, BOTH OF WHOM WILL BE UNDER THE
SUPREME COMMANDER, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER.
THE MAAF WAS COMMANDED UNTIL LAST SPRING, BY LT. GEN.
IRA C. EAKER, WHO BECAME DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE U.S. ARMY
AIR FORCES AND CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF. HIS POST WAS ASSUMED
BY LT. GEN. JOHN K. CANNON, WHO SINCE HAS LEFT TO COMMAND THE
U.S. OCCUPATION AIR FORCES IN EUROPE.
FROM NOV. 8, 1942, THE TIME OF THE ALLIED LANDINGS IN NORTH
AFRICA, UNTIL MAY 5, 1945, WHEN THE GERMANS SURRENDERED IN
ITALY, THE MAAF DROPPED MORE THAN 670,000 TONS OF BOMBS; SHOT
DOWN MORE THAN 8,700 ENEMY PLANES IN COMBAT; LOST MORE THAN
9,300 OF ITS OWN PLANES AND APPROXIMATELY 40,000 AIRMEN KILLED,
WOUNDED CAPTURED AND MISSING.
THE U. S. NINTH, 15TH AND 12TH AIR FORCES WERE PART OF THE
MAAF.
TU552AEW

AUG - 1 1945

VATICAN CITY, JULY 31--(AP)--POPE PIUS XII TODAY RECEIVED
MAJ. GEN. PHILIP B. FLEMING, U.S. FEDERAL WORKS ADMINISTRATOR, WHO
ARRIVED IN ROME AFTER A EUROPEAN TOUR TO STUDY POSTWAR BUILDING
PROBLEMS. FLEMING IS ALSO A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC
WELFARE CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON.

APR 101 BRUTTOS 01500 JRT 306PEW

BY CHARLES S. FOLTZ
MADRID, JULY 31-(AP)-PIERRE LAVAL, ORDERED BY THE SPANISH
GOVERNMENT TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY, WAS EXPECTED TO DEPART
TODAY FOR A DESTINATION OF HIS OWN CHOOSING IN THE LAST
NON-CAPTIVE GERMAN AIR FORCE PLANE. ENGINE TROUBLE PREVENTED
A TAKEOFF YESTERDAY.
THE FORMER VICHY GOVERNMENT CHIEF, HIS WIFE AND TWO PILOTS
IN FULL LUFTWAFFE UNIFORM WERE ORDERED TO LEAVE IN THE TWIN-
MOTORED JUNKERS 133 DIVEBOMBER IN WHICH THEY LANDED AT BARCELONA
AIRPORT 90 DAYS AGO SEEKING REFUGE.
THE SWASTIKA-MARKED PLANE TAXIED TWICE AROUND THE FIELD
YESTERDAY WITH ITS PASSENGERS, BUT RETURNED BECAUSE THE ENGINE
NEEDED GREASING. LAVAL AND HIS WIFE TOOK A FITFUL REST LAST
NIGHT ON COTS AT AIRPORT HEADQUARTERS UNDER HEAVY GUARD.
OFFICIALLY THE PLANE IS ORDERED TO RETURN TO ITS POINT OF
DEPARTURE, BOLZANO, ITALY, BUT THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT HAS NO
CONTROL OF THE CRAFT ONCE IT LEAVES SPAIN. THERE WAS SPECULATION
THAT IT MIGHT GO TO SOME NEUTRAL COUNTRY SUCH AS IRE, PORTUGAL
OR SWITZERLAND, TO AN AMERICAN-~~(5:1, 838 -240-45 94 3243-5)~~
TO PARIS.
A PARIS BROADCAST YESTERDAY SAID LAVAL AND HIS SECRETARY,

JACQUES GUERARD, HAS BEEN SUMMONED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COURT OF JUSTICE WITHIN 10 DAYS OR BE JUDGED AGAIN IN ABSENTIA. AN ABSENTEE DEATH SENTENCE ALREADY HAS BEEN PASSED ON LAVAL, BUT IT HAS BEEN THE PRACTICE TO RETRY DEFENDANTS IN PERSON WHEN THEY ARE CAUGHT.
TU541AEN

MADRID, JULY 31-(AP)-TEXT OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT'S

COMMUNIQUE ON PIERRE LAVAL'S DEPARTURE: (340) AUG - 1 1945

PIERRE LAVAL WAS FORMALLY INVITED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT TO LEAVE ITS TERRITORY, AND AGREEING TO THIS INVITATION, THE FORMER PREMIER OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT LEFT THIS MORNING AT 6:45 O'CLOCK FROM THE ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ PRATS LLOBREGAT AIRDRONE ABOARD THE SAME PLANE WHICH ON THE MORNING OF MAY 2 BROUGHT HIM TO THE AFORESAID CAMP.

LAVAL, AS IT WILL BE REMEMBERED, PRESENTED HIMSELF ON THAT DATE WITHOUT ANY PREVIOUS AUTHORIZATION ABOARD A GERMAN PLANE IN THE ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ AIRDRONE AT BARCELONA AND WAS ORDERED BY SPANISH AUTHORITIES TO CONTINUE HIS VOYAGE IMMEDIATELY.

THIS ~~OWN~~ DECISION WAS BASED ON A PUBLIC DECISION OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT NOT TO ADMIT INTO OUR COUNTRY ANY HIGH POLITICAL EMIGRE, COME WHENCE HE MIGHT. LAVAL THEN ALLEGED THAT HE ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ GAVE, NOT TO FLEE RESPONSIBILITY, BUT ON THE CONTRARY TO SURRENDER TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE MINISTERS

3024-28827

OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS WERE SO INFORMED TO ENABLE THEM TO DO WHAT THEY CONSIDERED OPPORTUNE.

MEANWHILE, SENOR LAVAL WAS KEPT UNDER ARREST AND INCOMMUNICADO IN A FORTRESS IN VIEW OF HIS REFUSAL TO CONTINUE HIS VOYAGE, AND HIS DECISION TO PLACE HIMSELF IN THE HANDS OF THE UNITED NATIONS. MORE THAN ENOUGH TIME HAS ELAPSED SINCE THEN SO THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COULD DETERMINE THEIR ATTITUDE. AUG - 1 1945

WHEN THE AFORESAID GOVERNMENTS EXPRESSED LACK OF INTEREST IN SUCH A DELICATE PROBLEM, AND INASMUCH AS SENOR LAVAL ~~WAS~~ ONLY WAS ADMITTED INSOFAR AS HE REMAINED AT THE DISPOSITIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ~~THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT~~ ^{DOES} NOT CONSIDER IT CONVENIENT ^{BE} TO PROLONG HIS STAY FOR MORE TIME, WHICH MIGHT ^{BE} CONSIDERED CONTRARY TO ITS PRINCIPLE NOT TO ACCEPT HIGH POLITICAL EMIGRES. NOR DOES THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT CONSIDER ITSELF OBLIGED TO CONSIDER NEGOTIATIONS CONCERNING HIS SURRENDER.

CONSEQUENTLY, AN ORDER WAS GIVEN SENOR LAVAL THAT, ABOARD THE SAME PLANE WHICH HE AVAILED HIMSELF OF TO ~~LEAVE~~ LEAVE GERMANY, HE

AS1 (100)

WITH LAVAL
BARCELONA, JULY 31-(AP)-SPAIN'S UNINVITED GUEST, PIERRE
LAVAL, LEFT TODAY AS HE CAME--ABOARD A GERMAN DIVERBOMBER WITH A
GERMAN CREW--ON THE 90TH DAY OF HIS SOJOURN.
HE LEFT BEHIND A PACKAGE REPORTED TO CONTAIN THE FRUIT OF HIS
LABORS ON HIS DEFENSE PLAN AND THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF HIS WAR-
CRIMINAL YEARS.

ACCORDING TO REPORTS HERE, HE ASKED SPANISH OFFICIALS TO DELIVER
THE PACKAGE OF PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS TO JOSEPH FELIX LEQUERICA, WHO
WAS UNTIL LAST WEEK FOREIGN MINISTER OF SPAIN AND BEFORE THAT WAS
SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO THE VICHY GOVERNMENT.

IT WAS RUMORED THAT THE "EVIDENCE" HE HAS COLLECTED FOR HIS
DEFENSE CONSISTS MAINLY OF POLITICAL COUNTER-CHARGES AGAINST
FRENCHMEN NOW IN ALLIED FAVOR.

VE942PEV

IRUN, SPAIN, JULY 31--(AP)- PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAINS

WILL BEGIN OPERATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN ON A REGULAR DAILY

SCHEDULE TOMORROW. THE FRONTIER HAS BEEN CLOSED TO COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC

SINCE THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE.

AUG - 1 1945

THE RESUMPTION OF RAIL TRAFFIC, ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY, PRECEDES

CONFERENCES PLANNED FOR THIS WEEKEND AT SAN SEBASTIAN BY REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE FRENCH AND SPANISH GOVERNMENTS SEEKING TO REESTABLISH NORMAL

POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

0600

-SP-530AEW

LISBON, JULY 31 (AP)--JEWS INTERNED IN PORTUGAL HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE FREEDOM

OF THE COUNTRY BY A PREMIER ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR IT WAS ANNOUNCED

TONIGHT.

XX

THE ORDER AFFECT ABOUT 300 JEWS WHO WERE INTERNED IN SMALL TOWNS

AND CARED FOR BY U.S. CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS WHEN THEY FAILED TO OBTAIN

TRAVEL VISA VISAS TO THE UNITED STATES. A MAJORITY ARE FROM EASTERN EUROPE.

LUPIS AORA01800AM4P

COPENHAGEN, JULY 31--(AP)--MAJ. GEN. CHARLES GERHARDT OF MACON,

GA., ARRIVED HERE TODAY FROM HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN 29TH

DIVISION IN GERMANY TO OPEN AN EXHIBITION, ARRANGED BY THE OLD

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

MC 708PEV JULY 31 01710 APL

AUG - 1 1945

CHUNGKING, JULY 31-(AP)-ADDITIONAL CHANGES IN THE CHINESE
GOVERNMENT ARE EXPECTED TO BE ANNOUNCED BEFORE PREMIER T. T. SOONG
REURNS TO MOSCOW TO RESUME HIS TALKS WITH PREMIER STALIN.
SOONG ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT HE HAD RELINQUISHED HIS POST
AS MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WHICH HE HAD HELD SINCE DEC.
2, 1941, AND HAD TURNED IT OVER TO DR. WANG SHIH-CHIEH IN
A CABINET RESHUFFLE DESIGNED TO SPEED THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.
SOONG'S ACTION HAD BEEN EXPECTED FOR SOME TIME.
WANG, ONE OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S INTIMATES,
HAS A NATIONAL REPUTATION AS A LIBERAL. SINCE LAST MAY
HE HAS BEEN ONE OF TWO GOVERNMENT DELEGATES CONDUCTING NEGOTIATIONS
WITH THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN AN ATTEMPT TO RECONCILE THEIR
DIFFERENCES WITH THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.
ANOTHER SIGNIFICANT CABINET CHANGE WAS THE REPLACEMENT OF
GEN. SHENK SHIH-TSAI, FORMER GOVERNOR OF SINKIANG PROVINCE,
WHO HAD BEEN CONCURRENTLY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY,
FROM THE GOVERNORSHIP OF SINKIANG AS A GESTURE OF FRIENDSHIP
TOWARD RUSSIA, WHOCH HAD VIEWED HIM IN AN UNFAVORABLE LIGHT.
TU546AEW

A170

CHUNGKING, JULY 31-(AP)-THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT
THE SPEARHEAD OF A JAPANESE FORCE WITHDRAWING NORTHWARD IN Kiangsi
PROVINCE HAD ADVANCED TO WITHIN 100 MILES OF NANCHANG, 160 MILES
SOUTHEAST OF HANKOU.

THIS ENEMY FORCE HAD PENETRATED NORTH OF KISHUI, ABOUT 100 MILES
SOUTH OF NANCHANG, AS FIGHTING CONTINUED IN THE VICINITY OF THE MORE
IMPORTANT TOWN OF KIAN, 11 MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST, THE CHINESE SAID.

A CHINESE ARMY SPOKESMAN ESTIMATED THE ORIGINAL STRENGTH OF THE
WITHDRAWING JAPANESE COLUMN AT 20,000 TROOPS PLUS 2,000 TO 3,000
JAPANESE CIVILIANS.

SW126PEV

30.24-28829

REVENUES APPROACHING THE \$3,000 MARK.

PW 116 MOOSAS 01715 JRT 332PEM

JERUSALEM, JULY 31 - (AP)-- ARAB PARTY LEADERS WILL OPEN

THEIR OWN CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE AFFAIRS TOMORROW AT AMMAN, CAPITAL
OF TRANSJORDAN, AT THE SAME TIME AS THE ZIONIST WORLD CONFERENCE
BEGINS ITS DISCUSSIONS IN LONDON. AUG - 1 1943

AUG - 1 1943

1 A GROUP OF FIVE LEADERS LEFT JERUSALEM FOR AMMAN TODAY AFTER

**REITERATING DEMANDS FOR BRITAIN'S NEW LABOR GOVERNMENT TO CONFIRM THE
POLICY OF THE PREVIOUS COALITION**

NO FURTHER IMMIGRATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES TO PALESTINE AND NO
ADDITIONAL LAND TRANSFERS TO ZIONIST INDIVIDUALS OR COLONIZING GROUPS.

THE ARABS, APPARENTLY SURPRISED AT THE LABOR VICTORY IN THE

BRITISH ELECTIONS BUT HOPEFUL THAT THE PALESTINE POLICY WILL NOT

CHANGE, RECALLED WHAT SOME LEADERS CALLED "THE UNFAVORABLE ATTITUDE IN

TOWARD ZIONISM² OF THE 1929 BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT UNDER THE LATE

RAMSAY MACDONALD.

AUG - 1 1945

EFFORTS TO EVALUATE THE FEELINGS OF THE ARAB MASSES TOWARD
ZIONISM ARE DIFFICULT, IN VIEW OF THE WIDESPREAD AGREEMENT THAT

THE ARAB MAN IN THE STREET, HOWEVER, GENERALLY TAKES A POSITION STRONGLY IN SUPPORT OF ARAB NATIONAL AIMS. THE PALESTINE ARABS HAVE EXPRESSED BELIEF THEIR POSITION WAS IMPROVED BY THE FORMATION OF THE ARAB LEAGUE, ARAB REPRESENTATION AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE AND THE RECENT ANTI-FRENCH REVOLT IN SYRIA.

AMONG THE JEWS, THE MAJORITY IN PALESTINE DEMANDS A JEWISH STATE IN WHICH THE ARABS WOULD BE GIVEN FULL MINORITY RIGHTS, BUT A JEWISH MINORITY FAVORS A FULL BI-NATIONAL STATE WITH GOVERNMENT POSTS ON A 50-50 BASIS AND ROTATION OF LEADERSHIP.

ALL JEWISH GROUPS, FROM ORTHODOX AND POLITICAL RIGHT-WINGERS TO COMMUNISTS, HAVE UNITED IN DEMANDS FOR MASS IMMIGRATION OF JEWISH SURVIVORS FROM EUROPE.

THE JEWISH PRESS HAS DESCRIBED AS "TOO GLOOMY" A RECENT WARNING BY THE TIMES OF LONDON THAT PALESTINE IS "LIVING ON THE EDGE OF A VOLCANO" AND THAT EXTREMISTS MIGHT REVOLT IF THE LABOR GOVERNMENT DOES NOT MEET JEWISH DEMANDS.

UNREST AT PRESENT IS SPORADIC, ALTHOUGH A GROUP OF REAL TERRORISTS APPARENTLY IS STILL AT LARGE. PRESUMABLY THEY WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR TWO RECENT ATTACKS ON THE HAIFA OIL PIPELINE, THE BLASTING OF A BRIDGE

BRIDGE ON THE HAIFA-CAIRO RAILWAY AND THE MURDER OF A BRITISH CONSTABLE AND THEFT OF LARGE STORES OF DYNAMITE HE WAS GUARDING.

ASSOCIATED PRESS 1014 THRU 4TH WP 423PEW
CAIRO, JULY 31-(AP)- THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE, TODAY IN AN EDITORIAL ON CONTINUING EGYPTIAN CENSORSHIP, ASSAILED "WARTIME BUREAUCRATS WHO SET THEMSELVES UP AS UNOFFICIAL CENSORS OF WHAT THE PUBLIC SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO KNOW."

BOTH PRESS DISPATCHES AND INCOMING AND OUTGOING PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL MESSAGES ARE STILL SUBJECT TO CENSORSHIP, WHICH WAS RELAXED ON EGYPTIAN NEWSPAPERS ABOUT A MONTH AGO

CENSORS PROHIBITED MENTION BY AMERICAN REPORTERS LAST WEEK DURING THE TRIAL OF POLITICAL STATEMENTS MADE BY A YOUNG LAWYER WHO WAS CONVICTED FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF PREMIER ARMED MAHER PASHA WHEN EGYPT DECLARED WAR ON THE AXIS LAST SPRING.

AUG - 1 1945
THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION IN LONDON SAID, IN CONNECTION WITH THIS INCIDENT, THAT IT HAD NO CONTROL OVER EGYPTIAN CENSORSHIP, WHICH, IT SAID, IS EXERCISED BY CIVIL AUTHORITIES AT CAIRO.

WILLIAMS THRU SECOND 2026

BULLETIN
GUAM, JULY 31-(AP)-AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES SANK 24 JAPANESE VESSELS AND DAMAGED 75 OTHERS IN LAST SATURDAY'S STRIKE AT THE KURE NAVAL BASE AND ALONG THE INLAND SEA, ADMIRAL NIMITZ ANNOUNCED TODAY IN REVISING THE DAMAGE UPWARD.

NW108APW

AUG - 1 1945

A21FX
BULLETIN MATTER
GUAM--FIRST ADD FLEET-AIR
XXX UPWARD.

TWO NEW AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, WHOSE FLIGHT DECKS WERE PARTIALLY RIPPED UP, WERE ADDED TO THE WARSHIPS DAMAGED IN THE STRIKE WHICH VIRTUALLY FINISHED THE JOB OF KNOCKING OUT THE IMPERIAL FLEET. BOTH WERE STILL AFLOAT.

A22FX
THE HEAVY CRUISER TONE WAS BEACHED.
ADMIRAL NIMITZ ADDED NO OTHER MAJOR WARSHIPS TO THE TALL BUT REPORTED EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION AND DAMAGE TO LAND TARGETS, INCLUDING NINE FACTORIES. AMONG THEM WERE THE KAWASAKI AIRCRAFT FACTORY AT KASAMAHARA AND A GUNPOWDER FACTORY WHICH WAS SET AFIRE.

A23FX
AMERICAN RAIDERS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 292 NIPPONESE PLANES, INCLUDING 21 SHOT DOWN.
THE COST OF THE ATTACK WAS 27 AMERICAN CARRIER AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN AND EIGHT BRITISH.

NW112APW NN

AA7KX
BULLETIN MATTER
GUAM--1ST ADD FLEET X X ATTACKS.
A LIGHT CRUISER, A DESTROYER, AND SIX OTHER ENEMY SHIPS WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED.
TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE ADDED THIS SUMMARY OF DEVASTATION TO THE HOMELAND, NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED:
DESTROYED: EIGHT LOCOMOTIVES.
DAMAGED: FOUR LOCOMOTIVES; 17 FACTORIES; TWO BRIDGES; FOUR HANGARS; TWO RADIO STATIONS; AND RAIL LINES AND TURNTABLES.
FIRES SWEPT FOUR MAIN BUILDINGS OF THE KANTO STEEL COMPANY AND THE JAPAN

FLEET
GUAM, WEDNESDAY, AUG 1-(AP)-THICKENING WEATHER OVER TOKYO FORCED ADMIRAL HALSEY'S 1,500 CARRIER PLANES TO TURN FROM THE JAPANESE CAPITAL AREA MONDAY TO AIRFIELDS AND SHIPPING TARGETS AT MAIZURU ON HONSHU WEST COAST, ADMIRAL NIMITZ ANNOUNCED TODAY.
HE ADDED 69 ENEMY PLANES TO THE TOTAL PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN THE DAY-LONG ATTACKS.

KV646PCW

A25FX
BULLETIN MATTER
GUAM--SECOND ADD FLEET-AIR XXX EIGHT BRITISH.
ATTACKING AMERICAN PILOTS DESTROYED 14 LOCOMOTIVES AND DAMAGED EIGHT. THEY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 14 AIRPLANE HANGARS, MANY OIL STORAGE TANKS, RAILWAY AND RADIO STATIONS AND TWO COPPER SMELTERS.

A126FX
THE BRITISH ADDED MORE HANGARS, RADIO STATIONS, A TRAIN AND SEVERAL SHIPYARDS.
THE BRITISH PILOTS OPERATING WITH THE THIRD FLEET DESTROYED 13 NIPPONESE SHIPS AND SMALL AIRCRAFT AND DAMAGED 20 MORE.

NW119APW NN

3024-28831
INTERNATIONAL AIRCRAFT COMPANY AT KURASUKA.
ALL OF THE DAMAGE WAS CREDITED TO AMERICAN PILOTS. THERE WERE NO ADDITIONAL REPORTS OF DAMAGE CAUSED BY BRITISH PLANES STRIKING WITH THE AMERICAN CARRIER FORCE MONDAY.

KV649PCW NN

A34FX
BOX WITH FLEET
GUAM, JULY 31-(AP)-AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIRCRAFT COLLECTED A TOLL OF 52 JAPANESE COMBAT VESSELS IN THEIR ATTACKS AGAINST THE ENEMY REMNANTS SATURDAY AND YESTERDAY--13 SUNK AND 39 DAMAGED SUNK:
BATTLESHIPS--HARUNA AND ISE. (2)
CRUISERS--TOME, YODO, OYODO AND AN OLD CRUISER. (4)
DESTROYERS--(3)
DESTROYER ESCORT--(1)
SUBMARINE--(1)
MIDGET SUBMARINES--(2)
TOTAL--(13)
DAMAGED:
CARRIERS--AMAGI AND KATSURAGE (2)
ESCORT CARRIER--(1)
DESTROYERS AND DESTROYER ESCORTS--(24)
SUBMARINES--(2)
MIDGET SUBMARINES--(7)
TORPEDO BOAT--(1)
GUNBOAT--(1)
PATROL CRAFT--(1)
TOTAL--(32)

AUG - 1 1945

GUAM, JULY 31-(AP)-THE CITY OF MATSUYAMA, SHIKOKU ISLAND, WAS 73 PER CENT DESTROYED AND THE NAKAJIMA AIRCRAFT COMPANY'S HANDA PLANT NEAR NAGOYA SUSTAINED 44 PER CENT DAMAGE AS A RESULT OF RECENT SUPERFORTRESS BOMBINGS. IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY.
MATSUYAMA, WITH A POPULATION OF 120,000, WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT CITY AND PORT ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF SHIKOKU ISLAND. IT WAS FIRED BY INCENDIARIES, JULY 27, BY MORE THAN 100 PLANES.
DAMAGE COVERED 1.22 SQUARE MILES.
THE NAKAJIMA PLANT WAS ATTACKED JULY 24 BY MORE THAN 50 PLANES DROPPING DEMOLITION BOMBS IN DAYLIGHT. TWENTY BUILDINGS WERE DAMAGED.

MANILA, JULY 31-(AP)-THE APPOINTMENT OF MAJ. GEN. THWART G. BLANK AS COMMANDER OF THE PHILIPPINE BASE SECTION WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
THE SECTION IS OPERATING HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY SERVICE FORCES PLANK CAME TO THE PHILIPPINES FROM THE EUROPEAN THEATER AND IS THE FIRST FROM THERE TO BE ANNOUNCED IN THE HIGH COMMAND OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC.
HIS WIFE LIVES AT LAS CRUCES, N.MEX.

KV606ACW

SOLOMONS-BORNEO
BY JAMES HUTCHESON
MANILA, JULY 31-(AP)-THE JAPANESE HAVE REINFORCED THEIR HOPELESS GARRISON ON HALF-CONQUERED BOUGAINVILLE PARTS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN IN ALLIED HANDS 21 MONTHS--WITH TROOPS FROM SHOTLAND ISLAND. A SPOKESMAN FOR GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.
BOUGAINVILLE CONTINUES THE SCENE OF BITTER FIGHTING. SINCE THE BY-PASSED AND ISOLATED JAPANESE HAVE HAD ACCESS TO LARGE SUPPLIES OF FOOD. NOW, HOWEVER, AUSTRALIAN TROOPS HAVE SEIZED HALF THE WELL-DEVELOPED ENEMY GARDEN AREAS IN THE SOUTHWEST SECTOR OF THE BIG

ISLAND.
FLOODS HAVE SLOWED PROGRESS OF TIIIIIIII

FLOODS HAVE SLOWED PROGRESS OF THE
IR CLEANUP CAMPAIGN, AND EXTENSIVE JAPANESE ARTILLERY FIRE HAS ADDED TO THE DIFFICULTY. THE SPOKESMAN, DESCRIBING THE MOUNTAIN FIGHT ACROSS THE ISLAND ON THE NUMA-UMA TRAIL, CALLED IT AS TOUGH AS THE FAMED FIGHTING ALONG NEW GUINEA'S KOKODA TRA

L ACROSS THE TOWERING OWEN STANLEY RANGE. HE ESTIMATED THERE ARE 55,000 JAPANESE IN BY-PASSED SOLOMONS ISLANDS, BOUGAINVILLE, NEW BRITAIN AND NEW GUINEA--MOST OF THEM AROUND RABAU, NEW BRITAIN. IN EIGHT MONTHS THE AUSTRALIANS KILLED 6,713 COUNTED DEAD IN NEW GUINEA AND CAPTURED 204. ON BOUGAINVILLE THEY KILLED 6,564 AND CAPTURED 133. AUSSIE CASUALTIES WERE 1,400 KILLED, WOUNDED OR MISSING ON NEW GUINEA AND 1,300 ON BOUGAINVILLE.

SINCE THE AUSTRALIANS IN NEW GUINEA'S MOP-UP CAPTURED WEWAK, THEY HAVE PUSHED OVER THE PRINCE ALEXANDER MOUNTAINS TO APPROACH A JUNCTION WITH AIR-SUPPLIED UNITS WHICH PUSHED THROUGH 70 MILES OF JUNGLE BEHIND THE TORRICELLI MOUNTAINS.

ON BORNEO, AUSTRALIA'S SEVENTH DIVISION HAS ROUTED THE ENEMY FROM THE BALIKPAPAN AREA. SAID MAJ.GEN.E.J.MILFORD, DIVISION COMMANDER: HE TERMED IT "AN OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT OF THIS WAR."

AUSTRALIAN RADIO REPORTS MEANWHILE SAID HALF THE TARAOKAN ISLAND OIL WELLS, OFF BORNEO'S EAST COAST, ARE READY FOR IMMEDIATE OPERATION.
DM120APW

NIGHT LEAD YAMASHITA (200)

BY RUSSELL BRINES

WITH U.S. TROOPS ON NORTHERN LUZON, JULY 31-(AP)-YANKS OF THE SIXTH INFANTRY DIVISION WERE CLOSING IN ON THREE SIDES TODAY ON THE LAST KNOWN HEADQUARTERS OF WILY LT.GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE JAPANESE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

AT MANILA, A MACARTHUR HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT TROOPS OF THE U.S. 14TH ARMY CORPS ALSO CLOSING IN ON YAMASHITA'S MOUNTAIN STRONGHOLD EFFECTED A JUNCTURE ON HIGHWAY 11.

THE JUNCTURE, MADE BY THE 32ND INFANTRY DIVISION AND ATTACHED FILIPINO UNITS, COMPLETED THE CAPTURE OF THE LAST STRETCH OF IMPORTANT LUZON HIGHWAY FROM THE ENEMY.

YAMASHITA HAS ESCAPED CAPTURE THROUGHOUT THE CAMPAIGN AND NOW IS BELIEVED HOLED UP WITH 10,700 FOLLOWERS IN THE MOUNTAINOUS AREA NORTH-EAST OF BAGUIO.

AT THE END OF A BLOODY TWO-WEEKS DRIVE, ONE COLUMN CAPTURED IFUGAO RIDGE, SIX MILES FROM THE GENERAL'S LAST KNOWN HEADQUARTERS OF HUNGDUAN, AMONG 8,000-FOOT PEAKS.

OTHER COLUMNS DRIVING FROM THE NORTH WERE RESPECTIVELY TWO AND FOUR MILES FROM THE HEADQUARTERS, CUTTING OFF POSSIBLE RETREAT TO THE NORTH ALTHOUGH BLOCKED TEMPORARILY BY STRONGLY ENTRENCHED ENEMY

TO THE NORTH ALTHOUGH BLOCKED TEMPORARILY BY STRONGLY ENTRENCHED ENEMY POSITIONS.

BECAUSE OF THE EXCEEDINGLY ROUGH TERRAIN AND THE RAIN AND FOG AT THE HIGH ALTITUDE, THE INFANTRYMEN HAVE MADE SLOW PROGRESS AGAINST THE STRONGLY PREPARED DEFENSE OF THE CRACK JAPANESE GARRISON WITH WHICH YAMASHITA, CONQUEROR OF SINGAPORE, SURROUNDED HIMSELF.
JG617PCW MM

YAMASHITA

BY RUSSELL BRINES

WITH U.S. 6TH DIVISION, NORTHERN LUZON, JULY 31-(AP)-CRUEL, WILY JAPANESE GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA ESCAPED TWO WEEKS OF THE HEAVIEST ARTILLERY AND AERIAL ASSAULTS THIS INFANTRY DIVISION EVER LAUNCHED. BUT THE YANKS TODAY WERE WITHIN SIX MILES OF HIS LAST KNOWN HIDEOUT.

YAMASHITA'S HEADQUARTERS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN AT HUNGDUAN RECENTLY. YESTERDAY, ELEMENTS OF THIS DIVISION CAPTURED BLOODY IFUGAO RIDGE AFTER TWO WEEKS IN WHICH THEY ASSAULTED THE HILL WITH 6,000 GALLONS OF JELLIED GASOLINE, 5,000,000 ROUNDS OF .50 CALIBER AIR STRAFING, 4,000 ROUNDS FROM AERIAL CANNON, AND 11,000 ROUNDS OF MORTAR SHELLS.

HUNGDUAN IS ONLY ABOUT SIX MILES FROM THE RIDGE AND ABOUT SEVEN MILES NORTHWEST OF KIANGAN. IT IS ACCESSIBLE ONLY BY A NARROW, WINDING TRAIL ALONG WITH ELEMENTS OF MAJ.GEN.CHARLES E.HURDIS' DIVISION ARE MAKING SLOW PROGRESS.

SOME JAPANESE LIVED THROUGH THE TERRIFIC BLASTING, WHICH WAS GREATER THAN THE DIVISION LOOSED ON THE BITTERLY CONTESTED SHIMBU LINE EAST OF MANILA.

CAPT.JAMES M.GARRISON, 2406 PARK ST., COLUMBIA, S.C., COMMANDED A COMPANY AND TWO COMPANIES OF FILIPINOS WHICH STORMED IFUGAO RIDGE AND HELD IT AGAINST A TWO-HOUR COUNTERATTACK. THEY KILLED 30 JAPANESE FIGHTING THEIR WAY UP THE HILL. THEY KILLED 38 MORE DURING THE COUNTERATTACK, WHICH DROVE BOTH FILIPINO UNITS FROM THEIR POSITIONS. THE COMMANDING RIDGE HAD BEEN HELD BY AT LEAST TWO JAPANESE COMPANIES.

THESE ENGAGEMENTS WERE ON ONE OF THE THREE PRONGS WHICH HURDIS' DIVISION AND ATTACHED FILIPINO UNITS ARE DRIVING AGAINST THE EASTERN EDGE OF JAPANESE POSITIONS BETWEEN HIGHWAYS 4 AND 11.

ANOTHER COLUMN, PROCEEDING SOUTHWARD ALONG DIFFICULT TRAILS, WAS STOPPED BY AT LEAST A BATTALION OF JAPANESE IN WELL PREPARED POSITIONS TWO MILES NORTH OF HUNGDUAN. A THIRD COLUMN, PROCEEDING SOUTHWARD OF KIANGAN, IS APPROACHING JAPANESE ABOUT THREE MILES FROM THAT TOWN.

THIS IS FULLSCALE WARFARE IN A WILDERNESS OF MOUNTAINS. YAMASHITA IS SURROUNDED BY SEVERAL WELLLED SUICIDE GARRISONS OF JAPANESE TROOPS HE HAS DETAILED TO PROTECT HIM AND OTHER HUNTED GENERAL OFFICERS. THERE IS SPECULATION THAT SOME HIGH NAVAL OFFICERS ALSO MAY BE IN HIS PARTY.

YAMASHITA AND HIS GARRISONS ARE TRAPPED, BUT YET ARE TO BE DEFEATED IN AN AREA FROM WHERE THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY OF AIR EVACUATION AND LITTLE IF ANY CHANCE OF LAND RETREAT.

DM1220APW

BY RICHARD CUSHING

AUG -1 1945

OKINAWA, JULY 29-(AP(DELAYED))-(AP)-THREE HUNDRED SEVENTH AIR FORCE BOMBER AND FIGHTER PILOTS PLAYED HAVOC WITH THE IMPORTANT JAPANESE FISHING AND CANNING TOWN OF MAKURAZAKI ON THE HOME ISLAND OF KYUSHU TODAY, LEFT IT IN FLAMES AND STRAFED EVERYTHING IN SIGHT, GOING AND COMING.

MAJ.WARREN K.ROESER OF BEACHURST, LONG ISLAND,N.Y., COMPLAINED OF SLIM PICKINGS IN THE AIR OVER KYUSHU. "IN FACT,

IT'S GETTING SO YOU FLY AROUND UP THERE AND DON'T SEE SO MUCH AS A MOTOR VEHICLE ON THE GROUND NOWADAYS," HE SAID.

A-26 INVADER ATTACK BOMBERS DIVED ON A LARGE FREIGHTER, WHICH SANK AT ITS MOORINGS, AND LEFT TWO OTHERS BURNING. HITS WERE OBSERVED ACROSS SHIPYARDS AND THE DRYDOCK AREA.

THE INVADERS ALSO POURED 66 TONS OF 500-POUND BOMBS THROUGH THE OVERCAST ONTO THE IZUMI AIRFIELD ON SOUTHWEST KYUSHU. LT. ROBERT L. DUNNING OF (125 NORTH MAIN STREET) BOLIVAR, N.Y., DUCKED THROUGH TO OBSERVE AND REPORTED "EVERYTHING DEAD ON TARGET-- WE HIT THEM COLD."

AUG - 1 1945

LIBERATORS USING INSTRUMENTS PUT NINE ONE-TON BOMBS THROUGH THE CLOUDS ONTO THE OITA RAIL YARDS OF NORTHERN KYUSHU AND 33 TONS MORE ON NOBEOKA.

ONE LIBERATOR FLOWN BY LT. JAMES A. FRASER OF (18 LEAH STREET) NORTH PROVIDENCE, R.I., SCORED SEVERAL DIRECT HITS WITH 500-POUNDERS ON A TANKER, CAUSING SUCH A TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION THAT "PIECES OF SHIP FLEW UP AND SLIGHTLY DAMAGED OUR PLANE."

THREE MUSTANG FIGHTERS LED BY CAPT. CAROL E. DANNACHER OF ANDERSON, IND., PUT IN A BUSY DAY OVER KOREA. THEY STRAFED AN AIRFIELD EAST OF CHANGWAN, AND EXPLODED A SMALL FREIGHTER AT CHINHAI. THEY CAUGHT A 20-CAR TRAIN APPROACHING A BRIDGE NEAR FUSAN AND BLEW UP THE LOCOMOTIVE, THEN WATCHED THE CARS PILE OFF THE TRACK INTO A JUMBLED HEAP.

IN ADDITION, THEY GAVE FUSAN AIRFIELD A WORKING OVER AND BADLY STRAFED A 3,000-TON FREIGHTER.

LT. WALTER E. WEBER OF (823 LEWIS STREET) ST. CHARLES, MO., FINISHED HIS TOUR OF DUTY IN STYLE, CREDITED WITH SINKING ONE SHIP AND DAMAGING ANOTHER.

JW846ACW

3024-28833
BALBOA, CANAL ZONE, JULY 31--(AP)-- A SPECTACULAR FIRE ~~RAISED~~ A SUPPLYING ~~THE~~ UNITED STATES ARMY WAREHOUSE ~~AND~~ THE PANAMA AIR DEPOT AREA LAST NIGHT CAUSING ~~ENORMOUS~~ DAMAGE OFFICIALLY TERMED AS "VERY, VERY HEAVY."

ARMY OFFICIALS SAID THE WAREHOUSE CONTAINED ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF OFFICE EQUIPMENT, PAPER SUPPLIES, FLYING FIELD HANGER EQUIPMENT, ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES AND RUBBER HOSE.

THE ORIGIN OF THE BLAZE WAS NOT DETERMINED. THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES.

AUG - 1 1945

0415

-SP-305ACW

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JULY 31--(AP)--AUSTRALIA'S DESPERATE SKILLED WORKER SHORTAGE WAS CITED BY PREMIER JOSEPH CHIFLEY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY AS THE REASON FOR THE REFUSAL TO GRANT PASSPORTS TO A NUMBER OF DOCTORS, NURSES AND STENOGRAPHERS TO JOIN THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION ABROAD.

PASSPORTS HAVE BEEN APPROVED FOR ONLY A FEW NURSES IN THE FIGHTING FORCES.

MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS HERBERT V. EVATT SAID THAT THE PASSPORT BAN WAS NOT A REPUDIATION OF AUSTRALIA'S OBLIGATIONS AND THAT HIS COUNTRY WOULD CONTRIBUTE ITS FULL SHARE WITHIN THE LIMITS OF HOME REQUIREMENTS.

XA908ACW

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JULY 31--(AP)--CAPT. THOMAS P. WILSON, A NATIVE OF JACKSONVILLE, ILL., TODAY SUCCEEDED CAPT. FRANK E. WELD, OF CHEVY CHASE, MD., AS COMMANDER OF THE NAVAL AIR STATION HERE.

PS1025PEW

(NY) CANBERRA--FIRST ADD FOREVER AMBER X X X THAT RUBBISH. IN NEW YORK, A SPOKESMAN FOR MACHILLAN COMPANY, WHICH PUBLISHES THE BOOK IN THE UNITED STATES, SAID THE FIRM HAD NO COMMENT TO MAKE ON KEANE'S ACTION. THE BOOK IS PUBLISHED AND DISTRIBUTED IN AUSTRALIA BY THE MAC DONALD PUBLISHING COMPANY OF ENGLAND, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

EJ233PEW

AUG - 1 1945

NIGHT LEAD TROOPSHIPS (140)

NEW YORK, JULY 31-(AP)-THE RICHARD RUSH (CG) DEBARKED 738 RETURNING TROOPS TODAY, THE LARGEST LOAD OF PASSENGERS EVER TO REACH THIS PORT ABOARD ONE OF THE WARBUILT LIBERTY SHIPS.

ABOARD THE RUSH WERE MOSTLY SOLDIERS FROM THE THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMY, WHO FOLLOWED INTO THE HARBOR THE S.S. EXCHANGE WITH MORE THAN 1,600 OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FIFTH ARMORED DIVISION.

THE EXCHANGE CARRIED A TOTAL OF 2,184 GI'S WHEN SHE ANCHORED MORE THAN 20 MILES UP THE HUDSON RIVER NEAR CAMP SHANKS, N.Y.

FOUR OTHER VESSELS CLEARED THROUGH THE PORT OF EMBARKATION--THE STEPHEN E. AUSTIN WITH 100 TROOPS; THE LOU GENRIC WITH 25 LIBERATED PRISONERS AND OTHER TROOPS; THE GREAT REPUBLIC WITH 14 AND THE BRITISH ESCORT AIRCRAFT CARRIER H.M.S. REAPER WITH 19.

ALSO ON THE EXCHANGE WERE: THE 6181ST QUARTERMASTER DRIVERS DETACHMENT, THE 72ND AND 167TH LIAISON SQUADRONS AND THE 86TH TRANSPORT SQUADRON CARGO MAIL.

SHD 07PEN

WASHINGTON, JULY 31-(AP)-TEXT OF A STATEMENT ON NEW MEASURES TO RELIEVE THE TRANSPORTATION SITUATION ISSUED TODAY BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT: (580)

TWO MEASURES INTENDED TO RELIEVE THE PRESSURE ON THE NATION'S RAILROADS IN CONNECTION WITH THE REDEPLOYMENT OF AMERICAN TROOPS WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY ROBERT P. PATTERSON, UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR, AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH JOHN W. SNYDER, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION, AND J. MONROE JOHNSON, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION. BOTH MEASURES HAVE THE APPROVAL OF MR. SNYDER AND MR. JOHNSON.

THE ARMY AIR FORCES WILL MAKE AVAILABLE ENOUGH

ARMY PLANES AND PILOTS FOR FLIGHT OPERATIONS IN THIS COUNTRY TO MOVE 25,000 SOLDIERS A MONTH ACROSS THE UNITED STATES. THIS OPERATION WILL BE CARRIED ON BY THE COMMERCIAL AIRLINES UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ARMY, IN THE SAME MANNER AS THE AIR MOVEMENT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL OVERSEAS BY THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND.

MENTE OVERSEAS FACILITIES, COMMUNICATIONS AND OPERATING ESTABLISH-

IN THIS WAY THE FACILITIES, COMMUNICATIONS AND OPERATING ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE DOMESTIC AIRLINES CAN BE UTILIZED FULLY, AND A SAFE AND EFFICIENT BASIS OF OPERATION ESTABLISHED IN MINIMUM TIME.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT BETWEEN 70 AND 80 C-47 PLANES AND 260 FORMER AIRLINE PILOTS, NOW IN THE MILITARY SERVICE, WILL BE ASSIGNED TO THE NEW AIR TROOP MOVEMENT PROGRAM BY THE ARMY. THE C-47 IS THE MILITARY TRANSPORT ADAPTION OF THE DC-3, WHICH IS IN GENERAL USE BY COMMERCIAL AIRLINES IN THIS COUNTRY.

ORDERS WERE ISSUED TODAY TO PREPARE THE AIRCRAFT AND MAKE AVAILABLE THE PERSONNEL NEEDED TO INITIATE THE PROGRAM.

AS A SECOND STEP TOWARD EASING THE OPERATING PROBLEMS OF THE RAILROADS, THE WAR DEPARTMENT IS EXPEDITING, / 59 923 .- / 8.7. 3/33,5 19, '8'53,5

ROADS, THE WAR DEPARTMENT IS EXPEDITING, TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH MILITARY NEEDS AND THE ORDERLY PROCESS OF REDEPLOYMENT, THE RELEASE FROM THE ARMY OF SOLDIERS WITH RAILROAD EXPERIENCE WHO HAVE THE HIGHEST HIGH SCORE OF POINTS NECESSARY FOR RELEASE UNDER THE MERIT SYSTEM.

BY AUGUST 10, A TOTAL OF 1,362 HIGH POINT MEN WITH RAILROAD EXPERIENCE WILL HAVE BEEN RELEASED FROM MILITARY RAILWAY SERVICE IN EUROPE

FOR RETURN TO THIS COUNTRY AND SEPARATION FROM THE ARMY. THERE ARE AN ADDITIONAL 2,063 RAILROAD MEN WITH ENOUGH POINTS FOR DISCHARGE WHO WILL BE WITHDRAWN FROM RAILWAY OPERATING AND SHOP BATTALIONS IN EUROPE, AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS REQUESTED THAT GEN. EISENHOWER ESTABLISH A PRIORITY FOR THEIR RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

B25W

AUG -1 1945
IN ADDITION, THREE RAILWAY OPERATING BATTALIONS, CONTAINING ABOUT 2,400 MEN, ARE SCHEDULED TO SAIL FROM EUROPE DURING SEPTEMBER. THEY WILL BE FOLLOWED IN OCTOBER BY ONE OPERATING AND ONE SHOP BATTALION, IN NOVEMBER BY ANOTHER OPERATING BATTALION AND IN DECEMBER BY ONE OPERATING AND ONE SHOP BATTALION. EACH OPERATING BATTALION CONTAINS ABOUT 800 MEN AND EACH SHOP BATTALION 600 MEN. THESE BATTALIONS STILL ARE

BATTALION CONTAINS ABOUT 800 MEN AND EACH SHOP BATTALION 600 MEN. THESE BATTALIONS STILL ARE URGENTLY NEEDED IN EUROPE TO MOVE TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT TO THE PORTS OVER THE WAR-TORN RAILROADS OF FRANCE AND GERMANY.

IT IS NOT KNOWN AT THE PRESENT TIME WHAT PROPORTION OF THEIR PERSONNEL WILL BE ELIGIBLE FOR DISCHARGE ON THE BASIS OF LONG AND ARDUOUS SERVICE. HOWEVER, MANY OF THEIR HIGH-POINT MEN ARE IN THE PROCESS OF BEING WITHDRAWN AND WILL BE INCLUDED AMONG THOSE TO BE BROUGHT BACK FOR DISCHARGE ON AN EXPEDITE BASIS.

ON ANNOUNCING THE TWO NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TRANSPORTATION SITUATION, MR. PATTERSON SAID:

"THE ARMY, IN COOPERATION WITH THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION, WILL CONTINUE TO DO EVERYTHING IN ITS POWER TO

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MINIMIZE THE HEAVY BURDEN PLACED UPON DOMESTIC RAILROAD FACILITIES BY THE MOVEMENT OF OUR TROOPS TO THEIR HOME AND TO THE PACIFIC. WE

THE MOVEMENT OF OUR TROOPS TO THEIR HOME AND TO THE PACIFIC. WE HAVE ALREADY RETURNED NEARLY 700,000 MEN FROM EUROPE IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR AIM TO BRING MEN BACK AT THE MOST RAPID POSSIBLE RATE, AND WE INTEND TO COOPERATE IN EVERY WAY IN SEEING TO IT THAT THE TRANSPORTATION OF THESE MEN AND THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF OTHERS WHO WILL FOLLOW THEM CAUSES NO BREAKDOWN OF OUR RAILROAD SYSTEM."

LT714PENN

WASHINGTON, JULY 31-(AP)-IN ADDITION TO \$39,000,000,000 IN LEND-LEASE, THIS COUNTRY SPENT \$11,437,000,000 ABROAD FROM JULY 1, 1940 THROUGH MARCH 31, 1945.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EXPENDITURES ABROAD, THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION REPORTED TODAY, WERE \$4,124,000,000 FOR METALS AND OTHER SUPPLIES, \$4,000,000,000 FOR PAY OF AMERICAN PERSONNEL, AND \$1,800,000,000 FOR ARMY AND NAVY BASES.

IN ADDITION TO LEND-LEASE AND EXPENDITURES ABROAD, THIS COUNTRY LOANED \$585,000,000 TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND SHIPPED \$373,000,000 IN RELIEF SUPPLIES, MOSTLY THROUGH THE ARMY.

AGAINST THIS, FOREIGN COUNTRIES MADE CASH PURCHASES OF \$3,270,000,000 IN THE UNITED STATES AND EXTENDED \$4,948,000,000 IN REVERSE LEND-LEASE.

AUG -1 1945
OF THE \$11,437,000,000 SPENT ABROAD, \$5,666,000,000 WENT TO THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, INCLUDING THE UNITED KINGDOM, AUSTRALIA, CANADA AND INDIA, \$3,003,000,000 TO LATIN AMERICA. ONLY \$147,000,000 WAS SPENT IN RUSSIA, WHICH, HOWEVER, RECEIVED

\$9,132,000,000 IN LEND-LEASE AID.

LT935PEW

WASHINGTON, JULY 31-(AP)-COMDR. GEORGE HALAS IS DRAWING UP DETAILED PLANS FOR A 90-DAY TOUR OF ADVANCED PACIFIC BASES BY NEXT FALL'S WORLD SERIES WINNER, THE NAVY DISCLOSED TODAY.

AUG - 1 1945

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL RECENTLY AGREED TO SEND THE SERIES WINNER OR AN ALL-STAR TEAM ON SUCH A TRIP AT THE REQUEST OF ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ AND NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL.

HALAS, PRESIDENT OF THE CHICAGO BEARS OF THE NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE, IS A RECREATIONAL AND ATHLETIC OFFICER ON NIMITZ'S STAFF. HALAS IS EXPECTED IN WASHINGTON SOON TO OUTLINE PLANS FOR STAGING THE GAMES.

CAPT. T. J. O'BRIEN, NAVY DIRECTOR OF WELFARE, WILL LEAVE FOR EUROPE SOON AT THE INVITATION OF THE ARMY TO STUDY THE SPOTS PROGRAM IN OPERATION THERE SINCE V-E DAY, THE NAVY SAID. SOME PHASES OF THE ARMY'S COMPETITIONS MAY BE INCORPORATED IN THE NAVY'S PACIFIC PLANS.

LT728PEW

NEW LONDON, CONN., JULY 31-(AP)-VICE ADMIRAL WILSON BROWN, USN (RET.) OF WATERFORD, NAVAL AIDE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FROM FEBRUARY, 1943, SAID HERE TODAY THAT ONE PROBABLE RESULT OF THE WAR WAS THAT THE UNITED STATES HAVE MADE MORE ENEMIES THAN FRIENDS.

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT GRADUATION EXERCISES OF THE 58TH CLASS OF OFFICER CANDIDATES AT THE U.S. MARITIME SERVICE OFFICERS SCHOOL, ADMIRAL BROWN ASSERTED:

"IN SPITE OF ALL THAT WE HAVE DONE AND SUFFERED IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM AND JUSTICE, THIS COUNTRY HAS PROBABLY MADE MORE ENEMIES THAN FRIENDS DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS. WE WILL BE BITTERLY HATED BY OUR PRESENT RECOGNIZED ENEMIES. WE WILL BE ENVIED AND REVILED BY MANY WE THOUGHT TO HELP. IT BEHOOVES US TO BE STRONG IN OUR OWN DEFENSE AND TO BE FAIR AND DECENT IN THE TREATMENT OF OUR LESS POWERFUL NEIGHBORS LEST, IN OUR MIGHT, WE FIND OURSELVES IN THE UNENVIABLE ROLE OF BULLY AND TYRANT."

THE ADMIRAL SAID THE UNITED STATES NOW HAD "THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE MERCHANT FLEET IN THE WORLD." ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE GRADUATES WERE COMMISSIONED.

ENSIGNS AT THE EXERCISES, 39 OF THEM RECEIVING LICENSES AS THIRD MATES AND 98 AS THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEERS. JP740AEU

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED REDEPLOYMENT (310) BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) ADVANCE UNITS OF THE 13TH AIRBORNE DIVISION WERE SCHEDULED TO SAIL FROM LE HAVRE TODAY (WEDNESDAY).

ARMY UNITS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY: AT NEW YORK--3136TH AND 3138TH QUARTERMASTER SERVICE COMPANIES; HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS BATTERY, 209TH FIELD ARTILLERY GROUP; 311TH, 318TH AND 347TH MILITARY POLICE ESCORT GUARD DETACHMENTS; HEADQUARTERS 434TH TRANSPORT CORPS GROUP; 71ST, 72ND, 73RD AND 74TH TRANSPORT CORPS SQUADRONS; 434TH TRANSPORT CORPS GROUP; HEADQUARTERS STAFF OF THE 435TH TRANSPORT CORPS GROUP; 75TH, 76TH, 77TH AND 78TH TRANSPORT CORPS SQUADRONS OF THE 435TH TRANSPORT CORPS GROUP.

AUG - 1 1945

AT BOSTON--AIR FORCE REPATRIATED PRISONERS.

ARMY UNITS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES YESTERDAY:

AT NEW YORK--UNITS OF THE FIFTH ARMORED DIVISION, INCLUDING DETACHMENT D, 72ND AND 167TH LIAISON SQUADRONS, 86TH TRANSPORTATION SQUADRON (CARGO MAIL) DRIVING DETACHMENT. ALSO 190TH MILITARY POLICE COMPANY, 836TH ORDNANCE DEPOT COMPANY, 3432ND AND 3544TH ORDNANCE MAINTENANCE COMPANY; 6181ST QUARTERMASTER DETACHMENT.

AT BOSTON--HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS BATTERY, 153RD FIELD ARTILLERY GROUP, 630TH ENGINEER LIGHT EQUIPMENT COMPANY, 124TH ORDNANCE HEAVY MAINTENANCE COMPANY, 3433RD ORDNANCE HEAVY AUTOMOTIVE MAINTENANCE COMPANY, HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS BATTERY EIGHTH CORPS ARTILLERY, 628TH MEDICAL CLEARANCE COMPANY, 829TH QUARTERMASTER RAILHEAD COMPANY, 6846TH QUARTERMASTER DRIVER DETACHMENT, HEADQUARTERS 86TH AIR DEPOT GROUP, 22ND DEPOT REPAIR SQUADRON, 98TH AND 312TH DEPOT SUPPLY SQUADRON.

AT HAMPTON ROADS, VA.--155TH ENGINEERING BATTALION, 766TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION, HEADQUARTERS 163RD MEDICAL BATTALION, 804TH AND 805TH TANK DESTROYER BATTALIONS, 114TH STATION HOSPITAL, ELEMENTS OF THE 1915TH SIGNAL HEAVY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, 324TH ENGINEER PIPELINE OPERATIONS DETACHMENT, 523RD ARMY POSTAL UNIT, 32ND POSTAL REGULATING SECTION, ELEMENTS OF THE 1915TH ORDNANCE AMMUNITION COMPANY.

(AVIATION), ELEMENTS OF ADVANCE DETACHMENT 35TH INFANTRY DIVISION. ND1051PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 31-(AP)-A JAPANESE SUICIDE PILOT PUT HIS EXPLOSIVES-LADEN PLANE INTO A DIVE OFF OKINAWA AND SUNK A LANDING SHIP WHICH HAD BEEN ABANDONED BY THE CREW TWO DAYS PREVIOUSLY. THE LANDING SHIP WAS REACHED AND ABANDONED AFTER IT WAS DAMAGED BY A MINE. CREWMEN, NOW AT TREASURE ISLAND HERE, RELATED TODAY. THEY SAID IT HAD BEEN STRIPPED OF ALL VALUABLE MATERIAL.

THE SUICIDE PILOT SAVED THE NAVY DEMOLITION CREW A JOB.

JG917PCU

479 NEW YORK, JULY 31-(AP)-THE JOHN WALKER, CARRYING 421 NEGRO SOLDIERS OF THE 3136 AND 3138 QUARTERMASTER SERVICE COMPANIES AND 19 OTHER TROOPS, IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE TOMORROW FROM EUROPE, THE NEW YORK PORT OF EMBARKATION SAID TODAY.

WE939PEW

AUG - 1 1945

CAMP SHANKS, N.Y., JULY 31-(AP)-AN INFANTRY LIEUTENANT FROM INDIANA, LEADING HIS PLATOON TOWARD A BRIDGE ON THE ELBE IN TANGEMUNDE, GERMANY, WAS SAID TODAY BY HIS ASSOCIATES TO HAVE ADVANCED FARTHEST TOWARD BERLIN OF ANY U.S. SOLDIER BEFORE V-E DAY.

HE IS LT. EDGAR SWINART OF (311 HICKORY STREET) ELKHART, IND., A 1943 UNIVERSITY OF INDIANA GRADUATE, AND NOW A PLATOON LEADER IN COMPANY C, 46TH ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION OF THE 5TH ARMORED DIVISION WHICH EARLIER THE ARMY SAID WAS THE DIVISION NEAREST BERLIN.

CAPT. O. K. GEORGI OF (2268 CHEROKEE ROAD) LOUISVILLE, KY., BATTALION INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, AND LT. KENNETH LUDLOW OF (CONSTANCE AVENUE) CHICAGO, LEADER OF COMPANY C ANTI-TANK BATTALION, WERE WITH SWINART IN THE SPECIAL TASK FORCE ASSIGNED TO TAKE THE BRIDGE. THEY SAW THE DIVISION RECORDS SUBSTANTIATE THE STORY OF THE LIEUTENANT'S ACTIVITIES AND POSITION TWO BLOCKS AHEAD OF HIS PLATOON ON APRIL 12.

INTERVIEWED TODAY, THE THREE OFFICERS SAID THEY WERE IN THE TASK FORCE OF TWO INFANTRY COMPANIES AND TWO TANK COMPANIES UNDER BRIG. GEN. EUGENE REGNIER, COMBAT COMMANDER FOR THE OPERATION.

THE BRIDGE WAS SIX BLOCKS AHEAD OF HIM, SWINART SAID, WHEN THE NAZIS BLEW IT UP AND STARTED A MACHINE GUN CROSS-FIRE. HE SAID HE RETURNED TO HIS PLATOON, REPORTED TO HEADQUARTERS AND THEN RECEIVED ORDERS TO STOP ADVANCING.

PS1034PEN

A173

UNDATED BULGARIAN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION IN BULGARIA HAVE RECEIVED A PETITION SIGNED BY NIKOLA PETKOV, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, AND OTHER LEADERS OF THE INDEPENDENT AGRARIANS ASKING THE COMMISSION TO "AGREE THAT ELECTIONS SHOULD BE HELD IN BULGARIA UNDER ALLIED CONTROL." ACCORDING TO A SOFIA DISPATCH TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, ELECTIONS ARE SCHEDULED FOR AUG. 26.

B132PEN

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B53 (Q) (430)

UNDATED ALEXANDER

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD R. L. G. ALEXANDER, NEWLY APPOINTED GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA, TAKES UP HIS NEW DUTIES FROM THE PEAK OF A BRILLIANT MILITARY CAREER.

BRITAIN'S YOUNGEST FIELD MARSHAL AT 54, SON OF AN IRISH PEER, NARROW AND SANDHURST BRED, ALEXANDER IS TYPICAL OF BRITAIN'S PROFESSIONAL OFFICER CLASS. HE IS CULTURED, ATHLETIC AND POLITELY INDIFFERENT TO PUBLICITY.

HE HAS BEEN CONTENT TO FIGHT TWO WARS AND LET THE HONORS FALL WHERE THEY MAY. FIELD MARSHAL (THEN GENERAL) SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY WON THE GLORY OF NORTH AFRICA, BUT BEHIND HIS TACTICS WAS THE BRILLIANT STRATEGY OF HIS CHIEF--ALEXANDER. IN ITALY, TOO, ALEXANDER REMAINED IN THE BACKGROUND WHEN GEN. MARK W. CLARK AND SIR OLIVER LEESE WON HEADLINES IN THE LONG MARCH UP THE PENINSULA.

SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN FROM 1943, ALEXANDER WAS ONE OF THIS WAR'S MOST SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZERS OF OFFENSIVE ACTION. BUT BEFORE HE BECAME THE ARCHITECT OF VICTORY IN AFRICA AND ITALY HE WENT THROUGH TWO OF BRITAIN'S BITTEREST DEFEATS--THE EVACUATION FROM DUNKIRK AND THE RETREAT IN BURMA.

AS COMMANDER OF THE FIRST DIVISION, HE WAS ONE OF THE FIRST BRITISH ARMY LEADERS TO GO TO FRANCE IN 1939, AND, WITH THE SENIOR NAVAL OFFICER, THE LAST TO LEAVE THE BEACHES. DURING THE CRITICAL DAYS OF THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN HE HEADED THE SOUTHERN COMMAND, AND WAS ONE OF THE ORIGINATORS OF "BATTLE TRAINING SCHOOLS."

HIS NEXT TASK WAS TO WITHDRAW THE BRITISH TROOPS FROM BURMA IN THE

SPRING OF 1942. THE LONG FIGHTING RETREAT FROM RANGOON

SPRING OF 1942. THE LONG FIGHTING RETREAT FROM RANGOON THROUGH THE JUNGLE ENDED, AFTER FOUR MONTHS, IN THE FRONTIER MOUNTAINS OF ASSAM.

IN JULY, 1942, HE WAS BACK IN BRITAIN, AND A MONTH LATER IN EGYPT AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE MIDDLE EAST. WHEN THE ALLIED FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA WERE MERGED INTO A SINGLE COMMAND UNDER GEN. DWIGHT EISENHOWER, WITH ALEXANDER AS DEPUTY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND FIELD COMMANDER, THE ROUT OF ROMMEL'S ARMY IN AFRICA WAS COMPLETED AND SICILY CONQUERED. THE DEFEAT OF ITALY FOLLOWED.

ALEXANDER IS A MAN OF MEDIUM HEIGHT, WITH DARK HAIR AND A CLIPPED

MOUSTACHE.

THE FIELD MARSHAL SPEAKS FOUR

AUG - 1 1943

ALEXANDER IS A MAN OF MEDIUM HEIGHT, WITH DARK HAIR AND A CLIPPED MOUSTACHE.

THE FIELD MARSHAL SPEAKS FOUR OR FIVE LANGUAGES, INCLUDING RUSSIAN

AND HINDUSTANI. HIS HOBBY IS WATER COLOR PAINTING, AND HIS MILITARY FIELD SKETCHES ARE EXPERT. HIS RECORD FOR PERSONAL GALLANTRY IN WORLD WAR 1 WAS EXTRAORDINARY. HE WAS WOUNDED TWICE DURING HIS FOUR YEARS ON THE WESTERN FRONT--HE WAS A MAJOR AT 25 AND LATER A LIEUTENANT COLONEL--MENTIONED FIVE TIMES IN DISPATCHES, AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, THE MILITARY CROSS AND THE FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR.

ALEXANDER, WHO NEVER HAS BEEN IN CANADA, WILL BE THE 17TH GOVERNOR-

GENERAL SINCE THE CONFEDERATION.

ALTHOUGH HE COMES OF A TITLED FAMILY, HE HIMSELF IS NOT IN LINE FOR HEREDITARY RANK. HE WAS KNIGHTED IN 1942.

BY/PS9 40PEW

A49HP

NIGHT LEAD BUSHFIELD (100)
HURON, S.D., JULY 31-(AP)-SENATOR HARLAN J. BUSHFIELD (R-SD) WAS IN "VERY CRITICAL" CONDITION LATE TODAY IN A HURON HOSPITAL WHERE HE WAS TAKEN THIS MORNING AFTER HIS COLLAPSE ON A TRAIN HERE WHILE EN ROUTE TO HIS HOME IN MILLER.

PHYSICIANS FIRST ATTRIBUTED THE COLLAPSE TO A MASSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE, BUT DESCRIBED IT AFTER FURTHER EXAMINATION AS A "CEREBRAL ACCIDENT." THE SENATOR REMAINED UNCONSCIOUS BUT WAS "RESTING FAIRLY WELL," HIS DOCTORS SAID.

THE JUNIOR SOUTH DAKOTA SENATOR, CONSISTENT CRITIC OF THE NEW DEAL AND OF FEDERAL SPENDING POLICIES, WAS REMOVED BY AMBULANCE FROM A TRAIN HERE.

MRS. BUSHFIELD, WHO WAS WITH HIM, SAID THE SENATOR "HAD BEEN WORKING VERY HARD RECENTLY AND WAS UNDER A TENSION" BUT HAD SHOWN NO SIGNS OF SERIOUS ILLNESS.

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AUG - 1 1945

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